REPORT

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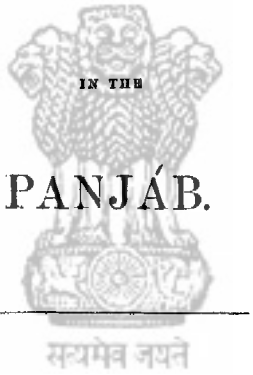
SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KOHAT DISTRICT

IN THE

PANJÁB.



By H. St. G. TUCKER,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

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PREFACE.

It is a matter of great regret that Major Hastings, by whom the Kohat Settlement was commenced and almost completed, should have been called away owing to the exigencies of the Afghan War, before he had written the final report. Major Plowden, too, whose long acquaintance with the district peculiarly fitted him for the task, was also prevented by press of other work from taking it up. Eventually the duty has devolved on me. I had never seen Kohat till May 1881, when I came here for four months, and I was not permanently posted to the district till December of that year. I have labored, therefore, under the disadvantage of a comparatively short acquaintance with the district, and do not profess to have that intimate knowledge of it, which is usually gathered in the course of Settlement work.

I should have liked to have kept this report by me for some time longer, in order to revise it gradually as my knowledge of the district increased. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, has insisted on its being sent in by the 15th of this month ; so I have had to comply with orders, and complete it as best I could.

I hope that this excuse will be accepted for its many shortcomings.

H. St. G. TUCKER,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

16*th September* 1883.

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No. 914, dated Lahore, 22nd August 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, copy of the Final Report of the Settlement of the Kohát District which has been prepared by Mr. H. St. George Tucker, formerly Deputy Commissioner. A review of this Report by Colonel W. G. Waterfield, Commissioner of Pesháwar, is also submitted, as noted in the margin.

No. 202 of 11th July 1885.

2. The Kohát District is an irregularly shaped tract of country lying along the further bank of the Indus between the Bannu District on the south and the Pesháwar District or independent territory on the north and west. The area is estimated at about 2,900 square miles; but as the boundaries have, in several instances, not been definitely settled, this result is merely an approximation. The surface of the country is rough and broken; so that the district may be said to be made up of a succession of hill ranges of moderate elevation divided from one another by open valleys of no great width. The hills generally run east and west, so as to direct the drainage of the country directly to the Indus. A small portion of the district, however, drains intermediately to the Kurram. The parcelled isolation occasioned by the hills leads to strange caprices in the rainfall of neighbouring tracts; but the average of 16 years' observations at Kohát show an annual fall at that place of 18·09 inches, of which 7·36 inches belong to the season, October-April, inclusive.

3. The population of the district was returned as 181,540 at the Census of 1881. It is principally made up from a number of Pathán tribes, of which the most important are the Bangashes and the Khattaks, who practically divide the district between them. The Bangashes number about 20,000 souls, and are dominant along the north-west frontier between Kohát and Thal; the Khattaks are about 67,000 souls divided into Teri, Akora and Sagri sections. The first of these is by far the more important, and may be said to hold the whole of the Teri Tahsíl with an area of 1,616 square miles; the Sagri section have the Shakardarra Iláqua to the east by

Mokhad upon the Indus ; while the Akoras are found in the narrow north-eastern end of the district where it borders upon Pesháwar between the Indus and independent Afrídís. Collectively, the Khattaks may be said to predominate throughout the entire district outside the Bangash territory.

4. The district is divided into three tahsíls, *viz.*, Kohát, Hangu and Teri. The last of these is held upon a species of Istamrári tenure by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, the chief of the family of the Kháns of Teri. It was excluded from the settlement now reported, which is only concerned with the Hangu and Kohát Tahsíls. These tahsíls are divided into nine tappas, seven of which have now been regularly settled for the first time. The remaining tappas, *viz.*, Bár Miránzai and Khwárra, have been subjected to summary settlement only. In Khwárra, though only the cultivated lands have been measured, yet records of right have been prepared. But in Bár Miránzai no measurements were attempted, and the preparation of detailed records of right was therefore not feasible.

5. The tenures of the tahsíls are described by Mr. Tucker at pages 85—90 of the Report. Briefly, it may be said that rights in land are gradually being individualized. The change from customary or communal forms has, in some instances, been practically completed. But in others hereditary or sectional shares are still in force. As might have been expected, rights in water have changed less than rights in land. The agriculture of the district calls for little remark. The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, cotton and bájra. The system of cultivation is very much the same as that used in other parts of the North-west Punjab. In the tappas regularly settled the total cultivated acreage (including fallows) is 99,881 acres, of which 28,999 are irrigated and 1,497 naturally flooded. Of the whole area, no less than 36,520 acres are held by tenants, out of whom the occupants of 10,120 acres have rights of occupancy. On this last area cash and kind rents are paid in about equal proportions. The great mass of tenants-at-will pay rent in kind, the chief exceptions to this rule being the tenants on Crown lands or the inhabitants of certain recently-settled hamlets mainly occupied by Orakzais. The common rents in kind are half produce on *ábi*, and one-quarter produce on *baráni*, lands. It must be added, to complete this branch of the subject, that the estimated cultivation in the summarily settled tappas is 16,157 acres,

of which 3,598 are irrigated. Thus the entire cultivated area of the two tahsíls (inclusive of 13,144 acres in fallow) may be put at 116,038 acres, of which 32,597 acres are irrigated. These are the figures for málguzári land. In addition, there is an area of 11,776 acres held in máfi, of which nearly the whole is cultivated.

6. The new assessment was the work of the late Colonel E. G. Hastings. In the regularly settled tappas he proceeded mainly on produce estimates, which were framed with great moderation. Taking wheat as an example, the yield on irrigated land was assumed at from 10 to 7 maunds an acre, and on unirrigated land at from 70 to 120 seers per acre. The average prices were taken at from 35 to 40 seers per rupee. The produce estimate framed on this basis indicated an assessment of about one lakh of rupees, and the revenue rates adopted were in close correspondence with this result. The sum actually assessed was Rs. 94,776. In the summarily settled tappas the assessment was Rs. 8,094, and thus the total assessment in the two tahsíls was Rs. 1,02,870, or about 14 annas 3 pies per acre, upon cultivation all round. These are the figures for málguzári land. An additional sum of Rs. 9,206 was separately assessed on the 11,776 acres held in máfi. Thus the gross land revenue of the tahsíls is Rs. 1,12,076. This sum, however, is liable to very large deductions as under :—

		Rs.
Border Remissions	...	16,974
Cash Ináms	...	2,346
Recoverable Jágír	...	13,544
Máfi	...	9,206
Total	...	42,070

Thus the net khálsa jama is only Rs. 70,006. To this must be added a sum of Rs. 1,621, assessed on mills, and a varying amount of about Rs. 60 per annum assessed on gold-washing trays. But the greater part of these two items is either remitted or assigned.

7. So far as fiscal results go, the new settlement has introduced but little change. The revenue rates are stated in paragraph 346 of the Report. Those on irrigated

land are fully as high as would be assessed in the adjacent Cis-Indus districts. The baráni rates are no doubt low. In both cases their principal justification is their agreement with previous custom. Mr. Tucker's remarks on the subject in paragraph 394 deserve perusal. On the whole, Colonel Wace thinks there need be no hesitation in accepting the assessment as duly adjusted to the circumstances of the district.

8. Neither the report itself nor the Commissioner's review contains any adequate account of the new record of rights; but the small amount of litigation as to land may be taken as some guarantee that titles have been properly recorded. It is particularly desirable that the record in this district should be properly framed, not only to prevent quarrels in the present, but also to obviate the necessity of a re-settlement hereafter if such an operation should appear likely to be financially unprofitable.

9. Many of the miscellaneous matters referred to in the present report relate rather to general policy than to revenue administration, and can be more conveniently dealt with by Government than by the Financial Commissioner. It is sufficient here to say that the arrangements made as to the grazing of the cattle of independent tribes on British territory appear to be careful and judicious in a matter upon which both care and judgment are very necessary. The account of the Khwárra and Zíra jungles, in which Government has proprietary rights, is clear and useful. The attention of Government has recently been drawn to the reckless manner in which the wood of these jungles is being cut and sold, and measures are now under consideration for the introduction of a somewhat stricter conservancy.

10. The Teri Tahsíl, as already noted, was not included in the recent settlement. This tahsíl is divided into four tappas and is held on an istamrári tenure by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán. His revenue arrangements have hitherto been practically uncontrolled; but in 1880 a sort of veiled rebellion broke out in the Barak Tappa, which is the largest and most important in the tahsíl. Several causes may have combined to produce this result, but the principal reason alleged was the oppressive character of the Nawáb's revenue administration. The country was soon quieted, but at the desire of both parties it was deemed expedient to

undertake a summary settlement of this tappa with the view of introducing some certainty into the relative rights of the Nawáb and the cultivators. This settlement is still in progress and will be separately reported hereafter.

11. The Financial Commissioner now recommends that the assessment and the rrecord of rights of Tahsíls Hangu and Kohát be sanctioned, the term of the settlement to be 20 years, commencing kharíf 1881, as recommended by the Commissioner. Cesses have been already sanctioned in the Punjab Government letter No. 322 C. of 18th July 1878 ; but since then the cess for Patwári stationery has been reduced by one-half, and special cess arrangements have been introduced in six villages which have only received an implied sanction in the Punjab Government letter No. 1858 of 11th December 1878. It is therefore expedient to reiterate the sanction of Government to the levy in the Hangu and Kohát Tahsíls of the cesses enumerated in the 354th paragraph of the Report, amounting to Rs. 22-1-4 per cent. on the land revenue. These cesses are levied on the whole nominal land revenue, except that in six villages named in the same paragraph no cesses are paid on that part of the revenue which is frontier remission. The same opportunity may be taken to recognise and sanction the arrangements by which cesses, amounting to 10⅓ per cent., are levied in Teri on a quit-rent, which is Rs. 2,000 in excess of that now actually paid. A miráb cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue of certain irrigated villages in Lower Miránzai and Kohát Tappas has already been separately sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 563 of 3rd March 1879, and arrangements have recently been made to ensure that the proceeds of this impost shall be expended locally for the benefit of the contributing villages.

12. The officer principally responsible for the Kohát settlement was Colonel E. G. Hastings, whose untimely death has made vain all human praise. Death has also deprived Munshi Hákim Rái of the commendation which he had justly earned. He was succeeded by Munshi Asa Nand, who has performed unusually responsible duties in a very satisfactory way, and who is thoroughly entitled to an acknowledgment of his services, which the Financial Commissioner trusts he may receive. Colonel Wace has noted the praise given by Mr. Tucker to several minor officials. To Mr. Tucker himself the thanks of Government are due for a clear, concise and

thoroughly practical report which has been prepared under considerable difficulties.

13. The Commissioner of Pesháwar, Colonel Waterfield, has furnished an interesting review of the report. He has been much connected with the district as Commissioner during the past six years, and his services in this respect are well known to Government.

No. 302, dated Abbott-abad, 11th July 1885.

From—Colonel W. G. WATERFIELD, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division,

To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Submits the Final Report of the Settlement of the Kohát District.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Report of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Kohát District, 1875-82 (printed), which has been written by Mr. Tucker, then Deputy Commissioner of the Kohát District, at the close of 1883, and was received by me, printed, in July 1884. I have only now found leisure in camp to review it.

PART I.—*Geographical and Physical.*

Remarks on Part I. The area under settlement.

2. In his opening chapter, Mr. Tucker describes the Kohát District, with its area of 2,973 square miles and its population of 181,540 according to the census of 1881, giving 61 to the square mile.

It contains three tahsíls, which with their approximate area are—

Kohát	...	811	square miles.
Hangu	...	546	„ „
		1,357	„ „
Teri		1,616	„ „
Total	...	2,973	„ „

Of all districts in the Punjab, it has by far the smallest cultivated area. The settlement now under report, however, had only to do with the two tahsíls of Kohát and Hangu, 1,357 square miles; and out of these two tracts, Upper Miránzai and the Khwárra had only to be summarily settled. By deducting the area of the Hangu and Kohát Tahsíls under regular settlement, 605,256 acres, or 945 square miles, we find that so much was under regular settlement, and 412 square miles under summary settlement, making up the total of 1,357 square miles.

I may here mention that the remainder of the district, comprising the 1,616 square miles of the Teri Tahsíl, is now being summarily settled under separate orders. No statistics of a Revenue Survey were availa

ble with which to test the accuracy of the above computation of area. Those of the Topographical Survey have been asked for, but have not yet been received.

Physical features, boundaries and tribes.

3. Roughly speaking, the Kohát District has the Indus on its east, mountains occupied by independent tribes on its north and west, and the district of Bannu to the south.

It is occupied by two tribes,—Bangash and Khattak.

The last named is sub-divided into three classes,—the Akora Khattaks on the right bank of the Indus to the north connected with Pesháwar; the Sagrís also on the Indus, south of the Akora, and somewhat separated; and the Teri Khattaks holding the centre of the district.

The Bangash hold the rest. The boundaries are ethnographical (paragraph 6); but those with the independent tribe, north and west for 150 miles in length, have never been fixed, and the area in dispute may be 100 or 200 square miles. The occupation by our villages or by independent tribes, or both, depends upon the relation towards each other for the time being. The district is mountainous, drained by torrents into the Indus. Kohát is the only town (paragraph 15) which, without its suburbs and cantonments, contains a population of only 8,466. The town and its neighbourhood and its chief roads are then described. I recommend that for the sensible reasons given in the Report, the two Miránzais be in future known as *Eastern* and *Western*, not as Upper and Lower, which latter nomenclature requires a previous knowledge to be understood (paragraph 29). The highlands of Miránzai, with their capital of Hangu, are prettily described, followed by cultivated Baizai; the forest of the Khwárra and Zíra; the Pathála Tappa, with its bridge over the Indus at Khushálgarh. The fertile and well-cultivated Shakardarra Sagri Khattak country is described in paragraph 54. The rest of the district is known as the Teri Khattak country, with its low hills and salt mines, containing the town of Teri, the house of the chief of the Khattak clan, Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán. The Chauntra plain occupies a large portion of this tract famous for its cereals, the granary of Kohát.

The great want of roads in the district is brought to notice. From Khushálgarh to Kohát is the one solitary metalled road; the continuation to Bannu is fair, and is about to be constructed by Government in connection with the scheme of frontier defence. The road to Thal should also be put in good repair. A camel road runs into the Pesháwar Valley northwards from Khushálgarh and through the independent Kohát Pass.

The rest of the district off the above roads is not approachable except by mules or on foot. The district is too poor to help itself, and the only plan left to the District Officer is to see that each village makes and keeps in order its own communications.

The geology of the Salt Range, with its quarries and glacier of moraine-like stretches of pure salt, is then described, followed by the flora and fauna.

Rainfall.

More important to the Settlement Officer is the capricious rainfall of the district, varying from 10 to 34 inches during the last 25 years, with an average of 18, the dryest months being June, October, November, December, the rest of the year having, in the average, a fairly equable rainfall, the rain fall in July being by far the heaviest (paragraph 72).

PART II.—*Historical.*

History of the district and its colonization.

4. The history of the district previous to annexation is little known. Taken by Bábar in 1505, it became part of the Moghal Empire and escaped Nádir Shah in 1738; remained Afghán under the Dúráni Dynasty, until it became tributary to the Sikhs in 1819; was again granted in jágír to Sultán Muhammad Khán in 1836, and annexed to British dominion on the 29th March 1849.

The tribes are then described.

The origin of the Gár and Sámil factions, which still govern hill alliances and differences over a much larger area, is noted as having originated in the Bangash tribe, which, as before stated, holds the north, central and west of the district. The Khattaks hold the rest, and the origin of these sections is described.

Under British rule.

The history of the district during British rules need not be alluded to. The conduct of the neighbouring tribes finds a place, and the various expeditions to coerce and punish them are described. How the district was denuded of its troops in the Mutiny of 1857, and was held by levies supplied by the local chiefs, who also sent nearly 1,000 men to Pesháwar, is to be remembered. Since the breaking ground by the settlement in December 1874, the district has been more or less deranged by the Kohát Pass blockade, 1875-77; the Jowáki Expedition, 1877; the Afghán War, and the marching of General Roberts to Kurram, 1878-79; Zaimusht Expedition, 1879; a small Wazíri Expedition, 1880; the Bárak disturbances, 1880-81; the evacuation of Kurram, 1880; and withdrawal of troops from Thal and the Miránzai valley in 1881.

Disturbing influence during settlement operations.

It may be said that during seven years of the settlement operations, the district scarcely enjoyed the rest found in Cis-Indus Districts, and the conduct of the settlement itself was passed on from Major Hastings through Major Plowden to Mr. Tucker, the Deputy Commissioner, who has written this Report.

PART III.—*The people.*

The people, the different tribes and character and customs.

5. Part III. deals with the people, who number 181,540 souls. Of these 109,000 are males and 80,000 females. Much of the disproportion is attributed to the 6,000 soldiers and camp-followers and the large number of independent tribes, temporarily within the district, trading in salt, grass and wood. The adult male population comprises one-third of the whole 61,000, of whom 34,000 are classified as agriculturists. Of these the rights of some 18,000 will have been dealt with in the settlement, 16,000 being residents in Teri.

Pashtu is the language of the district and the religion is Muhammadan, a small population, 10,600 of the faith, belonging to the Shiah sect. The classification according to tribes (sec. 133-142) is interesting. Khattaks, 66,663, largely predominate, comprising more than one-third of the whole, followed by 19,000 Bangash with 4,000 Niazai and 16,000 Awáns, 12,000 Sikhs and Hindus, 19,000 Trans-Border Pathán̈s. The physique of the district is good, and in habits, dress and food the people are simple. The non-agriculturists do not produce nearly enough cloth for local consumption. The Mullahs have interfered with the amusements of music and dancing and with the smoking of tobacco and snuff-taking, and they are now preaching that quinine contains alcohol. The section regarding betrothal and marriage contains much that is curious, especially regarding the market value of the fairer sex, their purchase and disposal, and, in other respects, much that affords food for reflection. It would be interesting to know if the position of women has improved during the 35 years of British rule, and what the opinion on the subject of elderly ladies happens to be. It is some consolation to know that the historian considers the bulk of the sex happy and well treated, having many employments in spinning and making clothes, fetching wood, grass and water. Marriage is a luxury costing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Disputes regarding marriage and divorce are generally settled according to local customs by the village councils. Education is backward; there is one good District School in Kohát and four village Primary Schools.

PART IV—*Tenures.*

The tenures of the district. General remarks.

6. The Report shows how the old tribal shares no longer retain their former importance: the basis of proprietary right has changed.

The origin of the Crown lands in Kohát is explained in paragraph 182. The Baizai clansmen, under the Dúráni Government, ceased to exercise proprietary rights over their outlying lands, and at annexation these became Government property and were generally granted in lease. Their disposal at settlement has been described (paragraph 227 *et seq.*). They have been either given away in proprietary right, or have been continued to the lessees for terms of years.

7. The old Vesh system, or repartition of the area upon shares after terms of from 5 to 20 years, has disappeared or nearly so. But in Western Miránzai it is possible that the people may continue the custom, though it is not likely. It will be of less importance there as no field maps or registers have been prepared which would be altered thereby. In the Vesh villages, some lands are always held according to possession, and as Vesh disappears possession becomes the standard of right. Common lands are devoted to grazing; but if cultivated, the income, like the water-supply from streams and springs, is divided upon the old proprietary shares. The Deputy Commissioner shows how the tenure, formerly communal, became imperfect patridári, the water right being still in accordance with the old shares; but in a large number of villages possession has become the measure of right and owners have elected to pay revenue upon these areas. This will be a great relief to those less well-to-do cultivators, who, without the capacity to cultivate as much common unirrigated land as their neighbours, have had to pay hitherto upon shares. This has been one equalizing result of the settlement. In some villages the irrigated lands are held in shares, the unirrigated in possession.

The tenantry.

8. Of 6,892 tenants cultivating 36,521 acres, or about 5 acres each, about three-fourths are tenants-at-will. A little more than three-fourths pay rent in cash, the rest in kind. The strength of the old proprietary status is apparent in the Tawáni tenants, described in paragraph 192, who, paying merely the revenue and no additional rent, are still but tenants-at-will. Occupancy rights are not acquired in the district by the breaking up of waste, but the cultivator protects himself by special agreement under which he holds either free or at light rates for a term of two or three years (paragraphs, 197—203). No sharer even can acquire occupancy right in common, by breaking up for cultivation, as the Deputy Commissioner says local custom is opposed to the growth of occupancy rights of any sort, and there are no disputes. The produce rents are, as a rule, half produce in irrigated and quarter produce in unirrigated lands (paragraph 193), with the Kamiána item additional, amounting to from 3 to 11 maunds, but the average being about 5 maunds per cent. (paragraph 339). This class of tenants is known as Nimkarawál.

But the private tenant who takes the place of the farm labourer in other parts, and is known as the charikar or sharík or partner, being supplied with bullocks and seed by the proprietor, is allowed one-fourth of the produce in irrigated lands.

Grazing rights and waste.

9. At this settlement, for the first time, boundaries for grazing purposes in waste lands have been clearly defined, and grazing rights in each other's waste have been restricted to contiguous villages. In some cases rights of user are found to exist which are not recorded in the settlement records.

Waste areas have not been taken into account at settlement (paragraph 200), and there is a good reason for this namely, that the

richer and smaller village has often rights of grazing over that of its neighbour. The number of cattle, however, might certainly be considered in assessing.

Fuel is becoming scarce in the district and obtaining a value in the eyes of those possessing it. The rules for the protection of the "Mazarai" or dwarf palm, given in paragraph 202, are wise, and have only come in time to save this valuable product perhaps from extinction.

10. The decreasing wood supply and the increasing value of the Khwárra and Zíra forests is becoming yearly of more importance to Government, the villages concerned paying a fixed grazing tax. Outsiders grazing in these jungles pay fees that have lately somewhat enhanced. For cutting firewood, grass and charcoal the villages with rights pay half the fees of outsiders. It has been decided that the Government and certain villages have first rights in these waste tracts, which Government can separate when it thinks proper. The total area is nearly 98,000 acres. Vast quantities of wood are being cut and carried yearly, either from Khairabad or Khushálgarh Railway Stations to the Ráwalpindi market, chiefly for the lime and brick kilns of contractors. These forests will require careful and, I believe, professional management if they are to be conserved.

Grazing rights of independent tribes.

11. Regarding the grazing of independent tribes within the Kohát District, it has been held by Government that the said tribes have no such rights or interest in British territory, but that the Government has a superior right to allow outsiders to graze in the waste of certain villages and to collect grazing dues.

The rules under which the Waziris, with their 700 camels and 35,000 sheep and goats remain in the district between the 15th November and 31st March have been laid down.

Besides the above, Ghilzai Shinwaris, Afridís and Orakzais graze in different parts of the district in the grounds they have been accustomed to.

The Hangu property and Crown lands.

12. The arrangements under which the Crown lands of Hangu in Eastern Miránzai are held on leases by the Tahsíldár, Mozaffar Khán, are described. The occupancy tenants of these lands paying in kind are said to be discontented as they had hoped for a cash settlement as proprietors.

In the rest of the district, land, which had been abandoned or forfeited prior to annexation, and was merely held on lease by farmers under the Khán, became Crown lands, but at this settlement either the proprietary rights have passed to the old holders or the leases have been continued to the lessees for the term of settlement.

PART V.—*Leading families of the district.*

The leading families.

13. I should pass over the leading families of Kohát with a mere reference to the Settlement Report (paragraph 229) were it not that they perhaps form the most marked features of the district.

The principal Chiefs are Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., fifth in descent from Timar Shah; Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, Khattak, K.C.S.I., Chief of the Teri Khattaks; the Khán of the Baizai Bangash; the Khán of Hangu; and the Khán of Sagri and Akora Khattaks. In paragraph 373, 16 families, excluding the Nawáb of Teri, are shown to be in the enjoyment of jágírs to the amount of Rs. 31,551.

The perpetuity jágírs of Jafar Khán of Niláb, deceased, have descended to his son, Fateh Muhammad Khán, to whom his father's life pension of Rs. 820 has also been continued.

In the case of Rustam Khán, the revised jágír sanad and deed of gift are under preparation by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, in compliance with your No. 4846 of 24th June 1884. Their income from proprietary rights is also very considerable. That of the Teri Nawáb alone is estimated at Rs. 72,000 (paragraph 361), subject to a Government demand, Rs. 18,000, the gross balance enjoyed by the Nawáb being about Rs. 54,000.

These chiefs have either acquired personal distinction or have, when opportunity offered, sent forth their sons and retainers to assist the Government. Good soldiers and administrators of the old school, they live upon intimate terms with the District Officers, and are ready to help with advice which is useful when not coloured by self interest. In any difficulty, I imagine that the district would at once parcel itself out under its natural leaders, whose jágírs and properties are generally within the ethnographical boundaries of the tribe and their branches.

PART VI.—*Agriculture and Miscellaneous.*

Agriculture and miscellaneous.

14. Passing on to agriculture (paragraph 252) we find that wheat is the most important crop, a hard red wheat, called Khattaki, being the most common in unirrigated lands. A hard yellow wheat, called Kallanji, is grown in manured and irrigated soil for home consumption, and a soft white first class wheat grows in the upper villages, imported from Tirah and is known as "Tirahi." Beardless wheat is not much grown or approved as it suffers from the depredation of birds. The fashions of agriculture vary in different localities and soils, and the seasons for sowing maize crops, distinguished by the morning star, whether Pleiades or Dog Star, are perhaps not elsewhere recognized or noticed. The bájra is the great kharíf crop on all unirrigated land.

Cattle.

There are not so many cattle in the district as might have been expected; Barezai is proportionately the richest in flocks and herds. The number of kine is

very small compared with that of the plough and pack bullocks, showing that a large number of the latter are not bred but imported and must be commonly required. I have always thought that a cattle fair was required in Ráwalpindi or Lower Hazára for the supply of Kohát and Peshâwar with plough and milch cattle. The latter are now brought from Amritsar.

Manufacture and handicrafts.

Manufactures and handicrafts in the district are confined to a small amount of warm cloth, quite insufficient for home consumption. Sandals and turbans are manufactured in one or two centres, and woollen felts. The rifle manufacture of Kohát has almost died out.

PART VII.—*Administrative.*

Administrative, crime and litigation.

16. Kohát at annexation was a subdivision of the Peshâwar District; but for the last 34 years, since 1851, has been a separate district.

The population is described in the Report under review as probably the most lawless in India, compared with Peshâwar. The population is 181,000 to 592,000 in the latter district. We therefore might expect to find in Kohát one-third of the crime of the notorious Peshâwar Valley, but statistics show that robberies and dacoities are either about even in the two districts or more frequent in Kohát, whilst murders in Kohát are about half the Peshâwar record. Trans-border ruffians and outlaws are credited with most of these serious offences against property. Civil suits generally for debts and not connected with land trebled in four years.

Income of the district and expenditure.

17. The income of the district, (paragraph 285,) in 1882-83 was ... ... Rs. 6,11,761
Excluding salt dákhilas sold in Jhelum ... ... „ 2,35,453
The actual income was ... „ 3,76,308
Of this land revenue and grazing tax ... ... „ 92,129
The expenditure was ... „ 15,74,777

Police and Militia.

The Police and Border Militia require no notice, nor does the difference between the Passes of the Derajât and the local responsibility of the tribes as compared with the Kohát District. The want of roads in the district has been already alluded to. District Post Offices do not exist, and are wanted. There is no Bullock Train Agency for goods.

The Salt Mines.

The income from the Kohát Salt Mines in 1882-83 was Rs. 80,321
Expenditure „ 28,661
Profits „ 51,660
But the average of the last ten years was „ 89,552

Under the enhanced rates dating from July 1883 we may expect this sum to be about doubled, the 420,000 Lahori equivalent to 504,000 Government maunds extracted from these mines supply the Trans-Indus Districts and neighbouring independent tribes as far as Kabul.

PART VIII—*Land Revenue.*

The land revenue and assessment.

18. The assessment was made by the late Colonel (then Major) Hastings and forwarded for sanction on the 4th December 1877. It was approved and laid before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Financial Commissioner with his No. 448 S. of 22nd April 1878. As before mentioned, there had been no revenue survey, and there was no summary settlement statistics available to guide the Settlement Officer, an area of 99, 881 acres cultivated and lately abandoned with a population of about 400 to the square mile came under regular settlement; 122 villages were formed into seven assessment circles, and soils were evidently classified with much care, but the dates are not known.

Market value

The average prices of the Kohát town for 20 years were accepted as safer than district rates for computing the value of the produce, and the yield per acre is allowed to have been calculated somewhat lower than the actual; the rain-fall being 18·7 inches. The market value of land high; the lowest price being 26 times the Government demand; cultivation being supposed by public opinion to have increased, a small increase was looked for. But it was found that special consideration had to be shown in some instances, whilst in others full revenue rates could not be taken, and in certain villages the fact was ascertained that some lands only yielded a crop every second or third year, which had not in the first instance been correctly recorded.

The practical result was, that as a net revenue demand, that which had been assessed by Captain Shortt in 1863 was again arrived at. The Government demand had really been readjusted.

The Afghán war, however, immediately ensuing at the end of 1878 almost doubled the prices of produce, and for five years these high prices have obtained. Under these abnormal circumstances the settlement must have been felt to be a light one. It will only be fairly tested when the present low prices have lasted for several consecutive years.

General results.

The results are thus described in the Report, paragraph 349:—

"The aggregate of the new assessments for the whole tract is Rs. 94,776, or somewhat less than the revenue rate estimate of Rs. 1,01,394. From this has to be deducted Rs. 14,753 on account of remission for border service to Khálsa villages, and Rs. 2,346 for cash ináms, thus leaving Rs. 77,676 against a former jama of Rs. 79,488. There has been an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in jágir villages, and a decrease of above Rs. 4,800 in Khálsa villages."

Two tappas under summary settlement.

As regards the two tracts or tappas under summary settlement.

In Upper Miránzai the result is described in paragraph 350. The produce and revenue rates gave such large sums that they were no guide.

The former revenue became in redistribution—

			Rs.	Rs.
Khálsa	...	...	5,252	5,655
Inám	...	...	519	1,355
	Total	...	5,771	7,010

After deducting inám and remission for border service the recoverable revenue remained at Rs. 5,305.

In the Khwarra Tappa also under summary settlement (paragraph 351) in addition to the land revenue there is a fixed grazing tax of Rs. 584; this remained unchanged. The land revenue assessment was raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,084 in the 16 villages.

The general result of the settlement now being reported is shown in the table attached to paragraph 352. Out of a new recoverable revenue of Rs. 86,001-8-0, there is a remission for border service of Rs. 15,995-8-0, leaving a net immediate revenue of Rs. 70,006, which, with the Rs. 18,000 recoverable from the Teri Tahsíl, gives for the district Rs. 88,006.

Cesses.

But there has been taken a considerable increase in cesses, paragraph 353. They stood at Rs. 13-8-0 per cent. before the settlement, and are now, including the local rates cess, Rs. 22-1-4 per cent. These cesses, moreover, are realized on the whole nominal revenue including jágír, frontier remission, cash inám, máfi and mill revenue (excepting in 6 villages exempted). These cesses are taken therefore on Rs. 1,11,834 according to the rent-roll of 1883-84 (excluding the Teri revenue of Rs. 18,000). Thus a sum of rather more than Rs. 24,603 has to be added to the revenue of Rs. 86,001, giving a total recoverable yearly in cash of Rs. 1,10,604. The people understand little distinction between revenue and cesses. In addition to the above, in most irrigated villages, there is a waterman or "Miráb's" tax of Re. 1 per cent. (paragraph 353).

Border remission for Frontier service.

Border remissions for Frontier service have been granted in 81 villages out of 146 in the Kohát and Hangu Tahsíls, averaging a little over 20 per cent. on the revenue demand, that is to say, rather less than the extra cesses: in case of failure to protect the border its own proportion of Rs. 16,974 is immediately recoverable from any village (paragraph 357),

Mills.

The great advantage of mill assessment is the check that it imposes on the construction of new mills, which interfere with irrigation, waste water and are a fruitful source of dispute. Rs. 1,621 has been assessed, Rs. 963 temporarily remitted, Rs. 658 is immediately recoverable. The system of the Settlement Officer has been very judicious (paragraph 358).

Gold-washing.

Gold-washing in the Indus is unworthy of notice—Jagírdárs' share Rs. 40-8-0, Government share Rs. 13-8-0.

The Teri Tahsíl.

19. The Deputy Commissioner then proceeds (paragraph 360) in his Report to describe the Teri Tahsíl leased to Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, Khattak. His gross revenue is estimated to be Rs. 72,000, out of which he pays Rs. 18,000 to Government. The revenue system of the Nawáb is described; it approximates to the custom under Duráni rule in its maintenance of some irregular cesses, high leases are granted for two or three years, and remissions are fully made in bad years. This give-and-take exists also between the lessees and cultivators. The lambardárs are kept contented by large ináms. The method of realizing revenue varies in the different tappas, and the Report must be referred to for explanation. A settlement is now in progress, and it will probably be found difficult to satisfy the Nawáb, who claims increased revenue under a more regular system, and the Barak proprietors who insist upon reduction. The assessment is now under consideration by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohát. In paragraph 369 will be found an account of the cesses realized by the Nawáb in the Barak country amounting to 50 per cent. on the revenue, but again large deductions are made as ináms. The population of entire Teri is estimated at 80,000.

Land revenue assignments.

20. Assignments of land revenue (excluding Teri), jagírs, ináms, máfis and border remission cause a reduction of 30 per cent. from the full assessment of the district. The principal jagírs have already been mentioned; they are detailed in paragraph 373. In certain jágírs where grain collections have been abolished compensation has been recommended. It has been found that máfis existing at annexation have been continued to the heirs without Government sanction. At this settlement, however, an investigation similar to that in the Pesháwar District has been made, and máfi reports and seven registers have been submitted in 1882. Some new ináms and máfis have been proposed and sanctioned at this settlement, amounting to Rs. 1,630.

PART IX.—*The Settlement.*

The settlement supervision, progress, record and expenditure.

21. The instructions of the Patwáris began in 1874, and in July 1875 Major Hastings was appointed Settlement Officer. He was still engaged in finishing off the Pesháwar Settlement.

The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Hákim Rái, was murdered in November 1877 and the Superintendent was suspended and afterwards dismissed ; new Assistants had to be appointed. In December 1879 the settlement was practically over, but the finishing off of the records under Extra Assistant Commissioner Asa Nand lasted until September 1882.

In December 1878 Major Hastings, the Settlement Officer, became Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar. In April 1879 he was employed in the Khaibar, and in September 1879, as appointed Political Officer in Kabul, and relieved of the settlement charge.

Major Plowden, as Deputy Commissioner, was practically in charge of the winding up of the settlement for two years, from December 1879 to December 1881, when Mr. Tucker succeeded to the district, and has completed the máfi registers and written the final report.

Patwáris.

Besides the usual subordinate supervising staff, Patwáris had to be increased from 14 to 42, with 28 Settlement Amins.

Records.

In each village besides the administration papers there is a water regulator drawn out with a map of the water-channels. The customs regarding inheritance also found their place in a separate paper.

The new assessments came generally into force from the autumn of 1878, but in the eleven Hangu villages, in the autumn of 1881. A corrected statement of settlement results was submitted on the 12th June 1882.

The matters upon which orders were required as detailed in paragraph 391 have all since been disposed of, but there remains the submission of the jágír sanad and deed of gift by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of Rustam Khán, son of Bahádur Sher Khán, as noted in paragraph 13.

Cost of settlement.

The cost to Government of the settlement has been Rs. 2,46,564, rather more than two years' gross revenue, or three years' net Government demand.

The causes of the delay and consequent cost have been already given by me, and are enumerated in paragraph 393.

Proposed term of new settlement.

The proposed term of settlement is 20 years, which might date from the new assessments of the Hangu property, autumn 1881. The Deputy Commissioner, foreseeing little chance of increase in the future, suggests a longer period for the settlement, and gives his reasons in paragraph 394.

The interior distribution of the village assessment being generally effected by the people upon the acreage rates, the poorer lands are

obliged to be moderately assessed, and the richer lands scarcely bear their correct proportion of the burden. Not knowing how settlement operations may have meanwhile been simplified, I think a term of 20 years from the autumn of 1881 had better be decided upon.

For the little alluvion and diluvion, various systems of calculation have been entered in a few villages on the Kohát river (paragraph 395.)

Judicial work.

How small the judicial work was is shewn in paragraph 396.

Lambardárs.

The Lambardárs have been slightly increased from 327 to 384, and their average income has slightly risen. The average is four Lambardárs per village. No Zaildárs or Head Lambardárs were thought possible, owing to factions and feuds. The Kháns should certainly supply their place.

Notice of officers.

22. As stated by Mr. Tucker in his preface to this Report, "it is a matter of great regret that Major Hastings, by whom the Kohát Settlement was commenced and almost completed, should have been called away owing to the exigencies of the Afghán war before he had written the final Report." I may add that Colonel Hastings' untimely death has been as deeply felt in Kohát as in Pesháwar. I remember old Amín Khán, Khán Bahádur of Gandiour, saying to him in a simple hearty way: "The district will be a happy one which obtains you as its Deputy Commissioner." We know that his settlement of Kohát has hitherto worked with ease to the people and we have the opinion of Mr. Tucker, that after 20 years little or no increase will be possible. I trust this will be accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as satisfactory.

Of the Assistants, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer Hákim Rái is also beyond the reach of praise. He lived above reproach, and no doubt fell a victim to his unswerving sense of truthfulness and duty.

Munshi Asa Nand, who succeeded Hákim Rái as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, deserves special mention. He is now engaged in the Teri Settlement. Superintendent Nehál Chand and Amír Chand, now Head Clerk of the Kohát District office, are both entitled to notice; the latter more especially in connection with the completion of the Report under review, as stated by Mr. Tucker. Major Plowden, had he had the leisure as Deputy Commissioner, would no doubt have gladly placed on record the result of his long experience of the district, but the duty could not have fallen at last into more capable hands than those of Mr. Tucker, the then Deputy Commissioner, and himself a trained Settlement Officer. The Report does not bear the trace of having been hurriedly written (as implied by Mr. Tucker); it is concise, interesting and thoroughly readable. Where the same matter is noticed in different chapters the very handy indices make an instant reference a very easy matter. I may add that I believe Mr. Tucker to have thoroughly interested himself in the working of the new settlement

and to have given it as District Officer all the assistance which his great knowledge of agricultural conditions in Frontier Districts and his capacity for work has enabled him to bestow upon it.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 179, dated 13th March 1886.

READ—

The Final Report of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Kohát District, compiled by Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, and submitted to Government under cover of the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 914, dated 22nd August 1885.

REMARKS.—The Kohát District consists of an extremely irregular tract bounded on the east by the River Indus, on the south by the Bannu District, on the west by independent territory, and on the north by the country of the Zaimushts, the Orakzais and the Adam Khel Afrídís up to the Jelala Sir in the Cherat Mirkalán Range, at which point the boundary of the Pesháwar District commences and marches with the Kohát border for 25 miles until the river Indus is reached. It contains an approximate area of 2,973 miles, but, as the boundaries on the north and west have never been finally settled for some 150 miles, this area is merely an approximate one. The boundaries as a rule follow ethnographical divisions, except where the Pesháwar District is touched. The district is practically occupied by two tribes, the Bangash and the Khattak. The latter is divided into three well-defined sections,—the Akora Khattaks, who hold the north-eastern portion of the district along the Indus; the Sagri Khattaks, who occupy the triangular piece of country bounded on the east by the Indus and on the north by the Teri Toi, which is known for revenue purposes by the name of Shakardara; and the Teri Khattaks, who are the most important section of all, and who hold the centre of the district. The total area occupied by the Khattak tribe amounts to 2,088 square miles, of which 297 is occupied by the Akora, 175 by the Sagri, and 1,616 by the Teri section. The Bangash tribe holds the central, northern and north-western parts of the district. It is divided into the Bangashes of the Kohát Tahsíl, *viz.*, the Samilzai, and Baizai sections, and the Bangashes of the Hangu Tahsíl, who occupy the tract known as Míránzai, which has hitherto been somewhat inappropriately divided

into Upper and Lower Míránzai, and will in future be known as Eastern and Western Míránzai. An interesting account of the great Sámil and Gár factions into which the Bangash tribe was once divided is given in paragraphs 87-88 of the Report.

The district is divided into three tahsíls. The Kohát Tahsíl contains an area of 811 square miles, and is made up of Kohát proper and the Akora and Sagri Parganas; the Hangu Tahsíl contains an area of 546 square miles and comprises Eastern and Western Míránzai; and the Teri Tahsíl contains an area of 1,616 square miles, and consists of the country of the Teri Khattaks. The Teri Tahsíl is held on an istimrári tenure by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, K. C. S. I., and has been excluded from the present settlement.

2. The district is as irregular in its physical characteristics as it is uneven in its external boundary. Practically it is made up of a succession of rugged mountains divided by open valleys. The former vary from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height, and the latter are rarely more than four or five miles across. The drainage is chiefly eastwards towards the Indus, and is carried off in two principal streams—the Kohát and Teri Tois. The streams in the south and centre do not follow the exact line of the hills, but in several instances boldly pierce the ranges and resume the general direction of their course in other valleys. A portion of the district drains west and south-west into the Kurram by the Shkali. Most of the other streams are dry torrent beds for the greater part of the year, but many of them contain springs which are useful for drinking purposes.

The general character of the district may perhaps be conveniently illustrated by a brief description of the tracts through which the principal roads pass.

The railway now runs to within a mile of Khushálgarh, which lies on the bank of the Indus 29 miles east of Kohát. From Khushálgarh to Kohát there is a metalled road which passes through the Pattiála Tappa, an open plain about 14 miles long and 8 broad. In years of good rain this tract is said to be exceedingly fruitful. The road then runs to Gumbat, and thence to Kohát. From Gumbat west the country is a broad cultivated tract yielding rich unirrigated

crops in good years, while near Kohát a fertile irrigated plain is met. On the north of the Pattiála Tappa lie the tracts known as the Zíra, Khwárra and Niláb Tappas. The Zíra and Khwárra tracts are very similar, and their general character may be gathered from the fact that "Khwárra" is derived from the Pathán word for ravine.

The country is broken and covered with a thick jungle of camel thorn and wild olive. Population is sparse, and the people earn their livelihood chiefly by selling wood and grazing cattle. In Khwárra the people generally have two residences—one near the cultivated lands, and another on the higher grazing grounds. The Niláb Tappa is more favoured by nature than the other two, and contains considerable stretches of undulating cultivation broken by stony wastes.

From Kohát a road runs through Hangu to Thal, situated in the extreme west of the district at a distance of 63 miles from the head-quarters. The valley through which it passes has been hitherto divided into Lower Míránzai which is drained by the southern branch of the Kohát Toi, and Upper Míránzai which drains into the Kurram. Immediately on leaving Kohát, the road passes through irrigated valleys with the well-wooded Sámilzai country and the highly cultivated Kachai villages on the north. Around Hangu springs and streams become numerous, and irrigation is general, while to the north of Upper Míránzai there are large tracts of irrigated land in the neighbourhood of Nariáb, Darsamand and Toráwari. In Thal itself there is a certain amount of irrigation from the River Kurram, but the bed is too low to admit of its water being utilized to any great extent.

The third road of importance in the district is the road from Kohát to Bannu, which runs in a south-westerly direction. This road passes the large village of Lachi, crosses the Teri Toi, and after traversing a succession of desolate ravines reaches Bahádur Khel and Latammar. West of Bahádur Khel lies the Chauntra Valley, which produces great quantities of wheat, and is styled the granary of Kohát.

To the north the district is connected with Pesháwar by the well-known pass road. This road has been made and is kept in excellent repair on both sides of the ridge or Kotal

which is crossed; but it still remains in its natural rough condition throughout the independent Afrídi country that lies north of the pass.

Trees are rare in most part of the district. The olive and mulberry are most commonly met with, and in the Khwárra and Zíra jungles the palosi or phulai (*Acacia modesta*). In Míránzai the dwarf palm grows abundantly, and is of great value for the many purposes which it serves in connection with agriculture.

3. Very little is known certainly regarding the early history of the district. In 1505 A. D., Kohát was sacked by the Emperor Bábar, who marched on to Hangu and Thal, and thence through the Wazíri country to Bannu. In 1747 Kohát became a portion of the Afghán kingdom, but the government continued to be entirely administered by the local Bangash and Khattak Chiefs. After the fall of Sháh Shuja in 1810, Kohát was brought more directly under the control of the rulers of Kábul and Pesháwar, and was leased to successive Sardárs. In 1834 a Sikh Governor was appointed to Kohát, but in 1836 Mahárája Ranjít Singh granted the district in jagír to Sultán Muhammad Khán, who remained jágírdár and ruler of Kohát until the close of the second Sikh War, when the district, with the rest of the Punjab, was formally annexed to the British dominions. The history of the district during British rule has been clearly and succinctly recorded in pages 47 to 60 of the Report, and Part V. of the Report, which describes the leading families of Kohát, gives an excellent account of the various political interests which are at work in it.

4. The population consists chiefly of Khattaks, who number 66,663, and of Bangashes, who number 19,183 souls. The prevailing religion is Muhammadan, and of a total of 169,219 Muhammadans, 158,628 are Sunís and 10,591 Shiáhs. Along the border there is a sprinkling of trans-border tribes, of which the Orakzais and Afrídís are the most numerous. These tribes would gladly obtain more land in the Kohát and Hangu valleys, but their criminal propensities make them undesirable colonists. Along the Indus and south and east of Kohát the Awáns are still found in considerable numbers throughout the tracts from which they were driven by the Pathán invaders; but, as a rule, they no longer own distinct villages. On the border of the

Bannu District are a number of Niázais, who formerly held the Marwat Valley, and were driven to the north and west by later immigrations of other clans of the Lodi tribe. The physique of the Bangashes is good, but their character for courage does not stand high, and an unfavourable description is given of their general disposition. The Khattaks, on the contrary, are well spoken of, and the Sagri section supplies a number of recruits to the infantry regiments of the Native Army. Crime is unfortunately very common in the district, and the average number of murders for the last 12 years, which is 39 for a population of only 180,000, speaks unfavourably for the character of the people. The remarks of the Settlement Officer regarding the position of women reveal a very backward state of civilization, and the general customs of the district, coupled with the very slight advance made in education, fully account for the somewhat lawless condition of society which is still prevalent in Kohát. The position of the district, which renders it easy for offenders to escape into independent territory, is also doubtless a cause in some degree of the frequency of violent crime. A somewhat lengthy account of the social life and customs of the people and of the administration of the district is given by Mr. Tucker at pages 71—84 and 130—142 of the Report. It must be remembered, however, that the present Report was compiled with the object of serving the double purpose of the Settlement Report and Gazetteer of the district, and that it therefore includes a certain amount of matter which the Settlement Officer would, under ordinary circumstances, have probably omitted.

5. The system of tenures in the district is fully described at pages 85—90 of the Report. In the Bangash country the land was originally divided into tribal shares, which formed the present tappas of Upper and Lower Míránzai, Sámilzai, and Baizai. Inside these divisions vesh or periodical redistribution of lands was at first almost universal. Under this system the whole cultivated land was periodically redivided by lot. In most villages the custom has disappeared, and though it has lingered on in Upper Míránzai, even there the people are anxious for a system which will secure them a greater fixity of tenure, and the practice of redistribution will doubtless die out completely during the period proposed for the present settlement. Generally speaking, each Bangash proprietor has his separate holding,

consisting of plots scattered through the different blocks into which the village lands are divided. The income of the common lands under cultivation is usually divided in accordance with the original proprietary shares, and the water-supply in irrigated villages is also similarly distributed. The proprietary body consists of Bangashes belonging to the section of the tribe to which the village lands were originally allotted. Outsiders from other sections who have acquired their rights by purchase, or from having been jointly assessed in the pre-annexation days, are sometimes associated with the proprietary body. Hindús own a very little land. Such areas as are in their hands are situated as a rule in the neighbourhood of Kohát and Hangu.

Among the Khattaks the lands are held in severalty for the most part.

In the portion of the district which has come under regular settlement there are 6,892 tenants' holdings, comprising an area of 35,251 acres, and of these holdings three-fourths are held by tenants-at-will who pay a share of the produce as rent. This share is usually one-half of the produce for irrigated, and one-quarter for unirrigated, lands. Tenants paying cash rents are largely a creation of British rule. By custom of the country a tenant breaking up waste land is entitled to hold such land free or at low rates for two or three years; thereafter the proprietor may eject him without paying any compensation. A tenant is entitled to compensation for the value of the manure which he has put into irrigated land and which has not been exhausted at the time of his ejectment. The payments made to village servants and menials amount to about 7 per cent. of the produce, the rate varying in different tracts from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent.

6. The classification of soils throughout the district depends for the most part on the presence or absence of irrigation. There are three sources of irrigation,—springs, tois, streams and wells. The soils are divided by the people into four classes, of which the best is the soft clayey soil with a slight mixture of sand known as rakhmina or silky. Of 99,881 acres which constitute the cultivated area, including fallows, of the tracts now brought under regular settlement, 28,999 acres are irrigated and 1,497 acres naturally flooded; while if the estimated cultivation in the two summarily

settled tappas of Bár Míranzai and Khwarra is included, the total area under cultivation is 116,038 acres, of which 32,597 acres are irrigated. These figures relate only to those lands of which the land revenue is not assigned or remitted. In addition there is an area of 11,776 acres held in máfi, of which nearly the whole is cultivated. The rainfall is unusually capricious. During the settlement operations, 1874-78, the average fall was 28·5, while during the three years preceding 1883 the average was only 12·6. The most beneficial rains are these of the winter months, which ensure an abundant supply of water throughout the year in the springs and streams through the medium of the snow which collects in the mountains. The formation of the country is such that the heaviest floods pass off without causing inundations. The principal crops are wheat, barley, bájra, Indian corn, locally termed joár, and cotton. Of these wheat is by far the most important. An interesting account is given in the Report of the methods of cultivation, and the curious custom of stacking fodder in trees round sacred spots is noticed by Mr. Tucker in paragraph 264. The system of marking the sowing season by the morning stars, which is described in paragraph 258, is also interesting.

7. The settlement to which the present report relates has been confined to the Kohát and Hangu Tahsíls. Since this settlement was completed the Barak country of the Teri Tahsíl has also been brought under the formal process of assessment; but the history of the Barak disturbance, and of the consequent decision that the land revenue of the tract should be properly assessed, does not belong to the subject now under consideration. The operations conducted by the Settlement Officer, the late lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, were of two kinds, and comprised a summary settlement of Upper or Western Míránzai and the Khwárra Iláqua, and a regular settlement of the rest of the two northern tahsíls. Six summary settlements were made of the tracts recently placed under regular settlement between 1850 and 1863, of which the first three resulted in an average demand of about Rs. 94,000, and the last three in an average demand of somewhat less than Rs. 74,000. The revenue roll for 1876-77, when settlement operations were commenced, stood at Rs. 75,174 for the tract under regular settlement, and at Rs. 85,970 for the whole area of the two tahsíls. The two tahsíls were divided by the Settlement

Officer into ten assessment circles, and the assessment of these was framed in the usual way in districts in which rents in kind largely prevail. The average yield of each kind of crop under varying conditions of cultivation was ascertained. The value of this gross yield was calculated by applying the results accepted with regard to prices current. The necessary deductions on account of menials' dues were then made, and the standard of the Government assessment was taken to be one-half of the share of the value of the produce received by the landlord. Soil rates were framed by the Settlement Officer for the distribution of this demand, which was then announced, and was received willingly by the people. The produce estimate gave a demand of Rs. 1,00,820, and the soil rates devised by the Settlement Officer a revenue of Rs. 1,01,400. The sum actually assessed, excluding the revenue on separate máfi plots, was Rs. 1,02,870, of which Rs. 8,194 form the assessment of the two tracts under summary settlement. The new revenue demand is distributed as follows:—

	Khálsa.	*Jágír.*	*Cash ináms.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recoverable	70,006	13,544	...	83,550
Remissible ...	15,995	979	...	16,974
Cash ináms	...	...	2,346	2,346
Total ...	86,001	14,523	2,346	1,02,870

The cesses levied on the above demand are noted below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Local rate	...	...	8	5	4	per cent.
School cess	...	...	1	0	0	do.
Road cess	...	...	1	0	0	do.
Post cess	...	...	0	8	0	do.
Lambardári	...	...	5	0	0	do.
Patwári	...	...	6	4	0	do.

8. Sir Charles Aitchison does not consider it necessary to enter into any detailed examination of the assessment of the Settlement Officer at this distance of time. The object of the Kohát settlement was not so much to increase the Government rent-roll as to give the people a fair record of rights, and the high reputation which Colonel Hastings gained in all his dealings with the people of the

North-West Frontier is a sufficient guarantee that the principal aim in view has been attained in the present instance. Considering the great rise which has taken place in the selling value of produce, the communication which has been established between Kohát and the rest of the Province of late years, and the large drawbacks which are allowed to the villagers in the shape of remissions for Frontier service, there can be no doubt that the demand will be easily paid. At the same time it is probable that a considerable development of civilization and a further rise in prices will now take place in the district, and it does not, therefore, seem desirable to sanction the present settlement for the full period of 30 years. Subject accordingly to the approval of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the settlement of the Kohát District for 20 years with effect from the autumn of 1881. His Honor is also pleased to sanction the levy of cesses throughout the Hangu and Kohát Tahsíls at the rates above noted, and to sanction the record of rights which has been prepared at the late settlement. The miráb cess levied at 1 per cent. on the revenue of the irrigated villages of Lower Míránzai and Kohát is also sanctioned. Orders have recently been issued whereby the whole proceeds of this cess will be made available annually for local expenditure.

9. The arrangements made for regulating the rights of the Wazírís and other trans-border tribes to graze within the district appear to be sufficient and judicious, and the measures taken to prevent the extermination of the useful dwarf palm are noticed with satisfaction. The account given of the Khwárra and Zíra forests, in which Government has joint proprietary rights, is clear and exhaustive. The question of the proper conservancy of these tracts, which is of great importance, is being dealt with separately, and an officer of the Forest Department has been deputed to investigate the condition of these forests. The salt mines of Kohát have been very fully described. They occupy a tract about 50 miles long with a nearly uniform width of 20 miles. At the Malgin, Jatta and Narri works the salt is blasted and sold in shapeless lumps. At Karrak and Bahádur Khel, where the salt is softer, it is cut into blocks which form convenient loads for pack animals. The miners are nearly all agriculturists, and at harvest or sowing time it is difficult to get them to work.

Trade is briskest from December to April, and almost ceases in July, August and September, as the camels are unable to work during the rains. The average amount of salt duty levied at the Kohát Salt Mines within the last 10 years was Rs. 89,522. Since the duty was raised in July 1882, it has been Rs. 1,42,437. The proposal that the mines should be directly managed by the North India Customs Department has been allowed to stand over for the present.

10. The land revenue alienated in jágírs, iná̀ms, máfis and remissions for border service is very considerable. Omitting the Teri Tahsíl, the revenue assignments are equal to 37 per cent. of the realizable revenue, and amount to a sum of Rs. 41,938. The principles on which remissions on account of border service have been made should be clearly borne in mind, and the liability of the villagers enjoying remissions to render service should be strictly enforced. In a case connected with the Hangu Crown lands which was recently before the Lieutenant-Governor there appeared some danger of confusion arising on the first point—*vide* Proceedings of Punjab Government in Foreign Department, Nos. 1-2 A., May 1884. The whole question of máfi grants has been very thoroughly dealt with, and the confusion which formerly existed has been removed. Máfis and iná̀ms of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,630 have been sanctioned at the present settlement. The question of the Crown lands situated round Hangu and in other parts of the Kohát District has been separately dealt with in the correspondence noted in the margin.

No. 831, dated 2nd August 1881, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.
No. 912, dated 22nd August 1881, from Secretary to Government, to Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

11. The arrangements made at the former summary settlement for the appointment of Lambardárs have been for the most part confirmed on the present occasion. It is noticed, however, that in Western Míránzai the number of Lambardárs is excessive, and the average of four Lambardárs to a village throughout the district appears high. The Patwári system has been entirely recast by the Settlement Officer. The Patwáris have been graded and are paid according to their grade. It is satisfactory to observe that most of the men are reported to have served during settlement operations and to be well acquainted with their duties.

There are now 49 Patwáris in the two tahsíls of Kohát and Hangu, whereas in 1875 there were only 14.

12. The settlement of the Kohát District remained unfinished for a considerable time, and the cost has been very high considering the size of the tract settled. The actual expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 2,50,000, against which, owing to the introduction of the system of frontier remissions, there is practically no set-off in the form of enhanced payments to the Government treasury. From the first there have been special and peculiar causes which retarded the work. Constant disturbances on the border, the Afghán War, the murder of Munshi Hákim Rái, the first Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and the dismissal in consequence of the Superintendent, have all contributed towards the delaying of the settlement, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any blame can be fairly attached to the officers in charge for this somewhat unfavourable result. Apart from mere pecuniary considerations it cannot be doubted that the settlement has conferred a great boon on the district, and His Honor is assured that the expenditure incurred will in the course of time be indirectly recouped in many ways.

13. The actual work of the settlement was carried out under the orders of the late Colonel E. G. Hastings. This officer has now passed beyond the reach of human praise, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place again on record here, as a fitting memorial of the Kohát Settlement, the recognition of the services of Colonel Hastings which was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 11th of December 1884 :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., which occurred at Peshawar on the night of the 1st instant. This heavy loss to the administration will be deplored by all who have the interests of the Punjab at heart; and while the Government laments the premature close to the career of a distinguished Frontier Officer possessing a rare acquaintance with the Afghán people, the blow will be severely felt by the many European and Native friends of a man whose chivalrous nature and entire forgetfulness of self won the respect and affection of all who knew him."

Death has also removed the first Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Munshi Hákim Rái, whose work was highly spoken of, and whose character was above reproach.

The Settlement Report has been written by Mr. Tucker, and the thanks of Government are due to him for the pains he has bestowed upon the work, and for the very clear, concise and practical account he has given of the Kohát District. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to Munshi Asa Nand for the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out very responsible duties.

Lastly, Sir Charles Aitchison thanks Colonel Waterfield for the review of the Report which his knowledge of the country has enabled him to write.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance, and to Mr. Tucker for information.

Also that the Resolution and papers read in the preamble be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for confirmation of the sanction of the settlement for a period of 20 years.

No. 180, dated Lahore, 13th March 1886.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the final report of the Kohát Settlement, together with a copy of the report itself and of the review of the Financial Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace, and the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division, Colonel W. G. Waterfield, thereon, and to solicit sanction to the confirmation of the assessment of the Kohát and Hangu Tahsíls for a period of 20 years.

No. 1039 F., dated Simla, 9th June 1886.

From—H. M. DURAND, Esquire, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Thomson's letter No. 180, dated the 13th March last, giving cover to the Report of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner on the Settlement of the Kohat and Hangu Tahsils of the Kohat District, and to the Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Report and connected papers.

2. The Settlement operations commenced in the year 1875 under the late Colonel Hastings, and the assessments were made by him. In reliance on his experience and intimate knowledge of the district, the Lieutenant-Governor has, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, sanctioned the assessments for a period of 20 years from the autumn of 1881. The object of the Settlement, as observed by Sir C. Aitchison, "was not so much to increase the Government rent-roll as to give the people a fair record of rights," and the Governor-General in Council sees no reason to doubt that this object has been attained. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to confirm the sanction given by the Local Government to the revised assessment.

3. The Government of India have noticed with satisfaction the well-deserved tribute paid by the Lieutenant-Governor to the memory of Colonel Hastings, an officer whose character and services were an honor to his Province, and they concur in the praise bestowed on Mr. Tucker for his excellent report of the settlement.

4. The question of the conservancy of the Khwara and Zira forests which is now engaging His Honor's attention will be considered on receipt of the report of the officer who has been deputed to visit them.

Punjab Government Branch Press, Simla—21-8-86—360.

REPORT

OF THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KOHAT DISTRICT

IN THE

PESHAWAR DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB.

PART I.—Geographical and Physical.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Kohat district. Its position and extent.

1. The Kohat district comprises the greater portion of the rough hilly country that lies between the open valleys of Peshawar and Bannu. On the north it is bounded by the Peshawar district and the Afridi and Orakzai hills; on the west by the river Kuram and the Waziri hills; on the south by the Bannu district; and on the east by the Indus. It lies between 32° 47′ and 33° 52′ north latitude, and 70° 35′ and 72° 18′ east longitude. Its extreme length north-east to south-west is 104 miles and its extreme breadth is 50 miles. It has a supposed area of 2,973 miles, and a population by the last Census (1881) of 1,81,540 souls.

Its area and population.

Whole district occupied by Bangashes and Khattaks.

2. The whole of the Kohat district is divided between the Pathan tribes of the Bangashes and the Khattaks.

The Bangash tappás.

The Bangashes occupy the central-northern and north-western parts of the district. Their country is divided into Kohat proper, consisting of the tappás of Samilzai and Baizai and into Upper and Lower Miranzai. The

Divisions of the Khattaks.

Khattaks are divided into Teri, Akora, and Sagri Khattaks. The Akora Khattaks hold the Niláb,

The Akora Khattaks.

Khwarra, Zira, and Pattiálá tappás forming the north-eastern part of the district. The larger

portion of the Akora Khattaks reside in the adjoining parts of Peshawar,

The Sagri Khattaks of Shakardarra.

The Sagris hold Shakardarra, which forms the south-eastern part of the district. They also hold the tappá of Makhad in Rawalpindi.

The Teri Khattaks.

The Teri Khattaks hold all the rest of the district or very nearly half. Their country includes the southern and most of the central portion of the district. It extends on the east to the Indus, and on the north to the Jawaki hills, thus cutting off the Akora and Sagri parganas from the rest of the district, and from each other. The area held by each of these tribes is as follows :—

Bangashes of Kohat	339	Square miles.
Do. of Miranzai	546	„
Total	885	„
Khattaks		
Akora	297	„
Sagri	175	„
Teri	1,616	„
Total	2,088	„

3. The district is divided into three tahsíls, Kohat, Hangu and Teri, of which the approximate area is as follows :—

Division into tahsíls.

Kohat	811	Square miles.
Hangu	546	„
Teri	1,616	„
Total	2,973	„

The Kohat tahsíl consists of Kohat proper and the Akora and Sagri parganas.

Kohat.

Hangu.

The Hangu tahsíl, so named from the chief place in it, consists of Upper and Lower Miranzai. The tahsíldari is held by the leading member of the Hangu family, who have a sort of hereditary claim to it.

Teri.

The Teri tahsíl consists of the country of the Teri Khattaks, and is held on an istimrari tenure by their chief Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahomed Khán.

4. On the east the Kohat district extends along the Indus up to within three miles of Attok. From this point for 25 miles to the west the boundary with the Peshawar district runs along the crest of the *Cherát-Mirkalán* range of hills, as far as the Jelala Sar, which is 5,110 feet high. The country on both sides of this range is occupied by the Akora Khattaks. At the Jelala Sar commences the boundary of the Adam Khel Afridis. The country of the Adam Khels for a distance of 25 miles juts out like a peninsula interposing between the Kohat and

Eastern boundary with Peshawar.

With the Adam Khel country.

Peshawar districts. At the Kohat pass, where it is crossed by the Peshawar road the neck of the peninsula is eight miles, and at its narrowest only six miles across. Further east the width is 16 miles. The Kohat district skirts round the southern border of the Adam Khel country, to the Kohat pass. The line runs irregularly. It cuts across the Hassan Khel valley of Musadarra, and the Jawaki valley of Paia. It then runs west to Togh, generally following the course of a low range of hills. Above Togh the Bazid Khel valley, which is British territory, forms a spit some six miles long running into the heart of the Jawaki country. The Bazid Khels are really themselves a Jawaki section, though now disassociated from the rest of the tribe. The Jawakis have also two or three hamlets in British territory along their southern border between Gumbat and Togh. With these exceptions the district boundary coincides with the line of demarcation between Afridi on one side and Khattak and Bangash on the other.

5. From the end of the Bazid Khel valley the boundary for 30 miles follows a well defined line of hills, which separates the Bangashes of Baizai and Samilzai from the Pass Adamkhels, and further on from the Bazotis, Sipaiahs, Sturi Khels, and other Orakzai tribes. At Marai it again turns south-west and cuts across the Shigga and Shahukhel valleys to the eastern end of the Samana range. The valleys and high hills to the West of this line are occupied by the Shekhan and Mishti Orakzais, the low-lands to the east belonging to the Bangashes.

With the Eastern Orakzais.

With the western Orakzais and Laimushts.

The Miranzai valley also occupied by Bangashes commences with the eastern end of the Samana range. The district from this point to the Kuram is generally bounded on the north by high hills occupied to the east by Orakzais and to the west by Zaimushts. As far as the Orakzais extend the Samana range forms a clearly marked boundary. Opposite the Zaimusht country the natural boundary is not so clearly marked, the line crossing some considerable valleys which lead down into Miranzai. To the west for some eight miles near Thal the Kuram is the district boundary. The Bangashes of Thal own lands on both sides of this river, but the trans-Kuram lands are excluded from the district. From where it leaves the Kuram to where it rejoins the Indus the district boundary coincides with that of the Teri and Sagri Khattaks. Their boundary with the independent Waziris runs for 35 miles over low hills and intervening valleys in a semi-circle till it joins the Bannu district. The boundary then runs to the south-east crossing a sandy tract forming the northern portion of the Bannu valley known as the Thal. The country on the Bannu side for about 20 miles continues to be occupied by Waziris of the Bannu tahsil. For a few miles the Khattak country touches on the Marwat tahsil, after which the Lawaghar range becomes the boundary. These hills run in a semi-circle in two parallel ranges. The south-eastern or outer range, known as the Surghar, has been made the

Boundary with the independent Waziris.

With the Bannu Waziris.

With Isa Khel.

boundary between the Teri Khattaks and the Isa Khel tahsil of Bannu. The Surghar range terminates with the Turgaighar Sar; from this point the Bhangikhel country, a tract some 16 miles long by 10 broad, juts into the Kohat district separating the Teri from the Sagri Khattaks. The Bhangikhels were originally themselves a section of the Sagris. Their boundary runs in a very irregular way mostly over rough hills, but includes also a good deal of fairly level land in the Shakardarra valley which is on the Sagri side of the hills. The Bhangikhel-Sagri boundary reaches the Indus some 12 miles above Kálábagh. The Indus divides the Kohat from the Rawalpindi district for a distance of 80 miles. To the south it cuts the Sagri country in two. Further north it divides the rival races of the Khattaks and the Awáns.

With Bhangikhel.

Divided by the Indus from Rawalpindi district.

6. It will be seen from this account that except where they touch Peshawar and the Sagri portion of Rawal-Pindi, the boundaries of the Kohat district have been fixed on ethnographical grounds and mark the line between the Bangashes and the Khattaks on one side, and the Afridis, Orakzais, Zaimushts, Waziris, Isa Khels, and Bhangikhels on the other.

Boundaries generally coincide with tribal limits.

7. The boundary with Rawalpindi is marked by the Indus, which runs through the whole of this portion of its course in a single rocky channel, so that there can be no dispute as to river lands, none such existing.

Character of the boundary line with adjoining districts.

The boundary with Peshawar was fixed during the course of the Peshawar Settlement, in many cases by judicial decision. The Kohat zemindars tried to re-open some of these boundary questions, when the Kohat Settlement was taken in hand, but their claims were disallowed. The boundary has been carefully laid down in the topographical survey of the Peshawar district.

The greater part of the boundary with the Bannu and Marwát tahsils was laid down by the Deputy Commissioners of Kohat and of the old district of Dera Ismail Khán in 1856. This boundary was re-laid during the course of the Bannu Settlement, and has been shown in the Bannu topographical survey.

As regards the boundary with Isa Khel the Settlement Officer of Bannu writes as follows :—

Territory on the Kohat side of the line.	Specification of line.	Remarks.
Sagri Hills ...	A fixed line of about 28 miles in length up the Múlwál Nalla to a peak called Chattru Sar, thence along crests	I demarcated the line in February 1871, but it was not until last year (Punjab Government letter No. 1782, dated 11th October 1877), that it was sanctioned after Captain Hastings

Territory on the Kohat side of the line.	Specification of line.	Remarks.
	and ridges and through cultivated lands to the Khattak Algad or ravine.	Settlement Officer, Kohat, and I had jointly made a few modifications in it. The line now fixed is absolute. A printed copy of my 1871 report and subsequent correspondence is in the District Office.
Teri Tahsil ...	An irregular line striking southwards across ridges and along water-sheds to foot of hills north of Kálábagh.	This line separates the Nawab of Khattak's jagir territory from Bangi Khel. There were no disputes about it.
Ditto ..	The limit of Settlement measurements as far south as the Mitha Khattak Nalla is generally the Isa Khel base of the horse-shoe wall of the Maidani hills, which look down on the Isa Khel plain, but the real boundary line, if demarcated, would be the crest of that wall or half way up.	During Settlement I made several attempts to fix a line in conjunction with the Khattak Nawab's Agent, but without success. The Nawab claimed the whole Maidáni range down to its eastern base, but our Khattak and Bhangikhel villages seemed to be in possession to the water-shed. Ultimately at Mr. Lyall's suggestion the line was left undemarcated, and an entry was made that, both Mr. Lyall and I considered that should it become necessary to fix a line, one midway between the foot of the range and its water-shed, would be the most suitable, and that in any case villagers on both sides of the line would retain their old rights to cut brush-wood, grass, &c. As this arrangement seemed to give satisfaction, and to meet the required merits of the case, we thought it inexpedient to do more, especially as the real object of the Nawab appeared to be to indirectly revive an extinct claim to Kotki and the alum works there. From base to crest the rise of the range is very abrupt. The intervening space excepting about Kotki is uninhabited. The land about Kotki itself which is in the throat of the Chichali pass, together with all the ground up the pass from which the black shale (*rol*) used in the manufactory of alum is procured, has been entered as Government property. Mr. Thorburn's remarks refer to the outer range or Surghar. Both slopes of the inner range or Shinghar belong to Kohat.

8. The boundary with the independent tribes to the north and west has never been clearly defined. To the north it generally follows some hill range, when the Khattaks and Bangashes invariably claim up to the crest or water-shed after including within their limits the lower ranges and the intervening valleys for a distance of a mile or two from the open plain, and extending considerably beyond the limits of the Settlement Survey. The Adam Khels, Daulatzais and Sipaiahs have no Settlements on the southern slopes, but along the Samána range, which bounds Miranzai, the Orakzais have numerous villages to the south of the water-shed down to the very foot of the hills. Some of these are included in the district and assessed with revenue. Beyond them is a considerable tract in which both parties claim rights and generally pasture their cattle in common. If on good terms with their neighbours the Miranzai Bangashes take their cattle to the very top of the Samána, but, as a rule, they prefer not to venture far from their own villages. The boundary between the Bangashes of Upper Miranzai and the Zaimushts has for the most part been judicially fixed. The large Zaimusht village of Torawari has been included in the district and our Government also takes nazzaráná from the villages of Adhmela and Dolragha beyond the actual border, so that the district boundary does not quite coincide here with tribal limits.

Boundary towards independent territory has in no part been clearly fixed.

Boundary between the Bangashes and the Adam Khels and Orakzais.

The boundary between the Teri Khattaks and the independent Waziris is still more indefinite than that of Miranzai. The Waziris in the cold weather form settlements at Miamai Chappri and other places in the low ranges south of the Teri valley. The Nawáb of Teri says that they do this on sufferance and claims not only up to the water-shed of the valley, but for a mile or two beyond. Similarly on the south he claims up to the crest of the Kafir Kot hill near Latammar. The Waziris and Khattaks are generally on good terms and graze their cattle all along this line without dispute.

Boundary between the Khattaks and Waziris.

9. The length of border towards the Independent hills is not less than 150 miles, and till our boundary in this direction is settled it is impossible to give the area of the district with any accuracy, the extent of the tract in dispute being probably 100 or 200 square miles.

Length of unsettled boundary towards the hills affects area statistics of district.

10. The limits of the Kohat district have remained unaltered since annexation, except to the north-east, where the Khwarra and Zira valleys were transferred to it from the Peshawar district in January 1854.

Transfers from other districts.

11. The Kohat district consists of a succession of ragged mountain ranges divided by open valleys. The former are generally from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in height. The latter are rarely more than four or five miles across.

General features of the district.

The run of the hills is as a rule east and west and the streams take a similar direction.

The principal streams or tois.

12. The greater part of the district drains east into the Indus—a portion drains west and south-west into the Kuram. The principal streams are the Kohat and Teri tois which flow into the Indus and the Shkali which flows in to the Kuram. ("*Toi*" is the local name for a stream). The Kohat toi where it enters the district has a small perennial flow which is generally exhausted for purposes of irrigation before it can reach the town of Kohat. Lower down near Dodha the water reappears and flows continuously to the Indus. There is a small perennial supply in the Shkali, but little or none in the Teri toi. The other streams are for the greater part of the year dry torrent beds, though here and there springs well up in them supplying a little water for drinking purposes and less often for irrigation. The length of the Kohat toi from its source in the Mamuzai hills to the Indus is about 90 miles. The length of the Teri toi is about 60 miles After heavy rain not only these main streams, but many of the smaller nallas become roaring torrents. They all go down very rapidly. Even the Kohát toi becomes fordable within a few hours after the rain has ceased.

The principal hill and mountains.

13. The district is full of mountains, but none of them attain any great altitude. The Cherát, Niláb, Mirkhwali, Swanai Sar, Mirandai and Lawaghar ranges are all nearly of the same height. The only hill marked in the maps as more than 5,000 feet high is the Jalála Sár in the Cherát range (5,110 feet), but all these other ranges have peaks varying from 4,700 to 4,900 feet in height. As regards the hills along the border, the highest ranges in the Adam Khel country are of about the same height as the Cherát range. The Orakzai hills are considerably higher. Molaghar, a conspicuous hill in Tira, 12 miles north-west of Kohat, is 7,060 feet high. Mazeogarh and the adjoining peaks which overlook Kachai are about 8,300 feet high.

The Samána range, which lies just outside the district, rises north of Kahi to a height of 6,670 feet and further from our border in the Zaimusht country reaches an altitude of over 9,000 feet.

The Waziri hills to the west are much lower, the highest, Kafir Kot being only 4,004 feet. There are no lakes or large jheels in the district except one at Dhand near Shakardara which is about a quarter of a mile long. The village tanks are for the most part insignificant in size. There is an almost entire absence of ponds and marshes. Owing to the generally high level of the district, the height of the mountains above the level of the plains is very much less than their height above the sea. Kohat stands nearly 2,000 feet high; Hangu nearly 3,000, and deducting these figures a hill of 4,000 or 5,000 feet is reduced to very ordinary dimensions.

Altitudes of towns and villages above sea-level.

14. The following table gives the altitude of some of the more important places in the district:—

Station	*Height above sea-level.*
Khoshalgarh—(River at Zero)...	... 815 feet.
Ditto—(Foot of bungalow)	... 945 „
Kohat—(Highest point of fort)	... 1,768 „
Lachi—(Roof of bungalow)	... 1,557 „
Bahadar Rhel—(Roof of bungalow 35 feet from ground)	... 2,075 „
Teri—(Camp west of village on banks of stream)	... 1,873 „
Hangu—(Foot of bungalow)	... 2,815 „
Kotgai Serai	... 2,858 „
Kahi (Hangu)—Roof of highest building ...	... 3,545 „
Thal (picket hill north-east angle of fort. Foot of sentry box)	... 2,820 „

Situation of the town of Kohat.

15. The town of Kohat is situated on the left bank of the Kohat toi at a point where after, running nearly due east for 50 miles, it suddenly takes a turn to the south. The river on the west shaves round the base of the *Bar Raisan* range of hills, which is a continuation of the Samána range and which terminates here in a two-headed hill overlooking the town. On the east the cantonments of Kohat extend to some low hilly ground connected with the Jawaki hills to the east and with the mountains of the Pass Afridis to the north. These latter rise at a distance of three or four miles from the town in a steep range which is crossed by the Peshawar road at a point known as the Kohat Kotal. To the west a rich valley stretches away along the north of the Kohat toi towards Miranzai. To the south of the town there is another rich open tract extending along both sides of the toi for a distance of about seven miles and with a breadth of about five or six.

Its population.

Kohat is the only place in the district worthy of the name of a town, Teri and Hangu being hardly more than big villages. The population of the town itself is 8,466. That of the large villages of Jangal, Pirkhel, Garhi Mawaz and Bazadi which form its suburbs and which are included in Municipal limits is 5,024 and that of the cantonments is 4,689. This gives a total population of 18,179.

Character of the town. Its streets and public buildings.

16. The town proper is built on undulating ground, on a gravelly and rocky soil with good natural drainage. A more awkwardly arranged town it is difficult to imagine. The main bazaar runs east and west from the cantonment gate to the tahsil gate of the town. Only a narrow strip of the town lies to the north of it, most of which is occupied by the jail, kotwali and a number of private serais. This bazaar is a good straight street. It is paved. The shops along it are generally mean in appearance. It extends only for half the length of the town, the tahsil gate where it issues out occupying about the centre of the northern line of circumvallation. The tahsil buildings consist

of the rooms over this gate. The Jail is a poor one, half embedded in the town and with an entrance from the outside. It contains room for 133 prisoners only. A new jail, however, is to be built shortly with accommodation for 300 prisoners.

The rest of the town south of the bazaar with the exception of the Shakardand road and the Bannu bazaar consists of a mass of narrow and tortuous streets, many of them being *cul-de-sacs*. The town is surrounded by a light wall twelve feet in height, but has no ditch. To the south the town contains numerous gardens within its limits. The district school, a very good institution, is situated here. To the north of these gardens occupying the centre of the town is a low gravelly hill for the most part unenclosed, known as the Sangher. The dispensary is situated here on a high point overlooking the town.

Shrine of Haji Bahadur.

17. Just north of the dispensary is the shrine of Haji Bahadur. It has no architectural pretensions, but is a place of the greatest sanctity. When cases are settled by oath it is often a condition that the oath is to be taken at this shrine.

Water supply.

18. The houses in the town are for the most part built of sun-dried bricks with flat roofs. The water-supply is derived mainly from numerous wells. There is a karez which passes through part of the town and irrigates some of the gardens, but its water is generally too dirty to drink. When there is water in the toi it is drawn into two or three small channels which pass through the town on their way to villages lower down. The supply in these is very fitful.

Manufactures.

19. There are no manufactures of any importance and not much trade. Rifle barrels are manufactured in the suburbs, but the trade in these seems to be dying away owing to the introduction of European arms.

Octroi.

20. The income from Octroi for the last ten years has averaged Rs. 15,997.* The town is skirted on the east and north by the roads to Bannu and Hangu. The absence of a circular road connecting them on the south of the town is a great inconvenience.

The Fort.

21. Immediately north of the jail at a distance of somewhat less than a quarter of a mile is a small fort built by the British Government after annexation on the site of the old Sikh fort. It occupies a mound about seventy feet in height. It is garrisoned by a battery of Garrison Artillery and a detachment of a native Infantry Regiment.

Springs.

Close to the north-east of the fort are several springs on which the irrigation of the country immediately south-east of Kohat mainly depends. The flow from them varies from fifteen to twenty-five cubic feet per second.

*Kohat is the only place in the district which has Municipal institutions and in which octroi is levied.

Their sources are surrounded by some fine pipal, banian and other trees. The water channels for the most part run along a depression skirting round the town at a distance of 400 yards. Immediately adjoining them is a belt of rich gardens and groves, at first narrow, but widening out to the south where part of this tract is included within station limits.

The Cantonments.

The Kohat cantonments lie for the most part between this belt and the town which they immediately adjoin. The ground which they occupy is high and stony. They are very crowded. The men's lines and officers' bungalows are jumbled together. It has long been proposed to extend the cantonments, and the matter is now under consideration. Some progress in this direction has been made already; the cavalry lines having in 1872 been removed to the east of the strip of gardens that I have mentioned.

No regular civil lines.

There are no regular civil lines, the cutchery at one end of the station and the Deputy Commissioner's house the dak-bungalow and the post-office at the other being the only buildings not included within Cantonment limits.

A few of the bungalows situated in the irrigated tract to the south-east have good gardens, but, as a rule, the station is bare and ugly.

The present military garrison.

22. The present garrison of Kohat (September 1882) consists of three regiments of native infantry half a regiment of cavalry* a mountain battery and a garrison battery for the fort.

All these troops belong to the Panjab Frontier Force. The strength of the garrison on 1st January 1883 was altogether 2,929.

Military outposts in the district.

23. The Kohat and Bannu garrison supply the following detachments for outpost duties.

		Native Officers.	Stables.	Rifles.
Kohat	Fort Garnet at the mouth of the Kohat pass	...	2	21
Ditto.	Fort Muhumadzai at the mouth of Ublan pass the entrance to the Bazoti country ...	...	2	21
Ditto.	Lachi on Bannu road	...	5	...
Ditto.	Banda on Bannu road	...	5	...
Ditto.	Bahadurkhel do.	1	11	34
Bannu	Latammar do.	1	10	25

Except in the immediate vicinity of Kohat the troops are not employed on outpost duty for the protection of the Border.

Neighbourhood of Kohat.

24. The neighbourhood of Kohat is picturesque. Groves of mulberry trees, apple orchards and peach gardens with rich fields of wheat and Indian corn form a fore ground. The back ground is filled up with blue ranges of hills, the rugged mountains of the pass Afridis being the most striking feature of the landscape. In addition to the Kohat springs, there are smaller springs immediately under these Afridi

* Till the summer of 1882 there was always a whole regiment of cavalry, but a wing was sent to Bannu on the reduction of the 4th Panjab Cavalry.

hills, also surrounded at their source by groves and gardens so that there is no want of running water.

Its climate.

25. The climate of Kohat is fair. June, July and August are very hot. The spring and autumn months are pleasant and the winter is cold and bracing. A strong cutting west wind, known as the Hangu breeze often blows with great violence during the winter months, when it becomes exceedingly unpleasant.

Road to Peshawar through the Kohat pass.

26. Kohat is 39 miles from Peshawar, 31 from Khushalgarh station, the terminus of the Punjab Northern State Railway, 63 from Thal where the road to Kabul by the Peiwar Kotal crosses the Kuram and 83 from Bannu. These are the principal and almost the only roads in the district.

Four miles from Kohat the Peshawar road, after passing through stony hills and ravines, crosses the Kotal or crest of a range of hills overlooking Kohat. The elevation of Kohat is 1,768 feet above the sea. That of the Kotal is 2,845 feet; to that there is a rise of nearly 1,100 feet from Kohat. The descent on the other side of the Kotal is much less and leads into an open valley occupied by the pass Afridis. The road winds through this valley for 12 miles further, and then debouches on the Peshawar district. The road on both sides of the Kotal is repaired by the Public Works Department. The road through the valley itself is left in a state of nature, as the pass Afridis object to our touching it, and never do anything to it themselves. The whole way from the northern base of the Kotal to Aimal Chabutra, on the Peshawar side, there is a very gradual descent along the course of a nallah. The track is in places fair, but is often blocked up by boulders and it is a work of difficulty to drag through even the lightest dog-cart. This can only be done by taking out the horse and carrying the cart over the bad places. An attempt was made to get a good road made in 1876-77, but after the use of much moral pressure and a blockade that lasted a year it was given up. The only point gained was the right to repair the northern slope of the Kotal. There were some promises of an improved road through the remainder of the pass, but they came to nothing.

Road to Khushalgarh.

27. The road to Khushalgarh is metalled. For the first 17 miles to a little beyond Gumbat the road is level. It then crosses a low range of hills, after which though level in places, there are a good many ascents and descents owing to the numerous ravines by which it is crossed.

Khushalgarh is a village of 824 inhabitants on the bank of the Indus. It is a stony desolate place and exceedingly hot for the greater part of the year. There is a dâk bungalow here. Khushalgarh is 29 miles from Kohat. The Railway station is a mile further on the other side of the Indus, which is crossed by a bridge of boats. This bridge during the Afghan war used to be kept up all the year round. It is now dismantled during the rains. The descent to it

The Khushalgarh bridge of boats.

on both sides is steep and rocky. The river in the cold weather is 550 feet across, in the hot weather the ordinary span is 1,150, the maximum is 1,500 feet. The maximum difference between the highest and lowest known levels that the river has reached is 61 feet. The average difference between the cold weather and the hot weather level is 40 feet. The bridge is managed by the Public Works Department, an assistant engineer being kept at Khushalgarh for the purpose. The Khushalgarh road for the first six miles from Kohat passes through the rich irrigated plains that I have mentioned as lying south-east of the town. Beyond Billitang the country towards Gumbat is a broad cultivated plain which yields rich Barani crops in good years. It is, however, dependent on rain and during the last year or two has been little better than a desert.

Country along the Khushalgarh road.

28. The pleasantest part of the Kohat district is that traversed by the Thal road. For most of its distance this road follows the Kohat toi and its southern or Hangu branch. At 27 miles from Kohat, the road passes the town of Hangu and at 63 miles it reaches the village of Thal, situated on the bank of the Kuram. For the first nine miles from Kohat the Thal road runs straight through a well irrigated valley a mile or two in breadth to Sherkot. Sherkot is a village on a hill with a conspicuous white tomb. Beyond Sherkot to Hangu the valley alternately contracts and widens, sometimes narrowing to a mere gorge at other times spreading out into stretches of rich cultivation a mile or more across. The broader parts of the valley are often broken by out crops of low hills, which running parallel with its general direction divide it in two for a short distance, the two branches re-uniting again a little further on. Beyond Hangu the valley again opens out and stretches in a continuous sweep to Thal. Its width here varies from two or three to five or six miles across.

The road to Hangu and Thal.

29. This part of the country is known as Miranzai which, as I have before mentioned, is divided into upper and lower. Eastern and western would have been more appropriate names, for although forming a single valley they drain in opposite directions and their level above the sea is about the same.

Miranzai. Its division into upper and lower.

The line of division between the two coincides with the water-shed between the Kuram and the Indus. The ascent to the water-shed is very gradual on both sides. The traveller passes through an open cultivated plain which sweeps over the crest of the valley in a great wave. As he passes over this crest, the mountains on the other side, of which he before only saw the peaks, come into view down to their bases, while those behind him simultaneously disappear.

Upper Miranzai drains into the Kuram. Lower Miranzai is drained by the southern branch of the Kohat toi, which for convenience may be called the Hangu nallah, having no special name of its own. The total length of Miranzai from Kuram to Raisan half-way

between Hangu and Kohat is about fifty miles. The boundary between upper and lower Miranzai runs through the village of Kahi. Upper Miranzai has a length of 20 miles. Lower Miranzai of 30 miles.

The Hangu Nallah.

30. The Hangu branch of the Kohat toi rises in the hills north of Kahi. Flowing north-east from the water-shed, it carries off the drainage from the hills on both sides of lower Miranzai. The range to the north is the Samana which rises to a height of nearly 7,000 feet. The hills to the south, which are much lower, have no special name. I shall call them the Miranzai southern range. This range forms a sort of lateral connection between six or seven parallel ranges which terminate in it. These latter run due east and west, enclosing narrow valleys the streams from which lower down join the Kohat and Teri tois. The angle between these valleys and the Miranzai southern range is about 45 degrees. There are generally gaps in the latter, which is not a continuous range, allowing of connection between these valleys and Miranzai. Sometimes as in the case of the Borakka valley a high pass has to be crossed. Generally the pass is very low. In the case of the Ibrahimzai-Bar valley for instance, there is a slight rise for two or three miles from Ibrahimzai, the road passing for a short distance through a rocky gorge, after which it again very gradually descends running through a level valley almost straight to Kohat. The pass between Togh and the Alilan valley, which is the usual route between Hangu and Teri is also very low and fairly level all through.

Miranzai southern range.

The parallel valleys lying south of this range.

Character of lower Miranzai west of Hangu.

31. From Kahi to Hangu, which is 12 miles to the east of it, the cultivation is nearly all dependent on rain. A little water wells up here and there in the bed of the toi. This is drawn off and irrigates a small amount of land near its banks. The amount of this perennial supply gradually increases as we approach Hangu. This portion of lower Miranzai is an open plain broken by low hillocks with very few trees. The land when not cultivated is thickly overgrown with dwarf palm. The hills, especially the range to the south, are covered with a thick growth of scrub jungle, consisting principally of wild olive Gurgulla and Sanatha, which on the north often extends for some distance into the open valley. The villages are generally large and at some distance apart, the inhabitants in old days having had to collect together for purposes of protection. They are almost always unwalled. The crops are wheat, bajra and Indian corn and to a less extent cotton and kangni.

Upper Miranzai.

32. Upper Miranzai on the other side of the water-shed is very similar in character to the part of lower Miranzai above Hangu, which I have described, with the same large villages and the same treeless plains covered with dwarf palm.

The main Samana range, however, retrocedes on the north, leaving room first for a broad tract of low hills, and afterwards for considerable

valleys which run for thirty or forty miles northwards into the Zaimusht country. The main water-course of upper Miranzai is the Shkali which falls into the Kuram below Thal. A branch of this stream rises at the water-shed near Kahi, but its principal feeder is the Torawari nallah which drains the eastern Zaimusht country. Another considerable stream is the Sangroba nallah which drains the central portion of the Zaimusht country and which joins the Kuram just above Thal or about a mile above its junction with the Shkali. These northern streams have a considerable perennial flow and there are in consequence large tracts of irrigated land round the villages of Nariab, Darsamand and Torawari. The proportion of irrigated land is therefore greater than in the tract between Kahi and Hangu, though the chief portion of the cultivation is still Barani. A little land near Thal is irrigated from the Kuram which has an unfailing supply of water, but the bed of the Kuram is too low to allow of its waters being utilized to any extent. Towards Thal the open valley contracts somewhat and the ground for five or six miles is generally rough and raviny.

33. The Miranzai valley above Hangu is on the whole an open, treeless, unirrigated tract bounded on the north and south by clearly defined ranges of hills a considerable distance apart. Below Hangu the character of the country changes. Springs and streams are more numerous. Most of the land is irrigated and richly cultivated. Trees become more abundant and there are frequent groves and gardens. Hangu itself is a small town of 2,918 inhabitants, of whom 322 are Hindus. It has a police station, a school and a dispensary. There is no tahsil, the khan doing the tahsil work in his own house. There is no Octroi. The place is little more than a big village. The gardens round are irrigated from a spring behind the town. There are a number of small villages near Hangu, lying for the most part along the banks of the toi. With the exception of these the villages from Hangu to Kohat are generally large and scattered along the valley at intervals of a mile or two apart. At Raisan, eight miles from Hangu, the Hangu toi is joined by a stream known as the *Gurbin, Kashai, Khanki* and by other names, but which, to prevent confusion, may be called the Shahu Khel nallah. This is the principal feeder of the Kohat toi, and is in fact the main stream. It rises in the Mamuzai hills about 35 miles to the west of the point of junction. It flows through the country of the Ali Khels, Mishtis, and other Orakzai tribes and enters British territory at Shahu Khel, 10 miles from Raisan. The perennial supply of water in the Hangu branch of the Toi is often hardly enough to meet the requirements of its own villages. The villages on the main Toi below Raisan depend therefore almost entirely on the Shahukhel branch for their supply.

Country below Hangu.

Town of Hangu.

The Shahu Khel branch of the Kohat toi.

34. Three miles below Raisan the Hangu tahsil ends and we enter the Kohát tahsil. The Bangash portion of the Kohát tahsíl is divided into the Samilzai and Baizai tappas. Samilzai, Baizai and

Kohat tappas of Baizai and Samilzai.

Miranzai are all named from the sections of the Bangash tribe to which they were originally alloted. Baizai is the tract immediately round and to the south-east of Kohat. Samilzai lies between Baizai and Miranzai reaching on the east to Mahomedzai three miles from Kohat. The Samilzai portion of the Kohat valley is well irrigated, and a great portion of it is well wooded. This is owing to the influence of a holy man named Shekh Yusaf whose shrine is in a grove of trees near Sherkot. For a distance of three or four miles along the Thal road between Chikarkot and Ushtarzai, through a tract generally known as Chili Bagh, no one is allowed to cut a tree. The consequence is that the Hills are fringed with little woods and groves of well grown Shisham, Palosi and Mulberry, which extend also along most of the water cuts so that the country is very green and pretty. Samilzai also comprises the Kachai and Marai valleys, which occupy a recess between the Kohat-Miranzai valley and the Orakzai hills. The Marai nallah, rises in the Manikhel hills just beyond our border. The Kachai Nallah before entering British territory, drains the Drund valley which belongs to the Shekhan Orakzais. Both Nallahs join the Kohát toi in the Chili Bagh tract between Raisan and Sherekot. Neither has any perennial flow. The Kachai-Marai tract consists of rough open plains broken to some extent by low ranges of hills. It is covered to the east with a thick growth of dwarf palm and to the west with a dense jungle of olive, gurgulla and other shrubs which extends into the Orakzai country and affords excellent shelter for hill robbers. The country is but little cultivated. There is a clump of rich villages in Kachai, and there are two or three villages in Marai, but the intervening country is nearly all a stony jungle covered waste. The cultivation in Kachai and Marai depends on local springs. The Kachai valley is the prettiest bit in the district. The spring rises in a thick wood on a hill side and its waters flow through a rich little valley three or four miles long. The channel is continuously shaded by a broad belt of mulberry and other trees, which grow here to an unusually large size and similar groves skirt the smaller water cuts and the sides of the valley.

Baizai.

Samilzai.

Chili Bagh.

Kachai and Marai.

35. The Miranzai villages on the Shahu Khel nallah and the Samilzai villages below them get an abundant supply of water both from the toi and from springs. They are richly cultivated. Each village has its own *bund* on the toi. The Baizai villages are not so well watered. Ordinarily they get the water that escapes from Samilzai and the supply from the Kohat spring. The latter is very considerable, but only certain villages of the tract are entitled to it. In times of drought it is often necessary to cut the Miranzai and Samilzai bunds from Shahu Khel downwards and let the whole water pass down for a fortnight at a time to the Baizai villages. From Kohat the toi turns south-

Irrigation from the Shahu Khel nallah and the Kohat Toi.

The Kohat plain.

wards. It flows through the open plain that I have mentioned in paragraph 15. This plain is nearly cut across by the low hills of Jarma on one side, and of Kharmatu on the other. At Dhoda the toi gets among broken hills. There is a good deal of rich irrigated land along its banks, and villages are numerous for some eight miles further to Koteri. Beyond this the bed of the Toi becomes a deep ravine, the irrigated lands cease and it eventually finds its way through a waste mountainous country to the Indus. The villages below Dodha are irrigated from springs in the bed of the toi, which never fail, and which continue to flow freely even when the toi itself further up is perfectly dry. The supply of water gradually increases towards the Indus, there being no lands for the irrigation of which it can be utilised.

Subsequent course of the toi.

36. Baizai is separated from the Akora Khattak country by a portion of the Teri tahsil, of which Gumbat is the principal place and which I have mentioned in paragraph 27. The tract lying between the Gurgalot range south-east of Gumbat and the Indus and extending from the toi to the Peshawar district consists of three distinct valleys, *Khwarra Nilab*, Zira and Pattiála. The most northern of these, the Khwarra-Nilab valley lies between the Cherat range that divides Kohat and Peshawar, and the Nilab range, which commencing in the Jawaki country is continued across the Indus into the Rawalpindi district. This valley is twenty miles long and five or six broad. Looking at it from a height it appears a long trough shut in by high hills on all sides except to the east, where the country across the Indus is comparatively open. The Indus which flows south from Attock, on reaching the Nilab range turns due west, running close under these hills till finding a gap in them it again turns south.

Gumbat.

Divisions of the Akora country.

The Khwarra-Nilab valley.

37. The Khwarra tappa comprises more than two-thirds of the valley, the remainder forming the Nilab tappa which lies to the east. The Khwarra is so named from the Pathan word Khwarr or ravine. The principal torrent which I shall call the Musadarra nallah by which it is intersected rises in the Jawaki hills near Jammú and passing by the Jawaki village of Pastawani and the Hassan Khel village of Musadarra enters the district at Tutkai. The Khwarra valley is here very narrow, being shut in on both sides by hills about 5,000 feet high. From this point the valley gradually widens. The Musadarra nallah joins the Indus just where it breaks through the Nilab range.

The Khwarra tappa.

Numerous torrents run south from the Cherat range. Most of these flow into the Musadarra Nallah; the more easterly find their way direct to the Indus. The whole of the Khwarra is seamed by these ravines. It is a rough stony tract covered over with a thick jungle of palosi (camel thorn) generally about 15 feet high, something between a tree and a bush. As the valley rises towards the west, the Palosi gives place to

Government jungles in this tract.

Gurgulla. The wild olive also begins to appear. The hill sides are thickly covered with these latter shrubs. Towards Nilâb the jungles get thinner, and the Palosi gives place to *Jál* and *Karita*. The Khwarra valley is free of hills, but is broken and raviny. There is hardly any cultivation.

Cultivation and villages.

The villages are few and the population sparse. The people make their livelihood principally by grazing cattle and by cutting and selling wood. The railways to Peshawar and Khushalgarh have given a great impetus to the latter trade. These jungles are the joint property of the villagers and of the Government. The villagers own in full proprietorship only their cultivated lands, but enjoy free right of grazing and of cutting wood for their private requirements. A royalty is charged on all wood exported. There is a small perennial stream in the Musadarra nallah used chiefly for drinking purposes. It dries up in places. There are a few springs in the Cherat range. One of these is near the bungalow on the Mir Kalan road to Naushera. Another is near the village of Amir, where a Khattak Chief, Biland Khan, jagirdar of Khushalgarh, has his home, and where there are two or three pleasant little gardens. Here and there wells have been sunk for cultivating purposes. Water is generally near the surface. The principal places in the tract are Nizampúr on the

Nizampúr and Garú.

Kohat-Khyrabad road, a village of about four houses, where there is a police station, and Garú, the headquarters of the forest conservancy establishment, which is somewhat larger. Cultivation increases in the eastern part of the Khwarra. Most of the people have two homes, one in the upper villages, where they go for grazing, and another in the eastern villages, where their arable lands are situated. To the east the Khwarra gets less raviny, and gradually sinks into the Nilâb maira.

38 The Nilâb tappa is held in jagir by Jafir Khan, a Khattak Chief, who lives at Manduri on the Indus. It is a slightly undulating plain generally bare of trees, with a light soil. The ground is often very stony, but this does not interfere with the cultivation, the stones being supposed to keep the soil cool. The dense jungles of the Khwarra probably extended at one time over Nilâb, but appear to have been cleared away generations ago. The present supply of wood in the Nilâb tappa is not more than is required to meet local wants. Nilâb contains large stretches of undulating cultivation broken by stony wastes. There are very few ravines. The central high-lying unirrigated portion of the tract is called the Maira. Along the Indus there is a strip of low-lying alluvial land which near Manduri and Jabbi is thickly studded with wells. Below these villages wells are scarce and the cultivation is mostly sailaba. The villages in the Nilâb are mostly on the banks of the Indus or along the skirts of the hills.

The Nilâb tappa held in jagir by Jafir Khan.

Character of the country.

39. The Zira valley closely resembles the Khwarra though on a smaller scale. It is divided from the latter by ranges of hills some four miles across, of which the the Torú Sir, 4,840 feet, and the Nilâb Ghasha 2,834 ft. are the principal peaks. On the south it is divided from Pattiala by a continuation of

The Zira tappa.

the south Jawaki range, the average altitude of which is much less. The Zira valley is drained by what may be called the Paiah nallah. This torrent rises in the Jawaki hills about four miles from our border. The valleys of Paiah and Ghariba, which are thickly studded with Jawaki villages, form naturally the upper part of the Zira valley, into which they open out. Owing to Jawaki depredations Zira was at the commencement of British rule nearly deserted. Captain Coke did much to repeople it. The population is still very sparse. Like Khwarra it is nearly all waste land which is half Government property. The character of the vegetation is the same as in Khwarra, though the growth is perhaps less dense. Zira is more broken than Khwarra. It is nearly cut in two by a spur from the Torú Sir. The Paiah nallah at this point passes through a gorge, just below which is the ziârat of Shekh Allahdad. There are here two small domed tombs; said to date from the time of the Khattak chief Khushal Khan. There are some pleasant shady gardens near this shrine irrigated from a stream that here wells up in the bed of the nallah. They form quite an oasis. The Miâns of Shekh Allahdad are much reverenced by the neighbouring Jawakis, who in spite of this occasionally harry their cattle. There are only two or three villages in Upper Zira. These have all some good cultivation irrigated from springs, Round Khuza Khel the irrigated area is considerable. The country towards the Indus is more open, the cultivation being baráni. Shadipur, the best known though not the largest village of the tract, is on the Indus. It contains some 20 houses only. It used to be the site of a thannah which has now been removed to a desert place called Lukh Talao on the Khyrabad road, celebrated for its enormous musquitoes.

Ziarat of Shekh Allahdad.

Shadípúr.

40. Below Zira is an open plain about 14 miles long by 8 broad known as Pattiala. This tract is intersected by the road from Kohat to Khushalgarh. Khushalgarh has been already described in p. 27. It is the most important place in Pattiala, though Chorlakki has a larger population. Pattiala is shut in on the west by low hills connected with the Gurgalot range and on the south by the Kohat toi and the ranges beyond. The north-eastern half including Khushalgarh is occupied by Akora Khattaks and belongs to the Kohat Tahsil. The south-western belongs to the Teri country. Pattiala presents the general aspect of an open plain, but a good deal of it especially towards the Indus, is much cut up by ravines, which have eaten into the otherwise level surface. It is also broken in places by outcrops of low hills. The cultivation is dependent on rain, assisted by torrent irrigation obtained by damming up the smaller ravines. The soil is generally a firm loam, but is light and sandy in places. In years of good rain the tract is said to be fruitful. I have only seen it in bad years when nothing could be more desolate than its bare treeless stretches and low barren hills.

The Pattiala tappa.

Divided between the Akora and Teri Khattaks.

Its character.

41. The southern half of the district, which I have still to describe, belongs nearly entirely to the Teri Khattaks. It is intersected by the Bannu road, which, in spite of many turns and twists occasioned by the intervening hills, runs in a general south-westerly direction from Kohat. For four miles after leaving Kohat the Bannu road runs south through a rich plain. It then crosses the toi, and passes through a level gap in the Jarma hills into another open valley known as the Jarma Maira. This is itself a part of the Kohat plain from which lower down it is only divided by the toi. The road now runs for a short distance along the Samari nallah and crosses over some low ranges into the Lachi plain. Lachi is a village of 3,055 inhabitants. It has plenty of good Barani land, especially to the west, but its general appearance is bare and it has little to recommend it. This is the first stage, 17 miles from Kohat. The road after leaving Lachi crosses some ranges of low hills and enters an open cultivated country that extends to the town of Teri. The road strikes the Teri toi four miles east of Teri, and takes advantage of a gap made by the toi, to get through the Mirandai range of hills to Banda Daud Shah, an insignificant village which is the second halting place. This stage is 15 miles. At Banda the road crosses the Teri toi and runs due west to Bahadar Khel for the most part through a succession of desolate ravines. The distance to Bahadar Khel is 20 miles. Troops sometimes halt half way at Totakki, but the water at this place is bad and scanty. Bahadar Khel is a village of 1,422 inhabitants. It is five miles from the Waziri border, and has a small fort garrisoned by a military detachment. From Bahadar Khel to Latammar is 12 miles. The road passes through a tunnel and then follows a rough gorge known as the Súrdagh pass. Latammar is on the outskirts of the open valley of Bannu, and is only 19 miles from Bannu itself.

Southern portion of the district.

The Bannu road.

Lachi.

Banda.

Bahadar Khel.

Latammar.

42. The Teri toi rises about 10 miles from the Kuram. It runs through the centre of the district almost due east and west and very nearly in a bee line. From its source near Gurguri to its junction with the Indus is a distance of 50 miles, and the stream never diverges more than a mile or two from a straight line drawn between these points. The town of Teri, which is the head-quarters of the Teri tahsil is 34 miles from Kohat. It is situated on the toi four miles to the west of the Bann-Kohat road. The chief of the Teri Khattaks Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhamed Khan resides here. The place is hardly more than a big village. There is no tahsil, the Nawab collecting his own revenue; the only public buildings are the police station, the school and the dispensary. The two latter are on a small scale. The population of Teri is 4,071, of whom 301 are Hindus and the remaining 3,770 are Mohamedans.

The Teri toi.

The town of Teri.

There is no octroi.

There are a few wells round Teri, and between it and the hills to the north there is an open well cultivated valley. The town is close to the toi and is well situated on a rising ground over-looking the surrounding country. The upper portion of the valley of the toi above the town of Teri is generally known as the Darra. The stream runs generally in a deep ravine through an open valley two or three miles across and near Teri itself somewhat wider. On the north this valley is shut in by the Swanai Sar rising to a height of 4,785 feet, and to the south by the Mirandai range, which is nearly as high. The water-shed between the Teri toi and the Kuram is less marked than in the case of the Hangu toi. The open valley of the Darra stretches on to Dallan without a break and the unimportant ravines by which the western end is drained make their way through some low hills to the Kuram. The Darra is generally well peopled and has plenty of good Barani cultivation. Here and there the stretch of open undulating or level ground is broken by ravines and low hills.

Country round it.

The valley known as the Darra.

Swanai Sar.

43. The tract of country between the Miranzai southern range, the Bannu road and the Teri toi forms roughly a sort of triangle of which the Toi is the Base. The whole of this tract is intersected by a succession of mountain ranges running parallel to the Toi and enclosing narrow valleys. The connection between these valleys and Miranzai has been alluded to in paragraph 30. The upper ends of these valleys generally belong to the Hangu tahsil, the few hamlets that they contain being attached as bandas* to big villages in the Miranzai valley. Their lower ends are occupied by the Teri Khattaks. To the north the Borakka valley, which leads to the hill station of Mir Khweli, was originally a waste unowned tract. All the lower portion was given soon after annexation to a Persian gentleman, Ghulam Haidar Khan Kiyani. The upper portion still forms a Government rakh. Mir Khweli, now known as Fort Cavagnari, is the sanatarium of Kohat. It is 4,690 feet high. There is no spring on the top worthy of the name, and the tanks are generally dry, so that want of water is a constant trouble. Its distance from the cultivated country makes it difficult also to get supplies. There are four bungalows, of which half are in ruins. The distance from Kohat is only 17 miles, but the road is nearly everywhere stony and for the last few miles the ascent is steep. The hill is covered more or less with the usual growth of wild olive and Sanatha. On the south Mir Khweli overlooks the Samari valley, which belongs to the Hangu tahsil, Mir Khweli itself belongs to Kohat.

Valleys north of the Teri toi.

Hill station of Mir Khweli.

44. The cultivation in these valleys is nearly all Barani, though here and there a casual spring allows of a little irrigation with perhaps a garden and grove. Towards the Bannu road most of these hill

Country north of the Teri toi.

* A local word meaning a dependent village.

ranges die away. A few cross the Kohat toi forming the Gurgalot hills south of Gumbat. The main ranges that enclose the Teri valley continue to the Indus. Immediately below the town of Teri, the toi leaves this valley and gets into one south of the Mirandai range, and soon after the valley itself comes practically to an end, the Swanai Sar and Mirandai ranges contracting into a single belt of hills, which however contain distinct and separate continuations of the original ranges. These hills form the most northern of the salt ranges by which the district is intersected. The Mirandai range is full of salt mines, the Swanai Sar to the north has fewer. The important mines of Jatta and Malgin, the first just east of the Bannu road, the second half way between this point and the Indus are both situated in the Mirandai system.

The Salt ranges to the north.

Between the Swanai Sar and Gurgalot hills there is a broad open valley, of which the western end forms the Lachi plain, while the eastern is known as the Malgin plain. This valley contains numerous villages and large stretches of good cultivation. Towards the Indus it gives place to low ranges of broken hills.

The Lachi-Malgin valley.

46. The Teri toi on leaving the Darra gets into the Bahadar Khel-Narri valley which lies between the Mirandai hills to the north and the Bahadar Khel-Krar range to the south. To the west this valley is half shut in by the curious hill of Kafirkot on the skirts of the Waziri country. This hill is composed of a coarse conglomerate which has been worn away, leaving detached pinnacles which have the appearance of gigantic towers, and though perfectly natural have been sometimes mistaken for the ruins of an ancient fortress. The western portion of this valley by Bahadar Khel is about four miles across. It narrows to the east, and for the last 16 miles is nothing but a narrow gorge through which the Teri toi makes its way to the Indus. The broad portion of the valley is for the most part a net work of impracticable ravines. Here and there are stretches of level ground fit for cultivation. There is a considerable plain round the villages of Bahadar Khel and Darish Khel and another large cultivated tract is occupied by a clump of villages known under the common name of Narri. Much of the cultivation lies in a succession of long terraces, rising one above the other and hidden from the ordinary traveller by outcrops of low hills. The water-supply of this valley is generally more or less salt, and on the whole it is the most desolate portion of the district.

The Bahaddar Khel-Narri valley.

Kafirkot.

Further course of the Teri toi.

Between the Bahadar Khel-Krar range and the Lawaghar hills which separate the Kohat district from Isa Khel lies the last and largest of the valleys into which the Teri country is divided.

The Bahadar Khel-Krár range is the most southern of the salt ranges. On the north side are the Bahadar Khel and Narri mines. On the south are the Karak mines and a number of closed quarries extending to Shakardarra

The southern salt ranges.

in the Sagri country. Towards the west as far as Narri these hills run nearly due east and west. They then trend away to the north. The Lawaghar hills contain no salt. They run in a horse-shoe from the north-east to the south-west.

Chauntra.

48. The upper portion of the valley lying between these ranges is known as Chauntra. This is a broad undulating tract, with a somewhat light sandy soil interrupted here and there by low ranges, but on the whole forming a wide sheet of cultivated land. The central portion of the Chauntra valley is an open plain.

To the west towards Karrak a narrow gap of cultivated country connects it with the Land-Kammar Thal. In all other directions it is shut in by mountains and ravines. The highest cultivated portion of Chauntra is Mator. This is a cluster of hamlets lying high up on the slopes of the Lawaghar range and close to the Bhangi Khel boundary. The upward slope of the Lawaghár range is very gradual, but its composition is of soft sandstone and conglomerates often degenerating into loose earth full of stones. It cuts into ravines with great facility and it is difficult to travel over it owing to the deep nallahs by which it is everywhere intersected. Looking southwards from Mator the crest of the range appears rising gently some two miles to the south covered with a jungle of wild olive and Sanatha. Northwards Kohat is visible at a distance of about 30 miles over the tops of the intervening ranges, and further on the Afridi and Orakzai hills with the Sufed Koh in the background of all. The Chauntra valley is a sort of great bank sloping up to these Lawaghar hills and falling away in every other direction.

The northern Lawaghar range.

Drainage from Chauntra.

49. Northern Bhangi Khel and the Shakardarra portion of the Sagri country naturally form a part of this Chauntra valley. The drainage from Mator runs due north in deep ravines and falling into the Mitwan nallah passes through a gap in the Krár range and joins the Teri toi near Karirosam. The Shakardarra drainage also joins the Mitwan. The Lawaghar hills east of Mator, including most of northern Bhangikhel drain into the Laghari nallah which also joins the Teri toi, but east of Shakardarra. To the west the Chauntra drainage passes partly into the Teri Toi by the Bilútai nallah and partly westwards into the Kuram through the Karrak nallah. Looking westwards from the centre of Chauntra the valley appears to be bounded by some low hillocks hardly rising above the general level of the plain and beyond these there is nothing to break the view as far as Bannu. On reaching these hillocks however the traveller finds before him nothing but a succession of almost impassable ravines for a distance of ten miles.

Connection between Chauntra and the Land-kammar Thal.

50. With the exception of the Karak gap, which I have before mentioned, this belt of ravines extends right across the valley and entirely shuts out Chauntra from the Laudkammar Thal.

The Chauntra valley grows great quantities of wheat, a good deal of barley, but not much gram, and the extent of land under kharif is generally not more than a fourth of that under rabi cultivation. A very little rain at the right season ensures a good rabi crop. Chauntra is in fact the granary of Kohat. It contains no large villages except Karrak. The people live in small hamlets, scattered thickly over the country. In the raviny portions, and generally along the slopes of the Lawaghar hills there are very few hamlets even, the people living in detached farms and homesteads. The character of the country necessitates this, as it would often take a man an hour to get to a field not half a mile off in a straight line.

Chauntra a great corn-growing country.

Absence of big villages.

51. The Chauntra valley is generally bare of trees. Drinking water is found in the beds of nallahs where there are numerous springs. Towards Karrak wells are numerous. These are surrounded by clumps of trees. The ravines near Karrak, which carry off the drainage of the Chauntra valley, are broad, sandy and shallow. The same character marks the nallahs in the Landkammar Thal, which is a tract about 25 miles long and six or eight broad, naturally forming a part of the basin of the Bannu valley. Towards Bannu it slopes gradually down towards the Kuram. On the north it is shut in by the Bahadar Khel hills. On the south-east by the Lawaghar hills, and between the two by the raviny tract that divides it from Chauntra. The soil of this tract is light and sandy. In years of good rain it is a sheet of cultivation growing good crops of wheat, gram and bajra. There are a few good sized villages, but except towards Latammar the bulk of the population live in small hamlets scattered thickly over the country. Water is scarce and is generally brought from great distances. Most of the springs are situated in a narrow rocky valley running along the foot of the Lawaghar or as it is here called the Maidáni range. This valley, or rather gorge, contains several villages.

Water supply.

The Landkammar Thal.

As a rule, the Thal lands are bare and open. In places, however, especially about Landkammar, the country is thickly scattered over with trees mostly *ber*. The vegetation in the Landkammar Thal is similar to that of the Sind Sagar Doab.

52. The Lawaghar hills, which separate Chauntra and the Landkammar Thal from Isa Khel are a double range. The northern is known as the Shingarh or green hills, the southern as the Surgarh or red hills. Between the two is a gorge containing but little cultivation. The crest of the Surgarh is the boundary between Kohat and the Isa Khel tahsil of Bannu. It is not so high, but is more rocky than the Shingarh and has less vegetation.

The Lawaghar hills.

53. The Sagri country is the only portion of the district left for me to describe. The northern boundary runs at a short distance from the Teri toi which it cros-

Sagri country.

ses. The Bahadur Khel-Krár range terminates just south of the toi and eight miles from the Indus in a curious looking sugar-loaf shaped hill called Qund Hukanni. The general system of the Kohat parallel mountain ranges running east and west ends here. From Qund Hukanni a range runs due south to Dangot on the Indus. This range is continued on the other side of the Indus to Sakesar and the Pind Dadan Khan salt range. The Hukanni Sar is the highest peak in this cross range. It has a curious top like an artificial tower, which is a conspicuous landmark. Another range known as the Grawan hills, runs paralled to the Hukanni range and between it and the Indus.

Shakardarra.

54. The whole of the Sagri country lying west of the Indus has been formed at Settlement into a single mozah called Shakardarra. The name Shakardarra is a corruption of Shiggadarra or sandy valley. It properly applies only to the open cultivated valley lying in the angle between the Krár and Hukanni ranges, which naturally forms a part of the Chauntra plain. The name is seldom used by the Sagris themselves in any more extended sense. The chief place of the tract, also named Shakardarra, is situated in this valley. It consists of a cluster of three or four contiguous villages, with a total population of about 1,500.

The Shakardara valley is fertile and well cultivated. The cultivation is all dependent on rain. The rest of the western Sagri country is much broken up by hills and ravines. In the south the spurs of the Bangala Sir, one of the peaks of the Hukanni range, reach almost to the Indus. In the valley of the Laghári, between the Hukanni and Grawan ranges there is some scattered cultivation. There is very little cultivation between the Grawan hills and the Indus. One or two rakhs are situated here, and in parts there is a good deal of scrub jungle. Shakardarra is connected with Kálábagh, which is twenty miles off, by a track that crosses a gap between the Lawaghar and Hukanni ranges and follows the Bhangikhel ravine down to the Indus. A similar track through a gap in the Hukanni range connects it with Mokhad which is distant sixteen miles.

Roads to Kálábagh and Mokhad.

55. Owing to its mountainous character, travelling in the Kohat district is exceptionally bad. Their is a fair metalled road from Kohat to Khushalgarh. There is a track to Peshawar impassable for wheeled traffic. The road to Bannu is metalled for a few miles and is on the whole fair. It is a practicable for ekkas, but is in places very rough and is often impassable during rainy weather, the main streams being unbridged, and the road sometimes running along the bed of a mountain torrent. It has been decided, however, to construct a good road, which is to be taken in hand at once. There used to be a tolerable kacha road to Hangu and Thal. This was taken in hand by the

Character of the roads in the Kohat district.

The Khushalgarh and Peshawar roads.

The Bannu road.

The Hangu-Thal road.

D. P. W. during the Afghan war. After the evacuation of Kuram the works on this road were stopped as it was no longer wanted. It is now in a worse state than if it had been left untouched, and though improved in places in others it is almost impassable even for ekkas. I believe, however, that something is to be done to it soon.

Road to Peshawar by Mir Kalan.

A fair road was constructed a few years ago connecting the Peshawar district with Kohat by the Akora Khattak country. This road crosses the Cherat range at Mir Kalan by rather a high pass and there is another steep ascent over the Nilâb Ghasha. It passes the Lukh Talao thanah, and joins the Khushalgarh road a little west of Tilkan. A branch from this road leads by Nizampore to Khyrabad on the Indus.

The Khyrabad Road.

The road to Khyrabad is a good deal used by traders, who convey salt from the Malgin Mines on camels and bullocks. It is not practicable for carts. The Mir Kalan road though in good repair is hardly used at all, as the ascent is very trying for camels. Traders wishing to avoid the detour by Khyrabad go by the Khanna Khel route, a rough track which is shorter than the Mir Kalan road, and crosses a comparatively low part of the Cherat range a little to the east of Mir Kalan.

Other routes across the Cherat range.

There are one or two other passes across this range between Khanna Khel and Khyrabad : of these the Grang road is practicable for oxen, but not for camels, while the Parrara route is hardly practicable even for oxen. The roads to Bannu, Thal and Khushalgarh and the branches to Mir Kalan and Khyrabad are all imperial.

Absence of village roads. Cross tracks and foot-paths.

56. These are the only roads in the district. The villages are connected by tracks struggling over hills and down ravines and in the irrigated portion intersected by water cuts. In the southern part of the district the paths wind up and down the sides of precipitous ravines, and but for the yielding nature of the sandstone rock, on which a horse rarely slips, it would be impossible to ride along them. The cross paths in the northern part of the district, where the hills are of limestone, are not so steep, but more dangerous owing to the hard slippery character of the rock. The sandstone rocks, in the south wear into foot-paths very easily, but in spite of this the tracks from village to village, especially in parts of the Lawaghar hills, are in places so difficult that even people of the country occasionally break their necks going over them.

GEOLOGY.

Geological characteristics of the district.

57. Having given a general geographical account of the district, I shall now give a brief sketch of its geological characteristics.

The northern and southern halves of the district differ altogether in character. To the north the hills are all of limestone and crop up abruptly out of the alluvial valleys by which the different ranges are divided from one another. The rocks of which they are composed are generally very hard. These hills rise up at a sharp incline, but are not as a rule actually precipitous except at the very crest, which often terminates on one side in a line of perpendicular cliffs. The material of which these hills are composed is too compact to be acted on readily by rain. On the top of Mir Khweli it is curious to mark how the rocks have resisted the weather, the rain having worn away holes and hollows through the body of the rock leaving the general mass intact. The northern slope of a range of hills is locally known as *Sweri* or the shady side. The southern or sunny slope is known as *Pitâo*. Country folk generally think only of their own little valley and if asked the name of a hill, the invariable answer is Sweri or Pitâo. In the same way the local stream is always the toi or algad (ravine) *par excellence*.

Hill ranges to the north are of hard limestone.

Sweri and Pitâo.

58. In the southern half of the district nummulitic limestones and hard rocks of the gypsum series continue to form the back-bone of the higher ranges, near the top of which they crop up more or less. The bulk of the strata, however, consist of sandstone and earthy conglomerates, under which the limestone disappears. North of the Teri valley the hills are nearly all limestone, to the south they are nearly all sandstone.*

Hill ranges in south of district mainly of sandstone.

The special feature in the geology of the district are the enormous beds of rock salt that are found through all the central portion. The extent of these beds under ground is quite unknown. To the north the first exposures are in the range near Lachi. From this to the Bahadar Khel,—Krár range, all the hills contain salt more or less. The largest exposures are in the latter range, near Bahadar Khel where there is a bed of solid salt certainly more than a thousand feet thick and possibly a good deal more. There is no salt in the Lawaghar hills and there are no known mines in the Waziri country to the west.

Salt deposits.

59. Mr. Wynne, of the Geological Survey of India, who examined the salt ranges of the district in 1873-74, came to the conclusion that the Kohat series was not a continuation of the Cis-Indus salt range. The two systems appear to belong to entirely different geological ages. The salt differs altogether in color. The Kohat salt is of a bluish grey color and is locally known as black salt, while the Cis-Indus salt is semi-transparent and of a reddish color. The Kohat salt differs also in composition, being much more free from admixture with foreign salts. Mr. Wynne writes that nothing like the pink Cis-Indus salt is to be found in this district. There is however a disused mine at Naudrakka, where the salt exactly resembles in color

Geological differences between the Kohat salt beds and those of the Cis-Indus salt range.

* The account of the geology of the Salt ranges is almost entirely taken from Mr. Wynne's Report.

Red salt only found at Nandrakka.

and appearance the Cis-Indus salt. This mine is very deep, and close to it to the west are quarries of the usual black salt.* Nandrakka is situated at the foot of Hukanni Qund, a hill which I have already mentioned as the point where the BahadarKhel Krár range come to an end and is joined by a cross range, which is a continuation of the Cis-Indus salt ranges. This would therefore be the very point where we might expect to find the two different descriptions of salt in close proximity. In the Cis-Indus salt range the salt series and the nummulitic limestone

Arrangement of strata in the salt producing ranges.

appear intermixed with silurian, carboniferous triassic, jurassic and cretaceous formations. Even where the salt range is least ample the salt and gypsum lie buried below some five thick palœozoic and mesozoic groups. In Kohat the arrangement is much simpler. Lowest of all lies the rock salt covered with beds of gypsum and red clay. These are probably eocene, over them lie nummulitic limestones and sandstones also eocene, and above these again are tertiary sandstones and conglomerates, sometimes hard, but frequently consisting of mere rubble and detritus. Owing to their soft character

Liability of these sandstone rocks to erosion.

these sandstones are easily cut into by running water which forms deep ravines. Where the strata are horizontal they take the form under the effects of denudation of abruptly scarped or tabular hills. The best instance of this formation is to be found in the Zyarati range in Upper Chauntra. The same rocks at high angles form saw-edged ridges.

60. One of the peculiarities of all the central and southern portion of the district is that its drainage lines preserve hardly any relation to the run of the hills. The Teri river crosses the Mirandai range of hills.

Peculiarities in the drainage lines of the district.

Its tributary from Ismail Khel crosses the Jatta hills. The streams that drain the western half of the Bahadar Khel-Narri valley break through the hills to the south. While the streams from upper Chauntra break through the same ranges in an exactly opposite direction to join the Teri toi to the north. It appears that when these streams began to run, the present valleys must have been filled with tertiary sandstones and clay rocks; the natural features of the country being very different from what they are now. It is probable that under the influence of denudation the existing plains, such as those of Chauntra, Shakardarra and Narri will be gradually reduced to a network of ravines. Looking down on Narri or Shakardarra from a height, the cultivated country looks as if regularly parcelled out into even strips by parallel ranges of hills, of which only the very tops emerge above the level of the plain. If the soil between these were washed away the country would look exactly like the raviny tracts by which these plains are surrounded. And

* I mentioned this mine to Major Holdich (R. E., of the Revenue Survey, who visited it and sent me specimens of the salt. The black and red salt are found in very close combination, lumps of black salt being streaked with veins of red salt and *vice versâ*. These facts may perhaps affect the theories as to the relative positions of the red and blacksalt in the geological scale.

which must at one time have been themselves covered over with deep beds of sand and diluvium long since removed. The coloring of the rocks through the whole of the salt region is very vivid, and to some extent makes up for the general barrenness of the scenery.

General line of water-shed in the district.

61. The general direction of the water-shed in the Kohat district is north-west to south-east. The streams from the Afridi and Orakzai hills have their origin high up in mountain ranges which form the water-shed between the Kohat and Peshawar districts. Each has its separate valley which comes to an end at the source of the stream. The last of these streams is the Shahukhel branch of the Kohat toi, which has its source in the Mamuzai hills. In the Kohat district itself the watershed crosses the centre of broad open valleys. In the Miranzai and Teri valleys the water-shed is far to the west, very little of the country draining into the Kuram. It then shifts suddenly to the very centre of the district and crossing obliquely the Narri and Chauntra plateaus terminates in the Lawaghar hills.

The greater part of the Chauntra drainage flows west into the Kuram the area draining north and east to the Teri toi and the Indus, even including Shakardarra and northern Bhangi Khel being much less considerable.

Tendency of the streams and mountain ranges to converge towards the east.

A general tendency may be noticed on the part, both of the mountain ranges and of the rivers of the district to converge towards the east. The country drained by the Kohat and Teri Tois extends fifty miles from Tira on the north to the Lawaghar hills on the south. Their feeders spread over this tract like a fan, but they all converge towards the Indus, the mouths of the two streams at their junction with that river being hardly ten miles apart.

THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to its situation and altitude the flora of the district differs from that of the Punjab.

62. The Kohat district is one of the most northern in India, and the general level of the country is much above that of the plains of the Punjab. The flora therefore differs considerably from that of an ordinary Punjab district.

The kikar is hardly to be found. The tamarisk (Khaggal) is seldom met with except in some of the lower ravines leading down to the Indus. The karita and the pilú or jal grow sparingly in Nilâb and some of the low lying tracts, but are never seen in the higher valleys.

The commonest trees are the olive and mulberry.

63. Kohat is pre-eminently the country of the olive and the mulberry. In the valleys the olive sometimes attains to the rank of a small tree, and is found in clumps round shrines and graveyards. On the hills, however, where it principally grows it is hardly more than a bush. The mountain slopes and sometimes the valleys

are often densely covered with it, mixed with Gurgulla and *maimáni*

Other trees and shrubs.

This is especially the case in Miranzai and Kachai. Towards Kohat the hills get barer and in the Khattak country to the south are often quite bare. The

Gurgulla (Reptonia Buxifolia.)

Gurgulla is exceedingly common through all the north of the district. In the general effect of its foliage it closely resembles the wild olive. It has a small fruit which ripens in the early Summer when it is eaten in large quantities by the natives.

Maimáni (Sageretia brandrethiana.)

The *maimáni* is not so common as the *Gurgulla*, nor does it grow quite so large. It has a fruit like a cranberry also much appreciated.

In places the hill sides are thickly covered with bog myrtle or

Bog myrtle or Sinatha.

Sanatha. This plant is very abundant in the Lawaghar hills.

In the spring the scarlet flowers of the pomegranate and the

Pomegranate.

orange blossoms of the Rohírá often light up the jungles of the north-western valleys. The

Rohírá.

Rohírá grows very abundantly in some graveyards near Hangu, which in the season are a mass of bloom. The wild fig (indzar) is also common in the upper

Wild fig.

valleys. Allied to this, is a very similar looking plant called the kharinja, which grows to the size of a forest tree. The finest kharinja trees that I have seen are near Amir in the Khwarra. The fruit of the kharinja is sometimes eaten, but is very tasteless. The wild olive as the hills get lower gives way to the phula or palosi (Acacia modesta) which in-

Phula or palosi.

creases in amount as the olive disappears, gradually displacing it altogether.

The Khwarra and Zira valleys are full of palosi, which there forms a dense jungle. In Miranzai and Kohat proper the waste lands, where not overgrown with olive jungle, are generally covered with the

Dwarf palm or mazrai.

dwarf palm or mazrai, which spreads over wide tracts.

In the unirrigated parts of the district trees are scarce. A few

Trees in unirrigated parts.

ber trees are generally found near the villages. In the irrigated tracts on the contrary trees are fairly abundant. The villages are generally

Trees in the irrigated tracts.

surrounded with groves of mulberry trees, which often extend along the water-courses. Some of these attain to a considerable girth. The shisham is also common mixed with the palosi, which in cultivated lands grows into a good-sized tree. Large Banyan and pipal trees are often found near the sources of springs. Poplars and willows grow here and there along the water-courses and mill-runs. The walnut grows to a considerable size at Hangu and is to be found also at Kohat, but it is not indigenous to the country and seldom fruits well. The fruit though small in amount is good in quality. There are a few firs at Kohat planted by

British officers, but these are dying out. There are no firs or pines in any of the hills of the district or of the adjacent border. The Chenar (plane tree) is to be found in places. There are some fine ones at Darsamand. The Shini is a big forest tree something like an ash tree found near Hangu and Kachai. The Pastawanai, the Spedár, and the Amlok are all denizens of the upper valleys. There is a tree called the *Kanuja*, but locally known as *Bar*, which grows round the spring at the village of Bar near Kohat. This is quite distinct from the Bar or Banyan which also grows there. The fruit is always full of small musquitoes.

Shrubs.

Among smaller shrubs the Badza and the Marwandi are the commonest. The first is a plant with a white flower growing three or four feet high which is very common all over the district, and quite useless. The leaves of the Marwandi are often put into grain stacks. They keep off insects. The Kand-Zarra is a prickly bush, the stem of which is a good deal used for fan handles and such like articles. The Shamshád or box tree is found in Kachai. It is used for making writing boards. The Tagha is a large shrub with a small edible berry, the wood of which is a good deal used for making amulets (tawiz).*

Fruit-trees.

64. The common fruits of the district are grapes, melons, aluchas, limes and pomegranates, and to a less extent oranges, peaches and apples. The apricot grows well at Hangu, where an attempt is being made to introduce the cherry. Plantains and mangoes are to be found at Kohat, but the climate is too cold for them.

Among garden trees are the Bakhain, the Jàman, and many others which it is unnecessary to mention.

WILD ANIMALS AND GAME-BIRDS.

Wild beasts.

65. Wolves and leopards are common in the district, the former in the plains, the latter in the mountainous† tracts. Hyænas are also found. Jackals and foxes are fairly abundant everywhere. Wild pig are found in Miranzai

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* The following are the scientific names of some of the trees and plants that I have mentioned, as given by Dr. Deane and others :—
Maimání-Sageretia brandrethiana.
Mazrai-Chamœrops humilis.
Shini-Xanthoxylon Sp. ?
Pastawanai-Grewia oppositifolia.
Marwandai-Vitex nigundo
Kanda-Zarra—Enonymus Sp. ?
Shamshàd—Dodonœa Barmaunasia, (Deane) 2. Buxus Sempervirens (Powell.
Robírá or Rebdun } Tecoma undulata
Gurgulla or Gurgura } Reptonia buxifolia
Tagha—Celtis Caucasica,
Amlok—Diospyros lotus,
Kharinja—Ficus glomerata.

† The number of wild animals, for killing which rewards have been given during the last three years, is as follows :—

Panthers and Leopards	80
Wolves	94

and the Samari and Borakka valleys. Bears occasionally come down to Miranzai from the Samána range when the maize is ripe, and are now and then found in the Mir Khweli hills.

Deer, &c.

Owing to the number of men possessing guns, deer are very scarce. A few ravine deer only are to be found in the wilder tracts. Uriál are met with chiefly in the Khwarra and Shakardarra. The Markhor has practically disappeared. Hares used to be numerous and are still abundant in Upper Miranzai. The Bijú or grave digger, a sort of small badger, which is the terror of good Mahomedans, is met with here, as elsewhere in the Punjab.

Game birds.

66. As regards game-birds, the common grey partridge is to be found everywhere, though diminishing in numbers owing to constant hawking and netting. Black partridge are getting scarce. They are still plentiful in parts of Upper Miranzai and Kachai. Chakor and Sisi are common through the hills. A few snipe are to be picked up near Dhodha and one or two other places where the water is held up by dams, in ravines with low-lying banks. An occasional wood-cock is driven down by the winter cold into the gardens of Kohat and Kachai. Quail are plentiful in their season. Obára and sandgrouse visit the district in the cold weather. Duck are not numerous. The only good place for them is the Dhand lake near Shakardarra. Kulan (Grus cinerea) pass through the district on their way south, but hardly ever stop in it.

The common blue pigeon is common, and in Miranzai there is also the Praug or variegated pigeon, which comes from Tira.

On the whole the district is a bad one for sport.

FISHES.

67. In the Kuram and the Kohat toi the principal fish is the Mahasir. In the toi it seldom reaches more than three or four pounds in weight. In the Kuram it grows larger. In the Indus the usual fish are to be found, but these are not caught to any large extent. The river is rapid and there are none of those land locked lagoons, left by the retreating floods, so loved by the fishermen of the lower Indus.

REPTILES AND INSECTS.

68. Snakes are not numerous. Scorpions and most of the reptiles and insects common to the Punjab are to be found here also. Locusts though not uncommon visitants are less destructive than in the southern Punjab.

FORESTS.

69. There are large tracts of low jungle in the Khwarra and Zira tappas and about Kachai, while the hills and side valleys of

Miranzai are often covered with dense scrub. The tree growth, however, is dwarfed and stunted, and there is nothing anywhere in the district worthy of the name of a forest.

METALS AND MINERALS.

70. There are large salt mines in the district, which will be described further on (paragraphs 308—320), and a very little gold is procured by washing the sands of the Indus (see paragraph 359). A very little petroleum is found at Panoba and a little sulphur both at Panoba and near Gumbat. The alum and coal beds in the Chichali pass belong rather to the Bannu than to the Kohat district.

QUARRIES.

71. There is any amount of rock and stone in the district, for the most part varieties of limestone and sandstone. Some of these no doubt would be suitable for building purposes. Rough blocks of stone are extensively used by the people for the construction of their cottages, but there are no quarries where stone is regularly cut and carried.

RAINFALL.

72. The accompanying statement shows the rainfall for the last 26 years. The returns are for the saddar station of Kohat, the only place in the district where rainfall returns are compiled. The average rainfall is 18·09 inches. The heaviest fall was in 1877-78, the year of the Jawaki disturbances, when it amounted to 34·9 inches. The lowest returns are 10 inches in 1859-60 and 8·6 in 1879-80. During the last twelve years the average fall has been 21·5 inches. During the time of Settlement operations (1874 to 1878) the rainfall was unusually heavy, averaging 28·5; while during the last three years it has been as low as 12·6.

Average rainfall with statement.

The months in which there is the heaviest average rainfall are July and August. Those in which it is lightest are October, November, and December. In the remaining months it varies comparatively little.

As a rule the eastwind drives the rain clouds against the slopes of the Sufed Koh. They collect in Tirá whence storms pass down into the Kohat valleys. Rain seldom crosses the hills from the Peshawar direction. It sometimes blows up from the east but more often comes down the valley of the toi from Tirá. There is a common local saying;—

Direction from which rain comes.

Oh rain where do you dwell?

Reply—"In Tirá."

By what road do you pass ?

Reply—" By Sahra, *i.e.*, Miranzai valley above Hangu."

Where do you actually rain ?

Reply—" In Chauntra (south Khattak country").

I am doubtful, however, whether the rainfall is as heavy in Chauntra as would warrant the pre-eminence assigned to it.

Capricious character of the rainfall.

73. The rainfall in this district is unusually capricious. This no doubt is partly owing to the numerous mountain ranges by which it is intersected, but even these hardly explain the freaks in which the clerk of the weather loves to indulge. There may be a very rainy season at Kohat while the villages of Kharmatu and Billitang, six or eight miles off, or even Togh which is only four miles off, are suffering from drought. One year it will rain at Kohat but not at Khushalgarh. The next year it will pour at Khushalgarh, while Kohat enjoys comparative immunity. The zemindars of Hangu will be grumbling at getting too much rain; while the men of Upper Miranzai will be complaining that their crops are withering. Owing to this character of the rainfall, it is difficult to form general estimates of the average yield for any particular harvest.

Most favorable distribution of the rainfall for agricultural purposes.

74. The most favorable distribution of the rainfall is as follows:— A heavy shower or two in November to allow of the wheat and barley crops being sown on Barani lands. Abundant winter rains of the steady, soaking description during January and February, then occasional showers till July. There is no regular rainy season in the district. Not unfrequently the rainfall in May and June is as heavy as in July or August. Heavy rains in the latter months are good for Barani tracts and are valuable everywhere as ensuring an abundant supply of grass. In the irrigated tracts they do not much affect the yield, as the bulk of the Indian corn, which is the staple crop, is not sown till the end of August, and is more dependent consequently on the later rainfall. Occasional showers are wanted all through September up to about the 10th of October to ensure the crops ripening properly.

The great advantage of heavy winter rains is that the snow collects in the mountains, and as it melts gradually it ensures an abundant supply of water throughout the year in the springs and streams, thus making the irrigated lands independent of rain. Heavy rains in the summer months do not make up for insufficient winter rains. They flood the streams for a few days, but their influence is not lasting. About May and June much rain is bad for the wheat harvest then being gathered in, but on the other hand it allows of extensive rice cultivation. Agriculturists are seldom altogether satisfied with the weather, but plenty of rain almost invariably means prosperity, and the fall of the country is so rapid that the heaviest floods pass off without any apprehension of danger from inundation.

Statememt showing the monthly Fall of Rain from the year 1856-57 *to* 1881-82.

Month.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average.
April ...	...	2·5½	0·4	1·7	1·5	0·8	2·3	0·1	6·7	2·5	0·5	2·9	3·4	1·8	0·5	0·6	2·1	0·1	0·3	...	1·5	3·8	2·0	...	...	3·9	1·61
May ...	0·9½	...	0·5	...	4·3	...	0·6	0·3	0·5	0·4	5·9	1·7	1·2	0·2	...	1·6	3·5	2·0	...	3·4	0·2	2·6	2·2	...	2·3	0·8	1·35
June ...	0·1	0·5	0·5	1·1	1·1	...	0·6	0·9	2·0	...	0·1	...	0·7	...	0·9	4·0	...	...	1·0	0·2	1·2	3·4	0·1	0·8	2·1	1·4	0·87
July ...	2·1½	5·8	7·5	1·1	0·5	3·8	0·7	9·0	...	3·1	1·6	...	1·2	3·1	6·3	3·3	10·4	2·2	7·8	3·9	4·8	0·7	7·0	2·4	2·2	2·0	3·56
August ...	10·8½	3·2	...	...	2·0	4·1	0·9	1·7	0·8	2·3	2·3	1·9	0·2	3·9	2·6	2·5	3·1	2·7	10·3	4·7	2·1	1·0	8·3	2·8	1·6	2·0	3·0
September ...	3·5	1·8½	1·5	1·1	...	2·5	1·3	3·0	0·8	2·8	3·4	...	0·9	6·0	1·4	0·9	0·5	2·1	0·6	9·1	1·2	0·8	0·6	1·5	1·9	0·6	1·92
October ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	0·8	0·5	...	1·3	3·0	1·9	2·4	...	...	0·8	0·54
November ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	0·5	...	1·2	1·6	13·0	...	...	0·7	...	0·72
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	0·6	0·2	2.2	...	1·0	1·7	...	0·3	0·6	...	0·6	...	0·3	0·9	4·1	...	0·6	0·7	...	0·58
January ...	1·7⅓	1·2¾	1·2	2·4	0·5	0·2	2·3	0·3	0·8	0·4	...	...	0·8	0·8	0·1	2·2	1·7	6·0	...	2·0	2·7	1·9	...	...	0·2	1·3	1·18
February ...	2·3½	1·3½	2·0	1·9	0·1	0·3	...	0·3	3·5	0·9	1·4	1·6	0·5	...	5·9	1·2	0·6	0·2	3·0	0·8	3·3	1·6	0·4	0·5	0.5	...	1·31
March ...	...	1·1	1·6	0·5	0·1	1·0	...	...	3·5	1·2	0·4	4·9	2·8	2·1	0·7	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·4	3·5	2·0	0·1	2·3	...	3·1	1·1	1·42
Total ...	21·6½	17·9¼	15·2	16·0	10·1	14·2	11·0	16·2	18·8	16·7	15·6	14·1	13·4	19·1	18·7	18·4	24·0	18·0	24·4	30·4	24·5	34·9	25·3	8·6	15·3	13·9	18·09

PART II.—Historical.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT PREVIOUS TO ANNEXATION.

75. The early history of the district is limited to the vaguest traditions. It is said that in Buddhist times two Rajas named Adh and Kohat settled along the northern border of the district. Raja Kohat gave his name to the town of Kohat, and Raja Adh to the ruins of an old fort on the hill side north of Muhammadzai, a village four miles to the west of Kohat. The remains of this fort which is known as Adh-i-Samút consist of the ruins here and there of the old ramparts. These show that the plan of the fort was merely escarping with walls and bastions a spur of the hill projecting between two ravines. Like most of the forts of those days Adh-i-Samút is situated far below the crest of the range, and is easily commanded with the weapons of the present day from the adjacent hill-side. The masonry of the ruins is inferior. None of those gigantic blocks are to be seen such as compose the walls of the Buddhist forts of Bíl and Tíl Kafírkot on the Indus in the Dera Ismail Khan district. No ruins of buildings are now to be found within the fortified enclosure. There is a small spring, the presence of which undoubtedly led to the selection of the position. The other sights consist of an old banyan tree and a small stalactite grotto. The only other remnant of the Buddhist days is a road cut out of the mountain side, near the Kohat Kotal, leading by a very even gradient towards the crest of the hill.

Very little known of the early history of the district.

Buddhist remains.

Fort of Adh-i-Samút.

Buddhist road near the Kohat Kotal.

76. The first historical mention of Kohat is to be found in the memoirs of the Emperor Babar. The district was then being taken possession of by the Bangashes and Khattaks who now hold it. Babar's annals, however, throw little or no light on the extent of their occupation.

He first mentions generally that Bangash was a Tummun entirely surrounded by hills inhabited by Afghán robbers, such as the Khagiani, the Khirilchí, the Burí and the Línder, who lying out of the way, did not willingly pay taxes. He then narrates that in the year A. D. 1505, when at Peshawar, he was induced by Baki Cheghaniani to visit Kohat on the false hope of obtaining a rich booty. Babar had never before heard even the name of Kohat. He reached the town through the Kohat pass in two marches, and fell on it at luncheon time. After plundering it he sent foraging

Mention of Kohat in Babar's memoirs.

The Bangash Tummun.

Babar's expedition in 1505.

Sack of Kohat.

parties as far as the Indus. Bullocks, buffaloes and grain were the only plunder. He released his Afgháu prisoners. After two days he marched up the valley towards "Bangash." When he reached a narrow part of the valley, the hill-men of Kohat and that quarter crowded the hills on both flanks, raised the war shout and made a loud clamour. At last they foolishly occupied a detached hill. Now was Babar's opportunity. He sent a force to cut them off from the hills. About a hundred and fifty were killed. Many prisoners were taken. These put grass in their mouths in token of submission, being as much as to say "I am your ox," a custom which Babar first noticed here. Notwithstanding he had them beheaded at once. A minaret of their heads was erected at the next camping place. The next day he reached Hangu. Here again he met with resistance. The Afgháns held a fortified Sangar, which was stormed by Babar's troops, who cut off the heads of one or two hundred of them for another minaret. Babar gives us no further account of either Kohat or Hangu. In two marches from Hangu he reached Thal, and thence marched for Bannu through the Waziri hills along the Kuram. His guides took him along the *gosfand-lar* or sheep road, which was so bad that most of the bullocks plundered during the previous expedition dropped down by the way.

March to Hangu.

March *vid* Thal to Bannu.

Babar uniformly speaks of the inhabitants of the country as Afgháns, making no mention of special tribes by name. Like Kohat, Hangu appears to have been established as a town previous to the advent of the Bangashes.

Babar does not specify the clans occupying the district.

77. The history of the Kohat district from the time of Babar is little more than an account of the Bangash and Khattak tribes.

Character of the subsequent history of Kohat.

These clans appear to have taken possession of the district during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but before giving the history of this settlement I will briefly sketch the connection of Kohat with the outside world up to the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

From the time of the Emperor Akbar to the invasion of Nadir Shah the Kohat district formed a part of the Moghal Empire.

To the time of Nadir Shah.

In 1738 Nadir Shah invaded India. His main army appears to have forced its way through the Peshawar district. A portion of his forces is said to have marched by the Kuram route through Biland Khel to Bannu. The Kohat district thus escaped invasion. After the sack of Delhi, the whole of the Trans-Indus tract was surrendered to Nadir Shah. His death in 1747 was followed by the establishment of the Durani Dynasty in the person of Ahmad Shah. From that time till the conquest of Peshawar by the Sikhs, Kohat remained a portion of the Afgháu

Nadir Shah's invasion, A. D. 1738.

Establishment of the Durani Dynasty, A.D. 1747.

kingdom. Till the beginning of the present century such Government as there might be was administered through the local Bangash and Khattak chiefs. These collected a little revenue, but were more often called on to furnish levies, and many of them served in person in Hindustan, the Punjab and Cashmere.

Government administered through the local kháns.

78. In the spring of 1809 Mr. Elphinstone passed through the Kohat district on his way to Peshawar to the court of the King Shah Shuja. He marched from Kálá Bágh on the Indus through the Bhangi Khel country to Chashmai near Shakardarra and thence by Malgin and Shadi Khel to Kohat.

Mr. Elphinstone's visit, A. D. 809.

It was February and the rain fell heavily, so that the march as far as Malgin was not pleasant. Some of the baggage was plundered by robbers. Mr. Elphinstone speaks of the country as belonging to the Baraks, whom he stigmatises as a wild tribe living in a state of anarchy and independent of the Khán of Teri. He probably confounded the Sagris and Bhangi Khels with the Baraks; the real Baraks being more to the west. He was escorted by Musa Khán, one of the King's officers. At Dodha he was met by Umr Khán, the son of the Khán of Kohat (Azizulla) with seven or eight hundred matchlock men. The party went on to Peshawar through the Kohat pass. Mr. Elphinstone mentions that the people of lower Bangash (Kohat) were very obedient to their Khán, and to the King; those of Upper Bangash less so.*

Account of his march. His remarks on the inhabitants.

79. After the fall of Shah Shuja in 1810 Kohat was brought more directly under the control of the rulers of Kabul and Peshawar, and like the rest of Afghánistan was subjected to a constant change of masters. Kohat was first leased for Rs. 33,000 to Mirza Girani, Munshi Bashi. He was succeeded by Sirdar Shakúr Khán, who in turn had to evacuate in favour of Shahzada Muhammad Sultán, brother of the King Mahmud Shah. This prince resided at Kohat for some years. After the murder of Wazir Fatteh Khán in 1818, the whole of Afghánistan except Herat revolted from the Abdalli Dynasty. The country was parcelled out among Fatteh Khán's brothers. Dost Muhammad Khán had Ghazni; Muhammad Azim Khán had Kabul; Sultán Muhammad Khán, Saiad Muhammad and Pir Muhammad had Peshawar. Samad Khán obtained Kohat and Hangu. Samad Khán was on good terms with Dost Muhammad Khan, who afterwards obtained posession of Kabul, and thus excited

History subsequent to the fall of Shah Shuja, A. D. 1810.

Shahzada Muhammad Sultán.

Murder of Fatteh Khán Wazir, and establishment of the Barakzais, A. D. 1818.

Kohat falls to Samad Khán.

* See Elphinstone's account of the Kingdom of Kabul.
Vol. I. p. 49—55.
Vol. II. p. 48—51.

the jealousy of his other brothers at Kandahar and Peshawar. Samad Khán's sons were expelled from Kohat by a force under Pir Muhammad in 1827. Mr. Masson, who visited these parts in that year, passed through Hangu just as Sadu Khán, the son of Samad Khán, was retiring thence to Kabul.*

Ousted by Pir Muhammad Khán.

Mr. Masson's travels.

80. Ranjit Singh first marched to Peshawar in 1819. In 1832 Azím Khán was defeated by Ranjit Singh with great slaughter near Naushera after which the Peshawar Sirdárs became tributary to the Sikh Government, who sent an army each year to collect the revenue and ravage the country.

Sikh invasion of Peshawar.

In 1834, on the flight of the Sirdárs, Harri Singh the Sikh General gained possession of Peshawar, and a Sikh Governor Autar Sing Síndanwala was now sent to Kohat. A Sikh outpost was at

Autar Singh at Kohat, A.D. 1834.

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* Mr. Masson was a traveller, who passed through these parts alone, and generally on foot almost like a *faquir*. He came from Bannu, and made his way through the Waziri country passing near the hill of Kafirkot. He mistook the curiously shaped rocks for the ruins of a gigantic fortress, with regard to which he was told numerous lies. He seems to have reached Upper Miranzai. He then travelled *viâ* Muhammad Khoja to Hangu. He then describes Hangu and the country thence to Kohat much as a traveller would do now. Sadu Khán was regularly established at Hangu and had a small flower garden. He was well-bred and amiable and was a devout Musalmán. While at Hangu intelligence was received of the approach of a hostile force from Peshawar. Sadu Khán immediately collected the revenue due to him and proceeded to Kohat, where his elder brother, Muhammad Usmán Khán, resided. The brothers in consultation concluding that it was impossible to repel the invasion returned to Hangu, and taking all their property with them retired by the Kuram valley to Kabul.

Between Hangu and Kohat, Masson was kindly received by the villagers. He was stopped on the road by Pir Muhammad Khán's troops. Pir Muhammad Khán was at first sulky, but afterwards treated him kindly. Masson put the number of houses at Hangu at about 300, at Kohát at about 500. There are now 272 houses in the first and 1,615 houses and 469 shops in the latter. He mentions that Samad Khan resided at Kabul leaving the Government of Kohat to his sons. The revenue of Kohat was said to be Rs. 80,000, that of Hangu Rs. 20,000. This would be Durani money. He mentions that there was a difficulty in collecting the revenue. Even in Muhammad Khoja force had to be used. Pir Muhammad Khán's attack on Kohat was part of a preconcerted scheme for advancing against Dost Muhammad Khán from both Peshawar and Kandahar. The attack was unexpected, and Sadu Khán spoke of the whole business as a most flagitious one.

Pir Muhammad Khán having placed Abdul Wahab Khán as Governor of Hangu returned to Kohat. He now treated Masson with much civility. Pir Muhammad Khán was recalled to Peshawar to meet an expected attack from the notorious Saiad Ahmed Shah. He gave Masson a seat on his elephant and took him with him to Peshawar. Through the pass and as far as Ma'amni they were in dread of attack from the hill-men. The Peshawar sirdárs had so much to do with Kohat that I may fairly note the substance of Masson's remarks about them. Yar Muhammad Khan was the eldest and nominally the chief, and had the larger proportion of revenue, but Pir Muhammad, the youngest, was perhaps the most powerful, from the greater number of troops that he retained, besides being considered of an active and daring spirit. Sultan Muhammad Khan was not supposed to want capacity, but was milder and more amiable than his brothers; but his excessive fondness for finery exposed him to ridicule, and the pleasures of the harem seemed to occupy more of his attention than public affairs. Saiad Muhammad Khan was much inferior in intellect to the others and looked upon as a cypher in all matters of consultation and Government. Soon after these events Yar Muhammad Khan was killed in battle against Saiad Ahmed near Zeydah (A. D. 1828.) Masson's account is clear and wonderfully free from mistakes. (*Vide* Masson's Journeys in Afghanistan, &c., pp. 100—122.)

the same time established at Teri. On the arrival of the Sikhs at Kohat Sirdár Pír Muhammad made his way to Kabul by the Peiwar Kotal.

In 1836, however, Ranjit Singh became reconciled to Sultán Muhammad, and restored to him in service jagir Hastnaggar and half Doaba with Kohat, Teri and Hangu, the annual revenues of which were Rs. 1,50,000. The Sikhs now abandoned Kohat, and their garrison at Teri was at the same time massacred by the Khattak chief Rasul Khán. Harri Singh was killed in 1837 in a battle near Jamrud. Tej Singh administered the Peshawar Government for a short time in his place until relieved by General Avitabile, who retained charge for five years from 1838 to 1842 and was again followed by Tej Singh, who governed for four years.

Kohat granted in jagir to Sultán Muhammad Khán, A.D. 1836.

In 1846 Tej Singh was succeeded by Sher Singh who was accompanied by Colonel George Lawrence as assistant to the newly appointed British Resident at Lahore. All this time Sultán Muhammad remained jagirdar and ruler of Kohat.

Contemporary Governors of Peshawar.

81. In 1848 the second Sikh war broke out. The troops at Peshawar did not mutiny till October 1848. Colonel G. Lawrence, knowing that the road to Attok was closed, then took refuge at Kohat, where he was hospitably received by Khwaja Muhammad, son of Sirdár Sultán Muhammad. The Sirdár himself had remained at Peshawar in order to receive over charge of that Province in accordance with a treacherous agreement that he had made with Chattar Singh, the Sikh General. Previous to Colonel Lawrence's departure Sultán Muhammad had sworn solemnly to provide for his safety and that of his family and of the officers with him. The party, however, soon found that though well-treated they were really prisoners. In the beginning of November Lawrence was sent back to Peshawar and delivered over to Chattar Singh.

Second Sikh War, A.D. 1848.

Colonel G. Lawrence retires to Kohat.

His surrender by Sultán Muhammad.

On the termination of the war, Lawrence, who had been previously released by the Sikhs, was re-appointed to Peshawar, Lieutenant Pollock being appointed Assistant Commissioner at Kohat, which with the rest of the Punjab had been formally annexed to the British dominions on 29th March 1849.

Annexation of the district, A. D. 1849.

82. I must now give some account of the tribes mentioned by me in paragraph 77 as occupying the district.

History of the tribes occupying the district.

83. The Bangashes are not real Pathans. They claim a problematical descent from Khalid-ibu-Walid-ibu-Moghira, a Shekh of the Arab tribe of Koreshi, whose descendants are said to have settled

Origin of the Bangash tribe.

in Persia whence they were driven at the commencement of the 13th century by the tyranny of the Moghal Emperor Jenghis Khán. They passed *viâ* Sindh into Hindustán, and their chief Ismail was appointed Governor of Multán. His oppression gained him the title of Bangash, or tearer up of roots, and his descendants have been known as Bangashes ever since. He and his people excited the enmity of the neighbouring tribes, who drove them off. They retired to the Suliman mountains and eventually settled in Gardez.

Its mythical pedigrees.

Ismail is said to have ruled in Gardez for 30 years. After his death his sons moved down into the Kuram valley. The statements as to the names of his sons and grandsons vary. Some say that he had four sons, Gora, Gara, Samil, and Bai. Others say that Bai was a descendant of Gara. Mirán and Jamshed were also sons of Gara. The only facts to be deduced from these mythical genealogies seem to be that the Bangashes were originally divided into two main sections, Gara and Samil.

Existing subdivisions.

The Baizais and Miranzais.

The Gara comprised the Baizais and Miranzais, who now occupy the tappas of those names. The descendants of Jamshed are included under the general head of Miranzais.

The Samilzais.

The Samilzais are not divided into any well marked sub-sections. They also have given their name to a tappa, which is mainly occupied by their descendants.

Settlement of Bangash tribe in Kuram.

84. The whole tribe at first settled in the Kuram valley. This immigration is supposed to have taken place subsequent to the invasion of Timoúr (A.D. 1398); in the beginning of the 15th century they gradually moved down into Miranzai and eventually ousted the Orakzais from the country about Kohat.

They oust the Orakzais from Kohat.

They appear to have done this in alliance with the Khattaks, who were simultaneously invading the Kohat district from the south. The Orakzais previously held as far as Reysi on the Indus. The Khattaks took the eastern country, Reysi, Pattiala and Zira; the Bangashes took the valley of Kohat. This occupation had been probably completed prior to the time of Babar's invasion (A.D. 1505.)*

Division of the country between them and the Khattaks.

Decisive defeat of the Orakzais.

The decisive engagement which made the Bangashes masters of the Kohat valley is said to have been fought near Mahomadzai. Local traditions describe the battle as having lasted day and night for three days, till at last a youth in white appeared on the scene shouting "Dai Dai Dai, Sam da Bangasho; Ghar da Orakzo,"

* From the history of Khoshal Khán it appears that the Orakzais were certainly ousted before the time of Mullik Akorai, a contemporary of the Emperor Akbar (1556-1565), who led the Khattaks beyond the Khwarra to their present Settlements in the Peshawar district.

—which, being translated, means "It is, it is, it is, the plain of the Bangashes; the hill of the Orakzais." This legend is supposed by the Bangashes to satisfactorily dispose of any claims of the Orakzais to proprietary rights in the Kohat or Miranzai valleys. According to another tradition the Kohat valley before the Bangash invasion was occupied not by Orakzais, but by the tribes of the Gabris, Safis and Maujaris, who are not now to be traced. Whoever the original inhabitants may have been they now entirely disappeared. They were either exterminated or more probably they were incorporated with the Bangash settlers, at first as hamsayas till in process of time they become indistinguishable from the real Bangashes.

Rival traditions.

85. The original settlements of the Bangashes were in the Kuram valley. Miranzais, Samilzais, and Baizais were all located there. The Baizais whose summer quarters were at Zirán in Kuram used to move during the winter to the Kohat plain, much as the Waziris and Ghalzais now do. After a time they quarrelled with the inhabitants of the country. Being unable to cope with them alone, they got the men of Upper Miranzai and Hangu to join them, and with their assistance conquered the country, which has been since known as Baizai. In dividing the tract the Hangu and Miranzai confederates got allotments which their descendants still hold.

Settlement of the Baizais at Kohat.

86. As the Bangashes took possession of these lower valleys the lands abandoned by them in Kuram were taken possession of by a new tribe, the Turis who gradually obtained the mastery over the Bangashes that remained, and are now the dominant tribe there. The Bangashes still possess the following tracts in the Kuram valley :—

Supplanted in Kuram by Turis.

Their remaining settlements in Kuram.

Baghzai occupied by Jamshedis.

Shalozam, Makhazai, Hajikhel, Zirán } occupied by Samilzais.

87. There seems at some remote period to have been a bitter feud between the two great branches of the Bangashes, the Gar and the Samil, and all the neighbouring tribes joined either one faction or the other. The distinction still remains long after the origin of the quarrel has been forgotten.

The Gar and Samil factions. Their supposed origin.

The Khattaks, the Waziris, the Zaimushts, and most of the Orakzais, and Khaibar Afridis are Samil.

Gar and Samil tribes.

The Turis, the Adam Khel Afridis and some of the Orakzai and Khaibar Afridi tribes are Gar.

The factions are not of much political importance now-a-days, having been superseded by the more rabid enmity between Shiahs and Sunis.

Effect of these factions at the present time.

In our own territory, though one village may be pointed out as Gar and another as Samil, the old faction feeling has almost disappeared except when kept alive by some further cause of enmity. As regards the relations of our people with transborder tribes as a rule where both are Gar or both Samil they are friendly. Where they belong to different sides, they are hostile. The Gar villages of Upper Miranzai hate the Waziris and the Zaimushts, who are Samil. The Khattaks and Waziris are both Samil and are on good terms with one another. In the wars between the Sunis and Shiahs which go on in Tira, a Samil tribe on one side will sometimes interpose in favour of a Samil tribe on the other, on account of the old connection ; and so with the Gars. Thus in 1874 when a great confederacy of the Suni tribes had collected together to crush the Shiahs, the Ismailzais who are Samil got off the Bar Mahomed Khels, and the Ali Khels, who are Gar got off the Mani Khels, so that the expedition came to nothing.

Dr. Bellew's hypothesis as to the origin of these factions.

88. Dr. Bellew in his "Races of Afghánistan" explains the existence of these factions in the following way. He writes:—"The factions evidently came into existence on the conversion of the people *en bloc* to Islám, when all became a common brotherhood in the faith, and called themselves Musulmans, though they yet maintained a distinction expressive of their original religious separation —a sign that their conversion was effected by force. And thus the peoples of the two rival religions at that time flourishing side by side in this region—namely the Buddhist and the Magian—ranged themselves naturally under the respective standards or factions of their original religions ; the Budhist Sáman or Srámau giving the name to the one, and the Magian Gabr, Gour, or Gar to the other."

The theory is ingenious, but the simple explanation given by the people themselves seems to me more probable, *viz.*, that the factions took their origin in a quarrel between the Gar and Samil sections of the Bangash tribe, in which the neighbouring clans took sides. The Bangashes did not enter the district till the 14th or 15th century, long subsequent to their conversion to Mahomedanism. It is hardly likely that they should have been affected by religious distinctions, which had come to an end centuries before they came into existence as a separate tribe.

Detailed information as to the Gar and Samil factions will be found in Appendix V.

Division of the Bangashes into those of Miranzai and Kohat.

89. The Bangash tribe seem from the time of their first settlement to have been divided into the Upper Bangashes of Miranzai or Hangu—and the Lower Bangashes of Kohat. The Samilzai tappa was sometimes attached to Hangu, sometimes to Kohat.

Government of the tribe. Its chiefs.

Probably when they arrived they had no recognised chiefs, managing their affairs on the democratic system peculiar to these Pathan clans. When, however, they settled in a comparatively rich and open country, easily accessible to the armies of the Moghal Emperors, the latter would naturally have found it advisable to recognise certain leading men as chiefs, and to employ them in the collection of revenue and the furnishing of levies.

Sannads of the Hangu chiefs date back to Shah Jehan, A. D. 1632.

90. The Khán of Hangu has a succession of sannads given to his ancestors dating as far back as 1632 (from the Emperor Shah Jahan). The earliest of these gives him the farm of Kachai and Marai. Another from the Emperor Aurangzebe, dated A.D. 1700, gives him the lease of both upper and lower Miranzai on a net revenue of Rs. 12,000.

Sannads of the Kohat chiefs date from A. D. 1745 only.

91. The succession to the chiefship in the Kohat family has been more broken and probably the older sannads have been lost and mislaid. The earliest forthcoming dates from A. D. 1745 and was given by Mahomed Shah to Izzat Khán, the ancestor of the present chiefs.

Position of the chiefs.

92. The rule of the Kháns of Kohat and Hangu must have been of the most intermittent character. The boundaries of their jurisdictions were perpetually varying and they were constantly engaged in internecine disputes. Upper Miranzai seems to have been all along almost independent. Sometimes a powerful chief with the support of the king became Governor of the whole country from the Indus to the Kuram. For instance Gholam Mahomed of Hangu in the time of Nadir Shah is said to have ruled over Baizai and as far as Matanni in the Peshawar district. Zabbardast Khan, Izzat Khel of Kohat, in the time of Timoúr Shah held the whole country as far as Biland Khel, the Hangu family being temporarily expelled.

Gholam Mahomed Khán of Hangu.

Zabbardast Khan of Kohat.

Detailed history of the Bangash chiefs given in Appendices I & II.

When the Durani monarchy broke up, its dominons were divided among the numerous brothers of Fatteh Khán and from that time members of the Barakzai family constantly resided both at Kohat and Hangu overshadowing the local chiefs. These sometimes held a public position as lessees of portions of the country. At other times they sank into obscurity or fled for refuge into the neighbouring hills.

The detailed history of these Kháns and lessees is very confused and of no interest to the general reader, though an acquaintance with

it is very necessary for officers connected with the district. I have therefore transferred it to Appendices I & II.

The Bangashes now form the bulk of the population of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils.

The Niazi tribe.

93. Associated with the Bangashes are large numbers of Niazis who are now hardly to be distinguished from them.

Their origin.

The Niazis are by origin Pawindahs, the general name for the migratory tribes who carry on the trade between Afghánistan and the Punjab through the Gumal pass in the Dera Ismail Khán district. A remnant of this tribe to the number of about 400 men are still engaged in the Pawindah trade.

These Niazis are a Lodi tribe; their first settlements were in the Tank tahsíl. They spread thence about the end of the 15th century into the Bannu district. Being driven out by the Marwats they moved on into Isa Khel and Mianwali, where they are now the dominant class. According to Mr. Thorburn they settled in Isa Khel about A.D. 1600 and in Mianwali about A.D. 1750.

Their settlement in the Kohat district.

Little is known of the settlement of the Niazis in the Kohat district. It must have taken place a century or two before their settlement in Isa Khel. According to local tradition they arrived here in the time of Daulat Khán son of Bai Khán. This would make their settlement contemporaneous with that of the Baizai Bangashes which seems to have taken place previous to the time of Babar's invasion (A.D. 1505). I believe, however, that they must have arrived before the settlement of Baizai.

The strip of country which they occupy.

They probably first established themselves along the lower course of the Kohat toi, about Kamal Khel, and spread along one of its main feeders up the Sumari valley to where it debouches on Miranzai near Togh. Togh, Barabbas Khel and Kotki in Miranzai, the two villages of Samari, Gadda Khel and a number of villages lower down on the Kohat toi, as well as the large village of Togh, east of Kohat, are now occupied by Niazis. In the Bangash pedigree tables, showing the allotment of shares in the land to the different sections, the Niazis are shown among the original sharers, but I expect that most of their lands were acquired independently of the Bangashes. The Niazi villages form a long strip interposing between the Khattaks and the Bangashes from Togh, in Miranzai to Manda Khel, a distance of more than thirty miles. Except in Upper Miranzai the Khattaks and Bangashes hardly ever come directly in contact.

The Baizai Togh is acknowledged to have been founded by settlers from the Miranzai Togh when the Kohat lands were partitioned among the Baizais. This alone proves that the Niazi settlement must have been of very old date.

The Bangashes including the Niazis occupy the Hangu tahsíl and the Baizai and Samilzai tappas round Kohat. The Khattaks hold all the rest of the district.

Origin of the Khattak tribe.

94. The first settlement of the Khattaks was at Shwál, a valley in the Waziri country lying to the west of Bannu, near the Pir Ghal peak. They migrated thence eastwards to the British district of Bannu and settled with the Afghán tribes of Honai and Mangal, who then held it. These tribes were driven out by the Shitaks, a clan allied to the Khattaks, also from Shwál, probably during the fourteenth century.*

Their settlement in Kohat.

The Shitaks gradually drove back the weak Khattak communities previously settled along the left bank of the Kuram. The Khattaks thus pressed from behind gradually spread over the southern portion of the Kohat district. They first took possession of the Chauntra Bahadar Khel and Teri valleys. In paragraph 84 I have described how, jointly with the Bangashes, they drove out the tribes previously occupying the north-eastern part of the district, and obtained the Gumbat, Pattiala and Zira tappas as their share.

Malik Ako and his doings in the Khwarra.

95. Malik Akorai, or Ako, the first of a long line of Khattak chiefs, who flourished in the sixteenth century, was a man of Karbogha, a village north-west of Teri. The Khattaks seem to have been firmly established there in his time and to have carried on a predatory war with the neighbouring Bangashes of Darsamand. Malik Ako quarrelled with his relatives at Karbogha and removed to the Khwarra. The Karbogha men were subsequently induced to emigrate. They tried to settle in Shakardarra, but the Awáns of Ká'á Bágh were too strong for them, and after a good deal of fighting the Khattaks moved off and eventually settled with Malik Ako at Suniála in the Khwarra. The Karbogha Khattaks were first class robbers, and from their strongholds in the Cherat range, they ravaged the country far and wide. The Malik had a special dislike on religious grounds to Hindu jogis. He used to kill them and keep their earrings which eventually filled two large earthen jars. He successfully resisted the forces of the Emperor Akbar under Shah Beg Khan, Governor of Peshawar. When the Emperor himself happened on one of his campaigns to be at Nilâb, A. D. 1581, he sent for Malik Ako and arranged with him that the Khattaks were to enjoy a transit duty on all cattle passing along the Peshawar-Attock road in consideration for which they were to be responsible for its safety. Malik Ako also obtained a grant from the emperor of the country south of the Kabul river

He comes to terms with the Emperor Akbar.

* Major Plowden in his notes on the Tarik-i-Murassa gives the date of the Shitak invasion as Circiter A. D. 1300. Mr. Thorburn in the Settlement Report of Bannu puts it at 500 years from the present time, Circiter 1375.

from Khyrabad to Naushera. He subsequently founded the village of Akora on this road and established a serai there. Akora became thenceforth the capital of the tribe.

The Sagri Khattaks.

96. The Sagris, a branch of the Bolak Khattaks, who had accompanied Malik Ako to the Khwarra, soon afterwards moved down to Shakardarra and Nandraka. They drove out the Awáns, and took possession of the country nearly as far as Kálá Bágh. They afterwards crossed the Indus and drove the Awáns out of Mokhad and the surrounding tract. The Shakardarra and Mokhad tappas are still held by the Sagris. They have always had a chief, but the family holding the chiefship has been more than once changed. An account of the Sagri Khattaks will be found in Appendix IV.

The present chief Gholam Mohamed Khán lives at Mokhad and is a jagirdar of both the Pindi and the Kohat districts.

The Bhangi Khels.

The Bhangi Khel Khattaks were a section of the Sagris. They broke off from the latter and acquired an adjoining tract now included in the Bannu district.

History of the Akora Khattaks.

97. The Sagrís seem to have been altogether independent of the family of Malik Ako who established themselves at Akora and were the acknowledged chiefs of all the other Khattaks, from the Kabul river to the neighbourhood of Bannu.

Malik Ako's successors appear to have held their chiefship under the confirmation of the Delhi emperors, and usually met a violent death at the hands of their relatives. The celebrated Khoshal Khán was their most noted chieftain. His great grandson Sadulla Khán, being on bad terms with his father Afzal Khan (the historian) established himself on the site of the present town of Teri which has ever since been the headquarters of the western Khattaks. Sadulla himself afterwards succeeded to the chiefship of the whole tribe, but from this time forward the western Khattaks were separately governed by a chief of their own residing at Teri.

Establishment of an under-chief at Teri.

At first the Teri chief was merely the Naib of the Akora Chief. Eventually the Teri chiefship became settled in the family of Shahbaz Khán, the younger son of Sadulla Khán, from whom the present chief, Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahomed Khán, is descended. The elder branch, the descendants of Saadat Khán, resided at Akora. They interfered a good deal in Teri matters and exercised a sort of over-chiefship till they were overwhelmed by the Sikh invasion. The Teri chiefship was but little affected by the Sikh conquest, but the Akora chiefship as a whole was entirely broken up. All the leading members of the family were at feud with one another and murder was more rife than

Break-up of the Akora Chiefship.

ever. Two or three petty chiefs survived from the wreck and were found at annexation in possession of small jagirs, bestowed on them by the Sikh Government. These will be mentioned further on. They divided between them the whole of the Akora Khattak portion of the Kohat tahsíl.

The grant of the Teri country to Khwaja Mahomed Khán.

During the second Sikh war Khwaja Mohamed Khán, the chief of Teri, took the side of the British Government. At annexation he was continued in the management of the whole Teri tahsíl which was confirmed to him in perpetuity at a fixed assessment equal to about a third of the revenue of the tract.

Detailed history of Teri chiefs given in Appendix III.

Further information regarding him will be found in paragraph 231 (Leading Families of the District). The history of the Teri chiefs is confused and uninteresting to the general reader. It will be found in detail in Appendix III, together with some notes on the subdivisions of the Khattak clan.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT DURING BRITISH RULE.

Officers who held charge of the district in the years immediately following annexation.

98. On the formal annexation of the Punjab on 29th March 1849 Kohat was included in the Peshawar district. Colonel G. Lawrence was the first Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar and held the appointment till his transfer to Rájputáná in July 1850 when he was succeeded by Major Lumsden. Lieutenant Pollock who had come up from the Deraját was stationed as Assistant Commissioner at Kohat, till May 1851, when Kohat was formed into a separate district and placed under Captain Coke of the 1st Punjab Infantry. Captain Coke was succeeded in October 1855 by Captain Henderson of the 3rd Punjab Infantry who held the district with one interruption till his death in 1861. Both Captain Coke and Captain Henderson continued while Deputy Commissioners to hold command of their regiments as before, though in all military matters they were entirly subordinate to the officer who might be commanding the station of Kohat.

Shahzádá Jamhúr.

Shahzádá Jamhúr, a native gentleman of Pesháwar, had accompanied George Lawrence when he returned to Kohat and had afterwards helped to garrison the fort of Attock under Lieutenant Herbert till its surrender to the Sikhs. After this he had joined Lieutenant Taylor at Lakki in the Bannu district. He was sent to Kohat as Extra Assistant in November 1849, and he held this appointment till his death in 1868. He occupied a very influential position in the district, in which he has been succeeded by his son the present Shahzádá Sultán Jan.

99. The state of things immediately after annexation was as follows :—

State of the district at annexation.

Pollock was supported at Kohat by a force of levies mostly Multánís from the Deraját.

Bahadur Sher Khán was the leading man among the Bangashes of Kohat, and Ghulam Haidar Khán, on the departure of the Barakzais, had regained his position as Chief of Hangu. Upper Miranzai was practically in a state of independence, the villages for many years past having paid no revenue whatever to the Barakzais. Khwajá Mahommad Khán was the Chief of the Teri Khattaks, but had very little power over a large portion of the tract: Chauntra, including Bahadar Khel and Lawaghar, was nearly independent of his authority, and the upper portion of the Darra towards Dallan was almost as free as the adjoining villages of Upper Miranzai.

The Akora Khattak country was divided between the jagirdars Jafir Khán and Afzal Kháu. Afzal Kháu's jagir was generally in a state of anarchy. Shakardarra formed a part of the jagir of Ghulam Mustapha Khán, the Sagri Chief of Mokhad. Ghulam Mustapha was then an old man, and his son Ghulam Mahomad Khán, the present Chief, really managed the country.

100. The attention of the District Officers was first drawn to the construction of roads to connect Kohat with Peshawar, Rawal Pindi and Bannu. The first brought us at once into collision with the hill tribes.

Construction of roads.

At annexation the Government had agreed to continue to the Afrídis of the Kohat pass, the allowances that they had drawn under native rule. In the cold weather of 1849-50 Colonel Lawrence commenced to make a good road through the pass, but in 1850 the Bazotis showed their disapprobation by cutting up a working party of Sappers. On this there was a military expedition from Peshawar under Sir Colin Campbell. The Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Napier himself accompanied the column which marched through the pass destroying the villages on the way and reached Kohat on 12th February. The 1st Punjab Infantry under Captain Coke and some other troops were now left at Kohat, while the remainder of the force marched back through the pass to Peshawar, not without some opposition on the part of the Afridis.

Kohat pass road.

Sir Charles Napier's expedition through the pass.

No practical benefit resulted from this expedition and the pass remained close as before till the following November (1850) when fresh arrangements were made and it was reopened, Rahmat* Khán Orakzai being associated in the management. The attempt to make a good road was at the same time abandoned. The pass now remained open for nearly three years. Eventually a quarrel sprang up between

Further history of pass affairs up to 1853.

* This Rahmat Khan was father of the present Chief Usman Khan who resides sometimes in Peshawar and sometimes in Tira. He has not much influence in the hills.

Rahmat Khán and the Afridis. In October 1853 the latter seized Rahmat Khán's post on the Kotal, and the pass was then closed. After this Captain Coke made an attempt to hold the Kotal with Bangash levies. These however fled precipitately on the first attack by the Afridis, Captain Coke being himself slightly wounded on the occasion.

The Daulatzai tribes (*viz.*, the Bazotis, Feroz Khels and Utmán Khels) the Sipaiahs and the southern Jowakís were now associated with the Bangashes in the defence of the Kotal and were given allowances, Rahmat Khán Orakzai being at the same time got rid of. Our position at the northern end of the pass was also strengthened by the construction of Fort Mackeson. The Afridis now came to terms; the pass was reopened at the end of 1853 and with one trivial interval remained open till 1865.

Bahadur Sher Khán, the Bangash Chief, engaged at annexation as lessee for several villages near Kohat. In the beginning of 1851 he was in difficulties with his revenue and fled into the Sipaiah hills. He was soon recalled however by Captain Coke and placed in charge of our relations with the pass Afridis, a position that he occupied till his death in 1880.

Bahadur Sher Khan Bangash placed in charge of the pass.

101. The road by Khoshalgarh to Rawal Pindi gave comparatively little trouble. Occasional robberies were committed by the neighbouring Jawakis, who even ventured now and then to plunder boats on the Indus. Our relations with the Jawakis were very uncertain in their character. Sometimes when the Kohat pass was closed, a postal line would be established *vid* Bori, at other times we were threatening them with punitive expeditions. In 1853 the conduct of the Bori Jawakis was exceptionably bad, and at the end of that year a force was marched into the Bori valley. Some villages were burned, and in the beginning of 1854 Captain Coke was able to report their complete submission. The southern Jawakis had before this been associated in the arrangements for defending the Kotal.

Road to Khushalgarh.

Conduct of the Jawakis.

Raid on Bori.

Road to Bannu.

New route by Bahadar Khel.

102 The main route from Kohat to Bannu before annexation passed by Narri and Karrak through the Khúni Gah ravine.

As early as 1850 a scheme was taken in hand for opening out a more direct route *via* Bahadár Khel and the Súrdagh pass. A military road to Bahadar Khel was absolutely necessary to enable us to control the great salt mines at that place, which were jeopardised by the rebellious character of the neighbouring Khattaks as well as by attacks from the Wazíris of the adjoining border.

A good deal of excitement had been caused in the neighbourhood of these mines and among the salt traders generally by a very heavy increase in the salt duty introduced in January 1850.

Excitement about salt.

Troubles at Bahadar Khel.

In February 1850 the Bahadar Khel and adjoining Khattaks took advantage of the troubles in the Kohat pass, to show signs of insubordination. On this Lieutenant Pollock marched with a small force * through their country to Latammar which he reached unopposed on 2nd March 1850. This was enough to quiet the country, and in April the salt duty was reduced to the present low rates.

In October 1850, the men of Bahadar Khel and Drish Khel attacked a party of Multáni levies who were protecting a working party employed on the new Bannu road near Totakkí. They drove them off and took possession of the Bahadar Khel mines; but the insurrection was quelled on the arrival of a small force under Captain Coke and Lieutenant Pollock who reached Bahadar Khel on 10th October. Arrangements were now made for constructing a fort at Bahadar Khel.

Hitherto the Wazírís and Khattaks had been in league; but in November 1851 the Wazírís attacked the village of Bahadar Khel and were roughly handled by the villagers and by a company of the 4th Punjab Infantry. This broke up the alliance; but to the present day the Khattaks of this border are generally on intimate terms with the neighbouring Wazírís.

The last and the most serious of these disturbances occurred in the summer of 1852. There were rumours that our troops had met with serious reverses in Ránizai. The Deputy Commissioner Captain Coke was himself absent in Ránizai with his regiment. The Khattaks of Bahadar Khel, Karrak, and Lawaghar who had been annoyed at the establishment of military posts at Narrí and Latammar took advantage of our supposed difficulties to rise in open insurrection. They again seized the salt mines, while the men of Lawaghar threatened the garrison of Narrí. Captain Coke on receipt of the news at once marched back with the 1st Punjab Infantry, four companies of the 3rd Punjab Infantry and two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry. He reached Kohat on 3rd June and the next day made a forced march of 60 miles *vid* Narri to Bahadar Khel. The villagers having refused to give in, and having retired to the adjoining hills, Captain Coke dismantled their village. These prompt proceedings led to the submission of the men of Súrdagh and Latammar within a week. Most of the Bahadar Khel malcontents had given in by the end of August, but the Lawaghar men, protected by the remoteness and the difficult character of their country, did not submit till the following cold weather. The village of Bahadar Khel was removed to a site commanded by the new fort.

Completion of the new Bannu road and of the Bahadar Khel fort.

Pacification of the country.

After this the new road to Bannu was completed without further disturbance, and by 1853 a good fort had been constructed at Bahadar Khel. This part of the country henceforward remained perfectly quiet till the Barak rising of 1880.

* 350 Irregulars, a company of the 1st Punjab Infantry and 2 guns.

Troops at Narrí.

103. Narrí was at first garrisoned by the 5th Punjab Infantry under Captain Vaughan, but the change of route rendered it a post of but little importance, and when the fort of Bahadar Khel was built the troops at Narrí were withdrawn, except a small detachment that was retained there for many years afterwards.

Reconstruction of the fort at Kohat.

104. About this time the old crumbling Durani fort at Kohat was enlarged and reconstructed on a plan of Colonel Napier's.

It remains for me to sketch the history of Miranzai and the Akora Khattak ilaqa.

Lower Miranzai.

105. As regards Lower Miranzai, Ghulam Haidar Khan, the Chief, was continued in charge after annexation as tahsildár. Our boundary to the west was at that time quite unsettled. For two years no revenue was taken from Upper Miranzai, and Sirdár Azim Khán, Governor of Kuram, seeing that the British Government were taking no steps to annex it, made arrangements in 1851 for including itwithin his own province. The Upper Miranzai villagers objected strongly to passing again under Kabul rule, and petitioned the Deputy Commissioner to be annexed to the Kohat district, to which they asserted they had always hitherto been attached.

Annexation of Upper Miranzai in 1851.

Opposition of Sirdar Azim Khan.

In accordance with their wishes the Upper Miranzai villages were solemnly annexed by proclamation in August 1851. Sirdár Azim Khan in spite of this continued his arrangements for taking possession of the tract, and detachments of Kabul Cavalry had advanced as far as Torawarí. The Wazíris and Zaimushts were at the same time given khillats and instigated to continue their predatory attacks on the Bangashes of the valley. Coke accordingly addressed a remonstrance to the Sirdár, which he forwarded by his right hand man Mir Mobarak Shah, and meanwhile prepared to defend Miranzai by force.

First Miranzai Expedition, A. D. 1851.

106. The Wazíris had already assembled at Biland Khel to attack Darsamand, when Coke in September 1851 with a small military force and some Khattak levies, under their Chief Khwaja Mahamed Khán, set out on what is known as the first Miranzai expedition.

After all there was no fighting beyond a little firing in the neighbourhood of Thal and Biland Khel, and the force returned to Kohat on 12th November. Coke took advantage of this opportunity to settle the revenue arrangements of Miranzai.

Upper Miranzai continues in a state of anarchy.

The only object of the Upper Miranzai villages had been to escape from the clutches of the Kabul Government. They had no intention of paying revenue, or becoming British subjects

in anything but name. Coke was exceedingly anxious to bridle the nuruly inhabitants of these parts by the construction of a fort like that at Bahadar Khel, but his attention was too much taken up with matters elsewhere for him to interfere with any effect in Miranzai.

At the end of 1854 Upper Miranzai was in a state of anarchy. The villages had paid no revenue since their nominal annexation; they resisted our civil officials, and fought with and plundered one another.

At the same time no sooner were they attacked by Turís and Wazírís from outside, than they screamed out loudly for aid, urging absurd reasons for their past misconduct. In addition to this the valley was an asylum for all the murderers and robbers of Kohat and the neighbouring districts, who raided from it in security on the adjoining portions of the Hangu and Teri ilaqás.

Kabul Khel Expedition of 1852.

107. One or two attempts had been made in this interval to bring the Wazírís and Turís to order. In December 1852 an expedition was sent up the Gomatti pass from the Bannu side against the Umarzai Wazírís, who were to some extent assisted by the Kabul Khels, and caravans had from time to time been seized in reprisal.

Second Miranzai Expedition A. D. 1855.

108. At last, in the beginning of 1855, it was determined to despatch a military force against Upper Miranzai. General Chamberlain commanded and Captain Coke accompanied the expedition. The troops first marched to Togh, when all the Upper Miranzai villages gave in their submission.

The force marched thence *vid* Nariab to Darsamand. At this latter place Afridis, Zaimushts and other hill men to the number of about 4,000 collected to oppose it, occupying the surrounding hills. On 29th April the enemy was attacked and routed. They fled with such precipitation that very few were killed. The force then marched into the cultivated country of the Wazírís along the Kuram below Thal, on which the Kabul Khels submitted without fighting. This, which is known as the second Miranzai expedition, lasted from 4th April to 21st May 1855.

Murder of Ghulam Haidar Khán of Hangu.

109. On 7th June 1855, Ghulam Haidar, who was Khán of Hangu and also tahsildar, was murdered by a relative, Manawar. The murderer forthwith escaped into the Orakzai hills. Ghulám Haidar Khán left some young sons, and a brother Mozaffar Khán, the present Chief. Captain Coke, however, at once appointed Mir Mobarak Shah to the vacant tahsildárship. The Hangu family were the heads of the neighbouring Samil clans of the Orakzais, with whom in old days they had habitually taken refuge, when in difficulties with the Governors of Kohat. It is not extraordinary therefore that these clans, especially the Rabia Khels, Shekhans and Mishtis now began to

raid on our villages. Accordingly General, Chamberlain, accompanied as before by Captain Coke, led a force to Hangu. On 31st August the troops attacked the Rabia Khel strongholds in the Samáná mountains, while a raiding party of Khwaja Mahomed Khán's Khattaks destroyed their villages in the Khankai valley behind. After this the Orakzais submitted. The force returned to Kohat on 7th October. The Commissioner, Colonel Edwardes, having insisted on Mozaffar Khán being appointed tahsildár of Hangu in the place of his murdered brother, Captain Coke, who objected to the removal of his own nominee, Mir Mobarak Shah, resigned the Deputy Commissionership. He retained the command of his regiment and continued to take a part in the subsequent expeditions. This was in October 1855. Captain Henderson who commanded the 3rd Punjab Infantry now became Deputy Commissioner, retaining at the same time his regimental appointment.

Attack on the Orakzais near Hangú, A. D. 1855.

Captain Coke's resignation. He is succeeded by Captain Henderson.

110. In spite of the expedition in 1855, Upper Miranzai continued to give trouble. The Turís had been raiding as before: Darsamand had withheld its revenue: the Zaimushts were rebellious. This led to the third Miranzai expedition. General Chamberlain, accompanied by Captain Henderson with 4,500 men and 14 guns, started on 21st October 1856, and marched up the valley as far as Nariab. The Zaimushts of Torawari continuing to be contumacious, their village was attacked and the greater part of it burned. The Zaimushts were fined. Darsamand had already given in and paid up the revenue due. The force now marched up the Kuram valley, nearly as far as the Pewár Kotal. The Turís were fined Rs. 8,000.

Third Miranzai expedition A. D. 1856.

The force invades Kuram and punishes the Turis.

The Miamai section of the Kabul Khels having murdered some grass-cuts, the troops now turned against this latter tribe. After some fighting in the hills beyond Biland Khel they submitted. The force returned to Gandiour on 21st December, and after the settlement of some further difficulties with the Zaimushts was broken up.

And the Wazírís.

The local officers at this time were very desirous that the Bangash village of Biland Khel and the Trans-Kuram lands of Thal should be included in British territory.

Government refuses to allow the annexation of Biland Khel.

In spite of their representations the Government decided by orders dated 14th September 1858, that the river Kuram was to be the British boundary in this direction. This decision appears to have led to fresh difficulties with the Wazírís. In 1859 they raided on the Trans-Kuram lands of the village of Thal, and their border was generally in an unsettled state. Eventually

Fresh difficulties with the Wazírís.

the murder of Captain Meecham on the Bannu road near Latammal led to another expedition against the Kabul Khels. A force under General Chamberlain consisting of 3,900 men and 13 guns accompanied by Captain Henderson crossed the Kuram at Thal on 20th December 1859 and marched to Maidáni; the Wazíris lost some 50 men and much cattle. The force broke up on 7th January 1860. The Kabul Khel country was mapped, but the murderers escaped; except the ringleader Mohabbat, who not long afterwards was given up by the Ahmadzais and hanged.

Murder of Captain Meecham.

Kabul Khel Expedition of 1859-60.

111. As regards the north-eastern corner of the district, the Nilab tappa was fairly well managed by Jafir Khán. Afzal Khán, however, who was jagirdar of the Zíra and Khwarra valleys, had allowed his country to fall into a state of utter anarchy. Zíra had been nearly depopulated by Jawakí inroads. The Khwarra Khattaks were stronger, and were more or less in league with the neighbouring Hasan Khels. The whole jagir was an asylum for the outlaws of the Pindi district who robbed and plundered at their pleasure, but were safe from pursuit as soon as they had crossed the Indus. The village of Shekh Allahdád in especial had an unenviable notoriety, as being crowded with murderers and other criminals, who had been attracted to it as much by the advantages of its situation for purposes of plunder as by its sanctity.

The Akora tappas. Nilab.

Disturbed state of Zíra and Khwarra.

112. On 29th September 1853 Coke having quietly slipped down the Khoshalgarh road, made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Shekh Allahdád. Most of the men that he had hoped to seize had fled before his arrival. The state of the country being intolerable, Afzal Khán was sent off to the Peshawar district and deprived of the management of his jagir which in the beginning of 1854 was attached to the Kohat district. When Coke camped at Shadipur in November 1854, he found almost every village in the Zíra valley in ruins. Owing to the exertions of Mír Mobarak Shah, this state of things was soon rectified; the fugitive inhabitants were recalled; police stations were established, and in this and the following year a road was opened out by the Mir Kalán pass to Peshawar. Zíra and Khwarra are still a wild and thinly peopled country, where a good deal of cattle-stealing goes on.

Afzal Khán deprived of the management of his jagir, A. D. 1854.

113. The Shakardarra jagír was perfectly peaceful from the first, the Khán and leading Maliks being generally engaged in fighting with one another in our courts as to the right of the former to resume the ináms enjoyed by the latter, a contest which has kept them occupied down to the present day.

Shakardarra.

114. The mutiny year was a comparatively peaceful one in Kohat.

The mutiny year.
Military force of the district.
Detachment of troops for service elsewhere.

On the breaking out of the mutiny the district was garrisoned by the following force:—

Infantry, 3 regiments	...	2,700
Cavalry, 1 ditto	...	580
Artillery ...	...	186
		3,466

On 14th May one regiment of infantry moved on Attock. Its detachments were recalled from Narri and Bahadar Khel, being replaced by Khattaks. On 16th May most of the mounted police were sent to Peshawar, and were followed by 600 foot police and village levies, most of whom, however, were in a few days sent back. Other military detachments were withdrawn to join Nicholson's force. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry marched to Peshawar on the 31st May. On 29th May three companies of the 58th Native Infantry arrived at Kohat. The 6th Punjab Infantry was largely a Hindustáni regiment, and the arrival of the 58th made the Hindustáni element for the time unpleasantly strong. The 58th men were quietly disarmed on 8th July. The 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry were eventually so reduced by the transfer of detachments to form the nucleus of new regiments, that by the end of August they could hardly muster 400 men between them. To supply the place of regular troops, local levies were raised to the number of 100 horse and 300 foot. Khwaja Mahomed Khán with a portion of these held the posts on the Bannu road.

Very few levies supplied for service in Hindustán.

When Coke (then at Bannu) was ordered down country, Mír Mobarak Shah (5th June) started off to join him with 80 horse, which were attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry during the campaign. Mír Mobarak Shah was himself killed in fight soon after. These are the only levies that left the district for Hindustán.

As a rule, the people did not object to serve at Peshawar and volunteered readily for service at home, but shirked going south-east.

Levies sent to Peshawar.

The following levies were despatched to Peshawar:—

		Horse.	Foot.
16th May,	Bahadur Sher Khán Bangash ...	50	80
19th May,	Khattak villagers	50	83
Ditto,	Hangu ditto	42	198
27th May,	Kohat ditto	...	174
30th ditto,	Police and Jail Guard	...	42
31st ditto,	Jafir Khán's levies	11	82
26th June,	Shakardarra ditto	1	44
	Total ...	154	703

Bahadur Sher Khán remained at Peshawar for many months, and rendered good service, for which he was afterwards handsomely rewarded.

State of border tribes.

The border tribes during this time kept unusually quiet, though a good deal of anxiety was felt with regard to them. At one time the Samil tribes on the Hangu border assumed a hostile attitude, and one unsuccessful raid was attempted by the Utmán Khels. With the fall of Delhi all apprehension ceased.

Death of Major Henderson, A. D. 1861.

115. Major Henderson died at Kohat on 21st August 1861. He was succeeded by Captain Shortt and Captain Munro, who held the district till 1866. During this period there is little to record till the closing of the Kohat pass in 1865.

State of the Kohat pass from mutiny to 1875 A. D.

The Kohat pass had been closed for a few days in September 1859 by Captain Munro, and again for a few days in September 1860, by Captain Henderson owing to petty disagreements with the Afrídís. It was again closed owing to internal dissensions among the tribes in the beginning of 1865, and remained closed for a year and a half. At last the various disputes were finally settled, and the pass was reopened on the 6th November 1866. The Hasan Khels however continued to be contumacious, and it was not till they had been blockaded, and preparations had been made for an expedition against them, that they were brought to terms in the beginning of 1867. Meanwhile in April 1866 Lieutenant Cavagnari had succeeded to the charge of the district which he held with a few breaks till 1877.

Bazoti troubles, 1867—69.

Towards the end of 1867 the Bazotis also became troublesome. In March 1868 they came down in force to the mouth of the Oblan pass where they were attacked by a force under Colonel Jones. The attempt was unsuccessful, and Captain Ruxton, commanding the 3rd Punjab Infantry, was on this occasion killed while trying to storm the enemy's position.

On 25th February 1869 Colonel Keyes led a retaliatory expedition into the Bazoti country. A sudden raid was made on the village of Gara which was destroyed. The troops were unable to reach Danakhula as had been originally intended. Our forces retired with trifling loss, the enemy hanging on their rear. On 4th April the Bazotis and other Daulatzais tendered their submission and agreed to pay a fine of Rs. 1,200.

Demonstrations against the Kabul Khel Wazíris in 1869 and 1874. Murder of Captain Stainforth.

116. In this same year the Kabul Khel and Tazi Khel Wazíris attacked Thal, and carried off seven or eight hundred head of cattle. This was in revenge for a Turí attack on them in 1866 supposed to have been instigated by the Thal men.

Colonel Keyes in April 1869 with a force of about 1,000 men made a demonstration against them, and on his arrival at Thal the Kabul Khels came to terms surrendering the stolen property with a fine of Rs. 2,000.

On 15th April 1870 Captain Stainforth was murdered in the pass. Some fines were inflicted and one of the murderers was hanged.

117. In April 1874 the Deputy Commissioner took a small military force up to Thal by way of a demonstration against the Wazírís against whom there was a long list of offences. A satisfactory settlement was arrived at, and fines aggregating Rs. 12,000 were realized without the use of force. In this year there was a great coalition of the Samil tribes against the Saiads of Tírа. The Saiads were overpowered and had to take refuge in British territory, but owing to disagreements among their adversaries they were able in a few months to regain possession of their villages and lands.

Disturbances in Tírа.

In December 1874 the permanent Settlement of the district was commenced under the superintendence of Major Hastings.

Commencement of the Settlement in 1874.

118. In 1875 our relations with the pass Afrídís were again disturbed, owing to the proposals for the construction of a good road through the pass. These proposals had been first mooted by Captain Cavagnari in 1873. He had been assured by Bahadur Sher Khán, who had now managed the pass Afrídís for nearly 25 years, that there would be no difficulty in persuading the pass men to agree to the project, and eventually in July 1875 the Government of India sanctioned the proposal on this understanding. By October, however, it was clear that the Afrídís as a body would not willingly consent to the new road. They grew more and more excited and contumacious. On 27th December 1875 the pass was closed, and on 7th February 1876 the Pass Afrídís were formally blockaded.

Kohat pass troubles, 1875—1877.

This had but little effect. On 16th February they burned the towers on the Kotal, and the Jawakí and Daulatzai garrisons were expelled, probably with their own secret consent to the arrangement. Some crops belonging to Akhorwals in the Peshawar valley were cut under the protection of our troops, but otherwise no active measures were taken against the malcontents. Both the Jawakís and the Hasan Khels were inclined to be troublesome, and constant raids were occurring all along the Adam Khel border. In July the Jawakís agreed to pay up the fine against them, but the Hassan Khels continued to be recalcitrant, and on 30th August 1876 they were included in the blockade.

During the winter a Hasan Khel outlaw named Naím Shah was the terror of the Peshawar border and had the audacity to attack the thanna and plunder the bazáar at Naushera.

Settlement made with the pass Afridis.

The blockade being quite ineffective the alternative lay between carrying out the road project by force, which would have necessitated a general campaign against the Adam Khel, or coming to terms with the pass Afridis on the basis of a postponement of the project.

The latter course was selected. The Hasan Khels were gained over to the side of Government and after a good deal of discussion it was arranged that the Government was to have the right of making a good road down the steep slope on the north side of the Kotal, and that the repair of the remainder of the road through the valley should be left to the Afridis. They also surrendered some plundered property and paid a fine of Rs. 3,000. Their former allowances were now restored to the pass men with an addition for the Kotal road, and the pass was reopened on 24th March 1877, Bahadur Sher Khán being made a Nawab for his services.

The Jáwakí disturbances commenced soon after, and these were followed by the Afghan war, and with the exception of the portion passing over the Kotal, the road through the pass has never been touched.

Jawaki disturbances, 1877-78.

Their origin.

119. The misbehaviour of the Jawakís during the pass blockade, more especially in the matter of the Kotal towers, had drawn on them the displeasure of the local authorities, and the forfeiture of their allowances (Rs. 2,000 a year) had been mooted at the time of the final Settlement with the pass Afrídís. The forfeiture had not been formally announced, but the Jawakís were in an uneasy state, which in July 1877 resulted in an outbreak. Among other offences they carried off a large number of Commissariat mules and cut up a party of sepoys going on leave. They were at once blockaded, but the length of their border, and its propinquity to the Khushalgarh road made the blockade more troublesome to the blockading side than to the Jawakís.

Expedition into Jawaki territory, August 1877.

On 30th August there was a small military expedition, columns being suddenly marched into the Jawakí country from various directions. There was no serious opposition; the troops, however, retired the same day, and the demonstration had but little effect. A military occupation of the Jawakí territory was at last decided on. In the beginning of November 1877 a force under General Keyes entered the Torkí valley from the south, while General Ross marched into the Bori valley from the Peshawar side. Gradually the whole

Occupation of the country and their final submission.

country was explored, and the Jawakís being expelled from their most secluded recesses had to take refuge with the adjoining tribes. They were eventually allowed to submit on easy conditions, their former share in the pass allowances being resumed. The troops were finally withdrawn from Jowakí land in March 1878.

120. Hardly was the Jawakí affair over when the Afghán war commenced. The main road to Kuram runs for nearly a hundred miles through the Kohat district, the resources of which were much strained by the requirements of the troops marching through. In November 1878 General Roberts' force which had been collecting at Thal crossed the Kuram *en route* for the Peiwár Kotal. The war, and more especially the Khost expedition, excited the fanaticism of the border tribes above Hangu and our own villagers in Upper Miranzai were probably to some extent affected by the contagion. In consequence of this it was difficult to guard the line of road. Serais were burned, coolies and travellers were murdered, and occasional raids were committed both by Zaimushts, Orakzais and Wazírís.

The Afghan war. Disturbed state of the Miranzai border.

The attacks of these last, however, were rather directed against the Thal convoy route from Bannu and the road up the Kuram valley than against the Kohat district itself. The cup of the Zaimushts and of the western Orakzais being at last full, an expedition was directed against them in the end of 1879. On 8th December, General Tytler, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Plowden, entered the Zaimusht country from the side of the Kuram with a force of about 3,000 men. After a victorious march, during which he stormed their principal strongholds, he returned to Miranzai by the Sangroba valley, reaching Thal on December 23rd. His return had been hurried by the bad news that Sir Frederick Roberts' force had been shut up in the Sherpur cantonments. Still the results of the expedition had been considerable. The Zaimushts had been crushed, and paid up at once a fine of Rs. 21,000. The Alisherzais, fearing that their turn would come next, had also paid up a heavy fine. The Mamuzais were ready to pay up, but there was some hitch, and finding that no further military measures against them were in contemplation, they afterwards refused. Some other tribes also escaped the punishment that they deserved.

The Zaimusht Expedition, December 1879.

121. In March 1880 the convoy route from Bannu to Thal was finally closed owing to the constant attacks by raiders, consisting principally of Dauris, Khostwals, and men belonging to the remoter Wazírí tribes. The continued misbehaviour of the Wazírís in the neighbourhood of Bilaud Khel and along the Manduri road at last called imperatively for punishment.

Conduct of the Wazírís, raid into their territory and their submission, October 1880.

On 27th October 1880 General Gordon led a small force about 800 strong against the Kabul Khel and Malik Shahi Wazírís. He surprised them on the Churkannai plateau, and seized a large quantity of cattle. On this, they immediately submitted and paid up a fine of Rs. 13,200. The whole business was over in a day, and the force returned to Thal on the 28th.

The Barak disturbances.

122. During the war there was a great demand for men both as guards and labourers on the line of road up the Kuram valley. These were in a great measure supplied by our old friend, the Khattak, Chief who had been made a Nawab in 1873, and a K.C.S.I. in May of the same year, and was now Nawab Sir Khwajá Mahomed Khan. This service was very unpopular. At last in March 1880 large numbers of the Barak Khattaks, who were employed at Thal, ran away to their homes. The movement among the Baraks rapidly developed into a sort of insurrection against the Nawab's authority. In June and July it became difficult to execute criminal or civil processes in the portion of the district lying south of the Teri toi. Prisoners were forcibly released and all Government was at a standstill. In August 1880 a small force was marched into the heart of the Barak country, when most of the malcontents submitted, though a complete pacification of the Lawaghar tract was not effected for more than a year afterwards.

Death of the Chief Bahadar Sher Khan. Changes in management of Kohat pass.

123. Nawab Bahadar Sher Khan died in August 1880. He had managed the pass Afridís for 29 years. He was succeeded as a temporary measure by his brother Atta Khan, but in June 1882 our relations with these tribes were placed under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner, the employment of a local Khan as a middleman being dispensed with.

Evacuation of Kuram. Government decides not to retain Biland Khel.

124. During the Afghan war a small portion of the Kuram valley including Biland Khel was annexed to the Kohat district. When Kuram was evacuated by our troops in October 1880, the Deputy Commissioner advocated the retention of a portion of this tract on the same grounds as had been fruitlessly urged in 1858. The proposal was disallowed, and the Kuram river once more became the district frontier.

In the beginning of 1881 the troops stationed at Thal and in the Miranzai valley were finally withdrawn, and the district reverted to its normal state.

Officers who have been connected with the district as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

125. Lists are annexed of the officers who have managed the district as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners since annexation. Officers who have held charge for less than three months have been omitted.

List of Commissioners who have held charge of the Peshawar Division since annexation.

Names.	From	To
Lt.-Col. F. Mackeson, C.B. ...	March 1852 ...	Sept. 1853.
Capt. H. R. James, Offg. Comr.	Sept. 1853 ...	Nov. 1853.
Lt.-Col. H. B. Edwardes ...	Nov. 1853 ...	Feb. 1857.
Lt.-Col. J. Nicholson, Offg. Comr.	Feb. 1857 ...	May 1857.
Col. H. B. Edwardes ...	May 1857 ...	April 1859.
Capt. H. R. James ...	May 1859 ...	Feb. 1862.
Major R J. Taylor ...	March 1862 ...	Sept. 1863.
Capt. H. R. James ...	Nov. 1863 ...	Oct. 1864.
Col. J. R. Beecher ...	Nov. 1864 ...	June 1866.
Mr. D. C. Macnabb ..	June 1866 ...	July 1866.
Major F. R. Pollock ...	July 1866 ...	Nov. 1866.
Mr. D. C. Macnabb ...	Nov. 1866 ...	January 1867.
Major F. R Pollock ...	Feb. 1867 ...	March 1871.
Mr. D. C. Macnabb ...	March 1871 ...	March 1874.
Lt.-Col. F. R. Pollock ...	March 1874 ...	Oct. 1876.
Mr. D. C. Macnabb ...	Oct. 1876 ...	Dec. 1876.
Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I. ...	January 1877 ...	31st March 1878.
Lt.-Col. W. G. Waterfield ...	1st April 1878 ...	23rd Nov. 1878.
Mr. D. C. Macnabb ...	24th Nov. 1878 ...	8th June 1879.
Lt.-Col. W. G. Waterfield ...	9th June 1879 ...	23rd April 1880.
Col. J. W. H. Johnstone ...	24th April 1880 ..	29th August 1880.
Col. W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I. ...	30th August 1880	31st March 1881.
Mr. J. G. Cordery ...	1st April 1881 ...	5th April 1883.
Col. W. G. Waterfield ...	21st April 1883 ...	.....

List of the Officers who have held the post of Deputy Commissioners of this District since annexation.

Names.	Term of Office.	
	From	To
Lt. F. R. Pollock, Asst.-Comr.	June 1849 ...	31st May 1851.
Capt. John Coke	1st June 1851 ...	Oct. 1855.
„ B. Henderson ...	Oct. 1855 ...	7th April 1858.
„ S. Graham, Offg. ...	8th April 1858 ...	20th Feb. 1859.
„ A. A. Munro, Offg. ...	21st Feb. 1859 ...	15th Dec. 1859.
„ B. Henderson ...	16th Dec. 1859 ...	21st August 1861.
„ J. R. G. G. Shortt ...	24th August 1861	21st Dec. 1861.
„ A. A. Munro ...	22nd Dec. 1861 ...	28th Feb. 1863.
„ J. R. G. G. Shortt ...	1st March 1863 ...	9th April 1866.
Lt. P. L. N. Cavagnari ...	10th April 1866 ...	3rd April 1870.
Capt. C. E. Macaulay ...	4th April 1870 ...	3rd July 1870.
„ P. L. N. Cavagnari ...	4th July 1870 ...	28th Feb. 1871.
„ T. J. C. Plowden ...	1st March 1871 ...	15th January 1873.
„ P. L. N. Cavagnari ...	16th January 1873	12th May 1877.
„ T. J. C. Plowden ...	23rd May 1877 ...	12th May 1881.
Mr. H. St. G. Tucker ...	13th May 1881 ...	12th Sept. 1881.
Major T. J. C. Plowden ...	19th Sept. 1881 ...	27th Oct. 1881.
Mr. H. St. G. Tucker ...	19th Dec. 1881 ..	.....

PART III.—The People.

Population—Languages—Religions—Population according to tribes—Physique and Character—Dress, &c, Amusements fairs, &c.,—Position of women, Betrothal, Marriage—Naming—Burial, &c.,—Education—Use of Tobacco, Drugs, and Spirits.

POPULATION.

Total population according to tahsils.

126. The total population of the district by the Census taken on 17th February 1881 amounted to 181,540—distributed as follows :—

Tahsil Kohat	65,245
„ Hangu	36,308
„ Teri	79,987
Total ...	181,540

Excess of males over females.

The number of males is 109,369 to 80,171 females. The difference between the sexes is mainly owing to two reasons. In the first place officers and soldiers in the army amounted at the time of the Census to about 5,000 men and another thousand may be added for camp followers. Very few of them had their families with them. The excess of males over females in Kohat alone including the cantonment amounted to over 6,000. In the second place in the winter months large number of Ghalzais, Afrídís, Wazírís, Mohmands and others come to the salt mines; while both Afrídís and Orakzais trade to a large extent in grass and wood. Among these men predominate very largely over women, the salt traders especially being almost exclusively men.

Classified according to religion.

127. As regards religion the population falls under the following heads :—

Christians	105
Muhammadans	169,219
Hindus	9,828
Sikhs	2,240
Jains and Sarogis	41
Miscellaneous	107
Total ...	181,540

Most of the Sikhs shown in the statement belonged to regiments serving at Kohat and Thal. Many of the Hindus of Miranzai also claim to be Sikhs, and nearly all the Tírah Hindus are Sikhs, though differing in many ways from the Sikhs of the Panjáb.

Place of birth.

128. Of the whole population of 181,540, 147,083 were born in the district. Of the remainder (33,457) 16,000 consist of trans-border traders and of

Orakzai and Afrídí cultivators, who have settled in our villages. The remainder are mostly Pánjábís and down country men.

Classification according to trades and professions.

129. The adult-male population is classified as follows:—

	Government Employés.			
Army ...	...	...	...	4,910
Police ...	...	...	...	1,133
Chaukidars	...	...	...	233
Other Employés	...	...	..	1,186
		Total	...	7,462
Servants	...	...	...	1,151
Shop-keepers	...	...	...	2,295
Traders in Salt	..	...	...	847
Grass and Wood-sellers		...	...	1,479
Other Traders and Merchants		...	...	473
		Total	...	5,094
Mullas	...	...	...	794
	Trades.			
Carpenters	...	...	..	593
Weavers ...	...	...	...	845
Tailors ...	...	...	...	164
Dyers ...	...	...	...	207
Goldsmiths	...	...	...	274
Potters	...	...	...	248
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	502
Cobblers ...	...	...	...	530
		Total	...	3,363
	Agricultural Population.			
Proprietors	...	...	...	24,254
Tenants	...	...	...	8,208
Farm Laborers ...	Halis (farm servants)	...	...	710
	Charikárs	...	...	244
	Mazdurs (laborers)	...	...	266
		Total	...	33,800
Coolies ...	...	...	...	3,687
Bhishtis ...	...	...	...	259
Sweepers	...	...	...	372
Barbers ...	...	...	...	764
Dhobis ...	...	...	...	147
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,063
				9,292
		Total	...	60,956

LANGUAGES.

Common language of the District is Pashtu.

130. Pashtu is the language of the district except in Shakardarra and the tracts along the Indus. The Pathan villagers who form the great bulk of the population understand no other language.

Hindki speaking races.

The Awáns and Hindkis talk a very corrupt Panjábí in their homes, but know Pashtu as well. A few lambardars here and there know a little Hindustání or Panjábí, otherwise the Pathans seldom know any but their own language.

Dialects of Pashtu.

The Khattaks and Niazis, as might be expected from their origin, talk a rough dialect of the Kandahari Pashtu. The Bangashes speak the hard Kabuli Pashtu, as do the Afrídís and Orakzais. A Bangash says *Pekhaur;* a Khattak pronounces it *Peshàwar.* The Bárak Khattaks have a very broad pronunciation, changing the *a's* into *o's* and *au's.* The word *razi* would in their dialect be pronounced *rozi* or *rauzi.* The language of the Bangashes is not as clear as the Yusafzai Pashtu, and that of the hill tribes is much worse.

Number speaking Pashtu and Panjábí.

At the late Census 136,334 of the population were recorded as talking Pashtu and 25,020 as talking Panjábí.

RELIGIONS.

Population mainly Muhammadan.

131. The population of the district is mainly Muhammadan (See population, para 127.) The Hindus and Sikhs call for no special remarks.

The bulk of the Muhammadans of the district and of the neighbouring trans-border tribes are Súnis.

Proportion of Shiahs to Súnis.
Their distribution.

Out of a total of 169,219 Muhammadans in the district, 158,628 are Sunis and 10,591 Shiahs. The latter are distributed as follows :—

Tahsil	Kohat	6,829
,,	Hangu	3,749
,,	Teri	13
		10,591

The Shiahs are confined to a portion of Samilzai and Hangu and to the adjoining portion of Tírah. The Khattaks, Niazis, Awáns and most of the Bangashes within our border and the Afrídís, Wazírís, Zaimushts and most of the Orakzais beyond are Súnís.

There are no Shiahs in Miranzai above the town of Hangu. In the Kuram valley the strong tribe of the Turis is Shiah.

List of Shiah villages.

132. The following statement shows the religion of the different villages in the Shiah part of the country :—

Súni.	Shiah.	Mixed.
Muhammadzai. Nasrat Khel. Darvi Khel.	Chikarkot ... Sherkot ... Alizai ... Khadizai ... Ushtarzai ... Kachai ... Marai ...	Ibrahimzai { Shekhans are Súnis. Remainder Shiahs. Raisan mainly Shiahs. Hazar. Babar Mela. Hangu. Lodi Khel. Shahú Khel { Shiahs, except the Mishtis.

Shiah tribes of the Orakzais.

The Orakzai tribes of the Shiah faith are the Sipaiahs, Mani Khels, Bar-Muhammad Khels and Abdul Aziz Khels.

All these tribes border on the Shiah portion of Samilzai and are under the religious influence of a Saiad family residing at Kilâe, and generally known as the Tírah Saiads.

Their Conversion.

These Orakzai tribes are said to have been converted by the Tírah Saiads about the beginning of the present century. The Bangashes of Samilzai were probably converted a little earlier, but could not freely admit to being Shiahs during Kabul rule.

A portion of the Ali Khel Orakzais are also Shiahs; but these lie away from the Shiah country of which I have been speaking.

Saiad families of Shiah faith.

The Saiads of Hangu, Ushtarzai, Shahú Khel and Sherkot are all Shiahs and allied by descent to the Tirah family. The latter have a strong connection in Kuram, where some of their leading members habitually reside. The Saiads of Marai (Gul Badshah, &c.,) are Shiahs, but belong to a different family.

Súni Saiads.

The family of Phul Badshah of Jangal who are Jaláni Saiads are Súnis, as are nearly all Saiads resident in the Súni portion of the country.

Followers of Pir Tarikhi.

The Saiads of Pir Khel and Mansur Khel are said to be descended from the Pir Tarikhi, mentioned in Major James' Settlement Report of the Pesháwar district. Pir Tarikhi had at one time a great following, especially among the Khattaks. There are now no acknowledged members of the sect remaining.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TRIBES.

Difficulty in classifyng the population correctly according to tribes.

133. As regards the classification of the population according to tribes, I have had to trust to the information collected at the late Census. A good deal of trouble has been taken in recompiling the statistics, as sections of a tribe had often been shown separately from the main body of the tribe, the result of which was considerable confusion. The fact that in these Census statistics no effort is made to distinguish between temporary visitors and residents, makes the returns much less valuable for district purposes than they otherwise would be. In Kohat the number of Adam Khels, Orakzais, Wazíris and Ghalzais who come down for trading purposes is very large especially in the winter, when the Census was taken. Adam Khels and Orakzais are also to a large extent permanently located in the district as cultivators.

The Khattaks.

134. The principal tribe in the district are the Khattaks, numbering 66,663. These are distributed as follows :—

Teri tahsil	...	...	54,113
Akora tappas	...	...	6,260
Shakardarra	...	...	3,375
Remainder of Kohat tahsil		...	1,683
Hangu tahsil	...	...	1,232
			66,663

The Sagri Khattaks, mostly resident in the Shakardarra tappa, number 4,050. There are also 733 Bhaugi Khels, who are scattered about Shakardarra and the Teri tahsil. These are included in the above figures.

The Bangashes.

135. Next to the Khattaks come the Bangashes whose distribution is as follows :—

Baizai	...	...	...	...	2,289
Samilzai	...	...	...	...	4,242
Lower Miranzai	...	...	...	...	5,009
Upper Miranzai	...	...	...	...	6,766
Teri tahsil	...	...	...	...	791
Akora tappas and Shakardarra		...	...	...	86
		Total	...	...	19,183

There is hardly a Bangash in the Akora tappas. In Baizai though the dominant tribe, yet they are outnumbered by Niazis and other associated tribes.

The Niazis.

136. The Niazis number 4,040 nearly all in Baizai and Lower Miranzai.

Men of trans-border tribes living in the district.

Among Pathans of trans-border tribes the following are numerous :—

Afridis (nearly all Adam Khels)	5,801
Orakzais	7,889
Zaimushts	1,370
Wazirís	1,376
Ghalzais	2,669

Afridís.

137. Afridís are most numerous in Baizai. When the large tracts, now forming the crown villages of Shahpur, Jarma and Kharmatu, were farmed out at annexation to lessees, the latter located numerous small hamlets of Pass and Jawaki Afridís. The Jawakis also hold Upper Gandiali and are numerous in the adjoining village of Togh. The Bazid Khels are a Jawaki section, though now separated from the main tribe.

In Lower Miranzai Malikdin Khel Afridís are numerous in the villages of Mirobak and Babar Mela. These are colonies brought down by retired native officers of that tribe.

There are scarcely any Afridís in Teri and Upper Miranzai, and very few in the Akora Khattak tappas in spite of their proximity to the Adam Khel country.

Orakzais.

138. Of the Orakzais, according to the Census, 1,384 are in Baizai, most of them being non-residents of the Bazoti and other adjoining tribes who sell wood or grass at Kohat, or come down during the winter with their cattle.

In the Samilzai villages towards Kachai there are permanently settled Orakzai cultivators. The Orakzais also occupy numerous small hamlets in Lower Miranzai especially round Hangu, where there was a large tract of land under the control of the Khan of Hangu, by whom they have been gradually brought down. Many of these hamlets have now been separated off from Hangu Khas and form separate mauzas. Similar hamlets have been formed along the Orakzai border in the portion of Lower Miranzai above Hangu. In this part of the district the old villages of Barabbas Khel, Kotgai, Baliamin, and others are held by the Bangash and Niazi proprietors, but numerous *bandas* or outlying hamlets have sprung up in their lands which are occupied by Orakzai tenants. The latter are increasing in numbers and in parts will soon outnumber the Bangashes. In Upper Miranzai the proportion of Orakzais is much smaller—the majority being confined to the Akhel village of Cháppri and the Alikhel village of Shinawari.

Both Afridís and Orakzais are cramped for land in their own country and gladly settle wherever they can get land in the Kohat and Hangu valleys. They are not very desirable colonists—owing to their criminal propensities.

The Zaimushts.

The Zaimushts are nearly all in Upper Miranzai, where they own the large village of Torawari.

Wazirís and Ghalzais.

The Wazirís and Ghalzais are mostly nomads who bring down their flocks at the beginning of the cold weather and move off again in the spring.

Total Pathan population.

The total Pathan population is 116,313 or 64 per cent. of the whole.

The Awans.

139. After the Pathans in numerical importance come the Awans numbering 16,080. They are found for the most part in the villages south and east of Kohat and along the Indus. They have probably immigrated at various times from the Rawal Pindi district. Most of the Awan villages have been settled for many generations and there is generally an absence of tradition as to when they arrived. As a rule the Awans do not own distinct villages, but are scattered about among the Pathans.

Saiads and remaining Muhammadan population.

Saiads number 7,752 and Shekhs and Kureshis 4,337. The remaining Muhammadan population including artizans and the shop-keepers in towns and villages amounts to 24,805.

Hindkis.

140. Awans and the Panjabí-speaking portion of the rural population are classed together by the Pathans under the general name of Hindkis. As a rule the village artizans, the carpenter, the smith and the potter are Hindkis, but in the remoter portions of Teri and Miranzai the artizans more usually claim to be Pathans and have been classified as such.

Hindus and Sikhs.

141. Hindus and Sikhs at the Census numbered 12,068. Of these 4,201 belonged to the cantonments at Kohat and Thal. The proportion of Hindús to Muhammadans for the whole district excluding cantonments is less than one to twenty. The proportions for the different tahsils are :—

Kohat	...	...	1 to 18
Hangu	...	...	1 to 12
Teri	...	...	1 to 25

142. The annexed statement shows the population classified according to tribes in a tabular form.

Name of tribe.	Population.
Khattaks, including Ságris and Bhangi Khels ...	66,663
Bangashes	19,183
Niazis	4,040
Awáns	16,080
Afridís, including Adam Khels	5,801
Orakzais	7,889
Zaimushts	1,370
Wazírís	1,376
Ghalzais	2,669
Saiads	7,752
Shekhs and Kureshis	4,337
Hindus and Sikhs	12,068
Miscellaneous	32,312
Total	181,540

PHYSIQUE AND CHARACTER.

Physical characteristics.

143. The people of the district are of light brown complexion with black hair and eyes. Some are nearly as fair as Europeans, and brown hair and blue or grey eyes are not uncommon.

The upper classes, as usual, are a good deal fairer than the ordinary population.

These vary a good deal in different parts of the district.

Both Bangashes and Khattaks, who form the main portion of the population, vary a good deal in dress and appearance in different parts of the district.

The Bangashes.

144. The Bangashes of Kohat are a tall good looking set of men. They shave their heads and clip short their beards like the people of Peshâwar.

This is especially the case with the young men who are smart and well set up. Among the older men handsome well-grown beards are common, especially among the Mian Khels. Like all the Súnis of the district they clip short the middle of the moustache for the space of two or three fingers.

They are neat in their dress, which is generally white. They have not much character for courage and have more than once shown the white feather when brought in contact with the neighbouring Afrídís.

The Shiah Bangashes.

The Shiah Bangashes of Samilzai are a much braver race, especially those of Marai, who though mean in appearance and few in number defy their hill neighbours to touch them. The people of Kachai and Ushtarzai also hold their own. A good many of them are enlisted for the native army, and they also take service largely in Bhopal and the Deccan.

The men of Muhammadzai, Alizai and Khadizai like the men of Kohat are wanting in courage. The Samilzai men dress in white with coloured lungís and turbans of a peculiar pattern, which are extensively woven in these parts. Many of the Ushtarzai men are very good looking and some are remarkably fair. The Shiah Bangashes do not clip the moustache.

The Bangashes of Upper Miranzai.

The Bangashes of Upper Miranzai dress in dark blue turbans and shirts, with a grey sheet by way of lungí.* They are rather below the middle height with spare figures, and lean hungry faces like the neighbouring hillmen. They are a cruel treacherous race, but are said to be hospitable and at one time had a character for simplicity and veracity, which now they hardly deserve. They shave their heads and generally eradicate the hair of the greater part of the chin and cheeks with the aid of tweezers (*ucha*). The object is to leave nothing

* This dark blue dress was till fifty or sixty years ago common to all the Bangashes' but except towards Upper Miranzai has now been driven out by white. Elphinstone in writing of his journey to Kabul mentions that the retainers of the Kohat Chief who met him on the road were all dressed in blue.

except the ends of the moustache, and a Newgate fringe about an inch wide all round the face ; but many of them stop short of this pitch of excellence.

The Khattaks of the Darra.

145. The Khattaks of the Darra west of Teri in their dress and appearance approximate to their neighbours of Upper Miranzai. They are a fine manly race.

The Baraks.

The Barak Khattaks who occupy the south of the Teri country are very different. They are a tall, heavily built, stolid race, with shaggy hair cut level with the bottom of the ear and thick beards kept down to a hand breadth in length. They have departed least in appearance of all the Khattaks from the old Pawinda type. They are slovenly in their dress, which is generally of white cotton and seldom washed. They work their turbans into a sort of rope, which is loosely twisted round the head and they wear a white sheet as a lungí. Out in the fields their dress consists of a long kurta or shirt reaching to the ankles, cotton in summer and woollen in winter, with a bit of rope round the waist as a girdle. They are a simple honest race, sturdy and independent, very thick-headed and inclined to be obstinate. They have a strong clannish feeling and hold well together. They seldom take service in the army though they would be excellent material. They do not come in contact with the hill tribes except towards Bahadar Khel, where they can more than hold their own against the neighbouring Wazíris, with whom they are generally on good terms.

The Ságris.

The Ságris of Shakardarra, who adjoin the Baraks, resemble them somewhat in their style of dress, but they are a livelier and smarter race, tall and spare in figure and accustomed to lead a hard active life among their rugged hills. Large numbers of them take service in our native infantry regiments and their country is a favorite recruiting ground.

The Akora Khattaks.

The Akora Khattaks away in the north-east of the district are a great contrast to the great shaggy Baraks. They are of medium height. They shave their heads, but do not clip their beards. Those of them, who live near the Hassan Khel border, especially the men of Kamar Mela, are a brave race and well able to hold their own against their Afrídí neighbours.

These are the most marked types among the population of the district, which fade away one into the other by imperceptible gradations.

The Awáns.

146. The Awáns towards Khushalgarh resemble the neighbouring Awáns of Rawal Pindi. Elsewhere they are often hardly distinguishable from the Bangash and Niazi population among which they live.

The Niazis.

The Niazis rather resemble the Bangashes than the Khattaks. In the matter of shaving the head those about Kamal Khel take a medium course. They shave the front and leave the back hair. Among the Bangashes, it is a common

thing for a young fellow to wear love locks on either side of his face and to stick a rose in his turban. He then feels himself irresistible. As he gets older he feels ashamed of these love locks and shaves them off. The Mullas of late years have tried to put a stop on religious grounds to the Bangash custom of clipping the beard, but not hitherto with much success.

Trans-border tribes.

147. With regard to the trans-border tribes the Afrídís are as a rule smart looking and well set up, especially the passmen. Their favourite dress is a grey (khaki) kurta and turban.

The Orakzais are inferior to the Afrídís in physique, and slovenly in their dress. The Zaimushts resemble the Upper Miranzai men. The Wazírís are always to be recognised by their long tangled locks. A well dressed Wazírí is a wonderful sight with his scarves and belts and daggers and pistols. Their neighbourhood has affected the dress of the men of Thal and Darsamand many of whom to some extent go in for the same complicated arrangements.

Dress.

148. All through the district the people dress indifferently in home-made or imported cotton cloth.

Ordinary dress of the men.

The usual articles of dress are everywhere much the same. They consist of a tunic (*kurta*), loose trousers (*suthan*), a sheet, used as a *lungi*, and sometimes another as a *kamarband*, with sandals. In winter the same clothes are worn with the addition of a *chóga* or *postin*.

This is the dress of the respectable agriculturist when he comes into the station or is arrayed for some ceremony. When working in the fields he often wears nothing except a ragged kurta.

In Upper Miranzai.

The Upper Miranzai people dress in dark blue with trousers made of *susi* (a coarse cloth with a dark blue ground and white stripes.) The Miranzai tunic is very peculiar. About 13 inches below the collar the skirt of the tunic, which is not very long, is gathered into numerous pleats. A first class coat of this sort will take 14 or 15 yards of cloth. A Miranzai man would on no account wear an ordinary kurta. He is afraid of being mistaken for a *prácha* or Muhammadan shop-keeper.

Cost of a man's dress, &c.

The cost of the dress of an agriculturist may be put as follows :—

		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
Miranzai	Rs.	14-8	10	6-8	This is exclusive of the postin or choga.
Samilzai	,,	10	4-8	3	
Baizai and Khattak	,,	7-8	5-8	4-4	

A suit generally lasts for two years. The bulk of the people possess only a single suit.

The people of the town of Kohat and its neighbourhood dress better than elsewhere.

The amount of cloth manufactured in the district is insufficient for the local consumption, and cloth to the value of Rs. 1,30,000 is annually imported from across the Indus.

Dress of Hindus.

149. In old days the dress of Hindus was distinguished from that of Muhammadans by a mixture of red in it. A red stripe ran through the turban, and formed an edging to the kurta. The pyjamas too were striped red. This custom is now disappearing except in Haugu and Miranzai, where the buniahs frequently trade beyond the border and keep up the old custom which is still in force in Tirah. Elsewhere the usual dress is now white.

Dress of women.

150. The dress of the women generally consists of a blue shift or kurta, loose trousers of dark susi, with a sheet. In Miranzai the shift is often studded round the neck with silver coins and ugly silk work, and the women there wear but little else in the way of ornaments.

The Khattak women generally possess few or no ornaments, which are principally worn round Kohat. Hindu women all over the district keep the usual supply of nose-rings and bangles.

Bedding.

The bedding of the people consists of a bolster, a piece of matting and a quilt.

Shoes and sandals.

151. Shoes are worn by the better class of people about Kohat and to a less extent elsewhere.

As a rule every one wears sandals. These are of two sorts; the *kheri* made of leather, and the *chappli* made of the dwarf palm. The latter is used wherever dwarf palm or *mazri* is procurable and is universal above Kohat, and all through Miranzai. It wears out very soon, but as the people make them themselves, it costs nothing. Below Kohat and in the Khattak country the *kheri* is more commonly used.

HOUSES AND FURNITURE.

Building materials in use.

152. In a stony district like Kohat the chief material for building purposes consists of the loose stones and boulders which are everywhere lying about. These are roughly cemented together with mud. In Kohat itself kacha brick is the usual building material. In the villages the people are more careless, and when stone is not procurable they use *Pakhsa* or clay sods dried in the sun.

The houses are always flat roofed. The wild olive (*kau*) which grows abundantly through the north-western part of the district is generally used for posts and rafters. An inferior sort of pine wood is also brought down from Kuram and from the Orakzai hills to Miranzai.

153. The house of an ordinary zemindar generally consists of a single room about 25 feet by 12. The cattle are stabled at one end. The grain safes are in another corner. The family occupy the rest of the place. Sometimes, however, there is an outside shed for the cattle. There are no windows and only a single door-way. Usually there is a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. In Upper Miranzai the people generally dispense with this as they are afraid of an enemy on a winter's night dropping a bag of powder through it into the fire. When they do have a smoke hole they put it in the corner furthest from the fire, and where it is of the least use.

Interior arrangement of the house.

154. The interior, as might be expected, is generally very untidy, the furniture being restricted to two or three charpoys and the usual cooking utensils with a churn and spinning wheel. In the Khattak country there is generally a hand-mill for grinding corn. In Kohat and Hangu water-mills are numerous and hand-mills are not used. The grain is stored in roughly made receptacles of *mazrai* matting. In the more advanced parts of the district, where *mazrai* is scarce, these are now giving place to the Panjabi *kalota*, a great earthen safe shaped like a barrel and locally termed *kandurai*. The holiday clothes of the family and other valuables are huddled away in a loose bag also of *mazrai* matting. This latter among more civilised people is shaped into a jar and the most advanced have even got as far as a box in which they arrange their belongings with some neatness and care.

Furniture.

FOOD.

155. Agriculturists have two principal meals in the day. The morning meal is eaten at sunrise in the winter and from 10 A.M. till noon during the rest of the year. This is known as *gharmai marai, subhai tikála* and by other names. The evening meal (*mákhám dodai*) is eaten at about 8 P. M. When working hard in the fields they often eat a small additional meal in the afternoon. In the Indian corn season they often roast a few ears at odd hours. Some people eat an early meal (*nashta*), but this is not common among agriculturists, except so far that they eat up in the morning anything that may have been left over from the evening meal of the night before.

Meals.

In the irrigated tracts (Kohat and Miranzai) the people eat *khichari*, consisting of rice and dál mixed with wild vegetables, such as *bushka* and *kundi*, wheaten cakes *(nághan)* or Indian corn cakes (*piasa*), turnips, carrots, onions and radishes, a little ghi and a good deal of buttermilk. In the unirrigated tracts bájra and barley bread are also extensively eaten, while rice is unknown. It is a common practice for zemindars to sell their rice and wheat, which fetch a good price,

Food unusually eaten.

and to buy Indian corn for their own eating. The Chauntra people in especial, who grow a great deal of capital wheat, but no Indian corn, export most of the former to Kohat, and with the money thus obtained they buy Indian corn in the Bannu market, where it sells very cheap.

Custom as to eating meat.

Meat is but little eaten by the agricultural population, except at the Bakra Eed, when every family that can afford it sacrifices a goat or a fat-tailed sheep. At other times plough oxen or camels that have met with a fatal accident, or are dangerously ill, have their throats cut, in anticipation of death, and the flesh is then distributed among the neighbours either gratis or at a very low price.

Entertainment of guests.

To take the case of a well-to-do lambardár. If an ordinary guest comes, he gives him chupatis with a little ghi. If an honored guest arrives a fowl is killed for the occasion. It is only on very great occasions, such as a marriage, or for the entertainment of some powerful Khán or Nawáb, that a goat or *dumba* (fat-tailed sheep) is sacrificed, when of course the host partakes of the flesh with his guests. Such an occasion occurs perhaps once in the year. It is difficult to estimate the average amount of food consumed per head of the population. It

Average amount of food for a grown man.

varies so much with the plenty or scarcity of the season. The food eaten ordinarily by a grown man may be put at $\frac{3}{4}$ seer of flour, 2 chitaks of dál, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer butter milk, $\frac{1}{10}$th chitaks ghi, and 2 tolas of salt.

Cooking utensils.

The cooking vessels are generally of earthenware. Copper vessels are only used by the wealthy. The usual utensils are the following:—

Nagarai—An iron tripod on which the cooking pot is placed over the fire.

Teghna—An iron girdle, a foot in diameter, for baking cakes.

Tabbai—Ditto of stone.

Karsú—A sort of iron frying pan.

Khának—A wooden dish for kneading flour.

Samsa—A large wooden spoon.

Katwai—An earthen cooking pot.

Chakor—An open basket in which the chupatis are served.

Kandol—A wooden bowl for drinking purposes.

Rakab—An earthen dish in which cooked food is served.

AMUSEMENTS.

156. The amusements of the people are few and unexciting.

Boy's games.

Kabaddí and *Tattí* are games resembling prisoner's base, which are a good deal played by boys and lads. In Miranzai there is a similar game known as *Akhsai* or the *Calf*.

Doda and tent-pegging.

The Panjábí game of doda is not known here, and chappli or tent-pegging, though sometimes played, is not a common pastime, very few of the lambardárs owning horses.

Music.

The people were fond of music, the *rabáb* or guitar, the *sarangí* (fiddle), the *surnai*)pipe) and the *dhol* or drum being their favorite instruments.

Music and dancing now generally prohibited.

These have now been prohibited by the Mullahs who have put a stop to nautches of all sorts. Even the famous Khattak sword dance *(bangra)* has come to an end with the prohibition of the pipe and drum. In this the performers used to arrange themselves in circles round a blazing fire, flashing their swords and dancing in time to the music which they accompanied with a sort of chant.

Prohibition actually enforced except among the Shiahs.

The prohibition of music, strange as it may seem, has really been enforced during the last few years owing to the moral pressure put on the people. A few of the dissolute and ungodly may here and there defy public opinion. But as a rule the Súni Muhammadans have altogether renounced both song and dance, while the business of the professional musicians (*dum*) has ceased. These are all by origin of the Naí or barber caste, and have been recommended to return to their original trade. Hindus in the towns have still their nautches, and the Shiah villages round Ushtarzai, not being under the influence of the Mullahs, have not been affected. In these the drum may still be heard summoning the people to weddings and merry-makings.

Partial exemption in favor of women.

Elsewhere it is silent. The women only are allowed to use cymbals (*tambal*) and a small drum (*dholkí*) on special occasions, the practice in their case being sanctioned by the example of certain holy women of old.

Women also indulge in an amusement called *bulbula* or *atan*, in which they move in a circle, clapping their hands and singing in concert, and with which the Mullahs have not as yet interfered. This dance corresponds to the sword dance of the men.

Sport, hawking, &c.

157. As regards sport; many of the young Kháns keep hawks. The favorite is the Jura, a bird who gives no run, but follows the game about from bush to bush allowing it no chance of escape, and who is in consequence a very successful pot-hunter.

Sporting individuals of the lower classes use nets and bird lime. In Miranzai the young men go out in parties by night, hunting the game with blazing branches of dwarf palm. Any hares and partridges that they may disturb are dazzled and secured.

FAIRS.

No great fairs held in the district.

158. No fairs are held in the district for trading purposes, and there are no religious gatherings of more than local interest.

Muhammadan and Hindu festivals near Kohat.

The Muhammadans of Kohat picnic out under the Regi groves west of the town on the occasion of both the Eeds.

The Hindus similarly have festivals near the Bhawanna for the celebration of the Baisakhí in April, and also in honor of a Jogí named Pír Bar Nath who is said to have created the Bhawanna springs. Gatherings in honor of another Jogí, Bhai Lachhí Rám, take place several times during the year in a ravine near the cavalry lines, where the Hindus are accustomed to burn their dead.

The Dasehra and Diwalí are celebrated as usual, but in a poor sort of way.

Village shrines.

A few of the small Muhammadan shrines in the district have their appointed days on which people of the neighbouring villages assemble. The Shiahs on these occasions indulge in drum-beating and merry-making. As a rule there is no special day for such gatherings. Thursday is the favorite day for visiting shrines.

Taziahs at the Moharam.

The custom of constructing taziahs at the Moharam has only recently been introduced from the Panjáb. Formerly the Shiahs of the district confined themselves to weeping and beating their breasts. A taziah prepared at Kohat is now sent to the Samilzai villages, but the custom is not yet regularly established.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE.

Position of women. Pathan notions of honor. Custom of selling wives.

159. The customs of the Pathan population of this district as regards women are barbarous in the extreme. Women are looked upon as cattle, to be bought and sold. At the same time the Pathans are very touchy about their women, and any one hearing them talk would imagine that they had the keenest sense of honor. Their customs on the subject form a curious mixture. Theoretically the dishonor of a female relative is only to be washed out with the blood of the offender, and, in cases of adultery, of the woman as well. But self-interest steps in. The woman is valuable property, and is worth, perhaps, Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, and hardly ever less than Rs. 100. The husband may not care to keep her, but why not divorce her and sell her in marriage to some one else? The lover in such cases is the person most likely to make a liberal bid, so instead of killing him the injured husband generally takes a fine from him, the usual amount being Rs. 300, and surrenders the woman. There is a regular scale laid down for settling all cases of this sort. The amount of fine is not supposed to vary with the position of the parties or the desirability of the woman. Among Pathans all men are theoretically equal and, I suppose, women also. The regular Rs. 300

is paid for the wife of the lambardár or for the wife of the farm-laborer. Sometimes, however, the village council, which settles such cases, makes a reduction where a woman is old and has been repeatedly divorced before.

Purchase of hill women from beyond the border.

160. It is a common custom in this district to purchase wives from the adjoining hill tribes. A man wanting a hard-working useful wife can easily procure an Afrídí or Orakzai woman for a sum varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Where a woman is remarkable for her beauty a fancy price of Rs. 1,000, or even more, may be paid, but the ordinary hill woman has little in the way of good looks to recommend her. On the other hand she works like a donkey. She cuts grass and wood, carries water, is accustomed to poor living, and does twice as much work as the more delicately nurtured woman of the valleys. Not only do these trans-border tribes sell their own relations, but many of them trade in women brought from Swât and Bajaur, and to a less extent from the Peshâwar district. Many of these are stolen, but a larger number are purchased from their relatives. When a man dies his wife becomes the property of her husband's heirs. A sister-in-law or step-mother being often a useless encumbrance is sold to any one who will take her. The purchaser either marries her himself, or sells her to some one else. The woman takes this treatment as a matter of course. If the children by her previous marriage are young they go with her. No account is made of boys. Little girls will in time become valuable property; when sold with the mother something is added on their account. Sometimes it is arranged that the late husband's family will have a right to claim them, when of age to marry, on payment of all expenses meanwhile incurred for their maintenance.

Attempt to stop the trade in stolen women.

161. A few years ago the subject of the trade in women from beyond the border was brought prominently forward. A large number of women, who had been stolen from the north and sold in the district as wives, were taken from their purchasers and sent back to their homes. These latter lost their money and had no redress. This has done much to check the trade in stolen women, though women who have been sold by their relations are still brought largely into the market.

No woman can marry without the consent of her relatives.

162. No woman, whether spinster or widow, whatever her age, is able to marry without the consent in the first case of her own male relations, in the second case of her deceased husband's heirs. Any one marrying her without the consent of her guardians is made to pay a heavy fine as damages to the latter. This fine is as heavy as in a case of adultery, being about Rs. 300. It is known as *sharmâna* or *rasm mulk*. A son gets *sharmâna* on his mother's remarriage; a nephew for his aunt; a husband for his

wife. It is surprising what large sums are paid in this way. A man seducing a spinster or widow is treated just as if he had debauched a married woman. He may get her in marriage, but he must pay up first. All cases of this sort are by local custom considered as affording fair grounds for a blood feud.

Trans-border men prefer sometimes vengeance to money.

163. Beyond the border cases of all the classes that I have described frequently result in the death of the seducer. The Pathan loves money but frequently, especially if young and ardent, he prefers vengeance. In our own territory the bulk of the numerous murders that occur are on account of women. In adultery cases the injured husband can of course prosecute criminally and get the offender imprisoned; but many of the offences against local custom do not come under the criminal law. In these the relatives have no option, but to take the customary *sharmâna* or to take private vengeance in violation of the law.

Outlaws in women cases.

A man eloping with a woman, whether married or single, generally takes refuge with the nearest trans-border tribe. He lives there till he can come to terms with the husband or other relatives. Generally this is easily arranged; occasionally the refugee becomes an outlaw for life. The bulk of our outlaws are men who have fled across the border with some woman, and have afterwards been guilty of some criminal offence which prevents their return to British territory. As a return for the hospitality they receive they often assist their trans-border friends in committing robberies and burglaries within our border. It is, in fact, very difficult for an outlaw to avoid compromising himself in this way.

Adultery very common in the district.

164. The number of cases of adultery that occur in the district must be enormous. The number that come before the district officers in the shape of miscellaneous petitions is large. But these form only a small fraction of the total. In the southern Khattak country in particular it is quite the custom for a woman to elope once in her life. She is married in the first instance to a husband selected by her relatives, and lives with him till she meets the man she fancies with whom she runs off, and the couple remain away for a year or two till the matter has been arranged by their friends. This, as a rule, is easily done, and they then return and settle down.

Custom of awarding female relatives in *sharmâna* cases.

165. Very often the custom of the country in particular cases lays down that in addition to a money fine the defendant is to give one or two virgins from his own family in marriage to the complainant or his relatives. This is a most objectionable practice, and is a constant source of fresh adulteries. Wherever the original case has led to bitterness of feeling, a girl so made

over seldom lives happily in her new home, and generally, sooner or later, she runs off with some one else. The Beluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan settle women cases by giving either a girl or a bit of land (*wanni* or *banni*). In this district land is never given.

Frequency of divorce.

166. A woman, who has been purchased from across the border, is treated in a very casual way. If the husband likes her, he keeps her, otherwise he hands her on to some one else; I hardly need add on payment. A large number of wives are transferred owing to quarrels with their new female relatives. A termagant mother-in-law is the cause of many divorces. The tribes within and without our border are similar in their customs and character. The latter, however, are less fettered, and have not the same object in concealing what they do. Some of the cases that come before a district officer are perfectly frightful. To give an instance.

A specimen case illustrating the treatment of women.

167. An Afrídí police constable was charged with adultery with a trans-border woman of his own sept. Her relatives killed her. His relatives in order to avoid a claim for *sharmâna* bought a poor Hindustani woman (wife of the servant of a retired Afridi jemadar, who had accompanied her husband into the hills) for Rs. 40. They took this unfortunate to their village, pretended that she was married to one of themselves, and that she had gone wrong with one of the opposite family. They then killed her in order to charge her off against the woman seduced by the constable. The two claims for *sharmàna* cancelled one another. This is a case of exceptional atrocity. The following sketch of the life of a trans-border woman is nothing out of the common. She was by birth a Ningrahari. Her parents died when she was young, and her relatives then sold her in marriage to a Zakha Khel. The Zakha Khel was killed, fighting the English in the Khyber. Her father-in-law at once sold her along with her little daughter to a Bazoti named Amir Shah for Rs. 100. He beat her, so in a month or two she ran away leaving her little daughter. She reached the Mani Khel country, and after stopping there for three months, was sold for Rs. 120 to a Bar Muhammad Khel Orakzai, residing in British territory, with whom she has been living happily for two or three years. Amir Shah, the Bazoti, came down to claim the woman, as soon as he found out where she was. The new husband paid him back his Rs. 100, and the case was settled.

Another case.

The worst cases come before the English officer.

The position of women among these tribes, including our own Bangashes and Khattaks, is very low, and wife-selling is a recognised practice. It is he worst cases, however, that come most prominently to the notice of the English officer. The bulk of the people marry in their own villages among their own connections, and the women are as happy and well treated as elsewhere.

168. In the towns women are employed in spinning and making clothes. The poorer classes go out to pick cotton or to husk Indian corn.

Employments of women.

In the villages women assist their husbands in most agricultural operations except ploughing, but their special duties are cutting grass and wood and fetching water.

169. Marriages are usually a family matter. For instance a man wanting to marry his son arranges to get the daughter of a cousin, agreeing to give his own daughter in a year or two to that cousin's brother. Marriages between first cousins are very common. A man not already provided with a family frequently marries his brother's widow.

Marriages.

170. In the case of unmarried girls the marriage is always preceded by a betrothal. Child marriages are comparatively rare. Girls are generally married between fifteen and twenty; men marry somewhat later. In well-to-do families the lads generally marry before twenty, poor men who are unable to pay for wives often remain unmarried till late in life. Very few women remain unmarried, except such as are deformed or physically unfit.

Arrangements for betrothal.

A Mulla or some common friend is used as a go-between to arrange the preliminaries. The overtures are made by the bridegroom's family. If they meet with a favorable reception, the amount to be paid for the bride and other pecuniary matters have then to be settled. This is not done without much haggling. When the parties have come to an agreement, a *jirga* from the bridegroom's village goes to the house of the bride on an appointed night, when the terms on which the marriage is to be concluded are announced.

Gur supplied by the bridegroom's father is then distributed, and in the case of well-to-do people a goat is killed and the *jirga* are given a good feed.

171. In Miranzai the amount paid for a bride varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, in addition to the *kharch-khorak*, which is furnished by the bridegroom. This consists of rice, ghee and gur to be eaten at the wedding feast. The amount of these varies with the position and means of the parties. The bridegroom has also to supply silver ornaments for the bride.

Amount paid for a bride.

About Kohat the price paid for a bride varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The *kharch-khorak* probably amounts to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 in addition.

In the Khattak country the amount is less being generally from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150, besides the *kharch-khorak*.

172. The amount agreed on is either paid at once or some future date is fixed for payment. The betrothal or *kojdan* is then considered to be completed. The marriage, which may or may not immediately follow the betrothal, is seldom celebrated till the full demand has been actually paid.

The marriage ceremony or nikah.

Marriage ceremonies do not take place during the Muharam. This is the rule for Sunis as well as Shíahs. On the day before that fixed for the marriage the families, both of the bride and bridegroom, feast the residents of the village or quarter in which they reside. This is especially obligatory on the bride's family. The bridegroom can escape on the plea of poverty.

173. On the appointed day the bridegroom mounted on a pony and surrounded by his friends is conducted to the bride's house. Except in the Khattak and Miranzai tracts the bridegroom wears a garland of flowers (*serai*). The procession (*janj*) moves along to the music of pipes and drums and the dancing of boys (*gadidun*) varied by the discharge of guns.

Ceremonies attending the marriage.

The musical and dancing portion of the entertainment, however, has now been put a stop to in the parts of the district occupied by orthodox Súnis. When the bride's house is reached, the party is feasted on the provisions (*kharch-khorak*) previously supplied by the bridegroom. Among poor people the bride is generally taken home the same day. Among the well-to-do the feasting at the bride's house (*khwarra*) goes on for two or three days. Shortly before the bride leaves her home the religious service (*nikah*) is performed by the Imám or Mulla. The consent of the bride is witnessed to by her *vakils*, and the amount of dower is at the same time fixed. The usual dower in Miranzai is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, in other parts Rs. 99 or 100, while among people of position it is generally fixed at Rs. 1,000 and a gold mohur.

Custom as to dower.

Theoretically the rules for the payment of dower are in accordance with the Shariyat or Muhammadan law.

Practically, the arrangements for dower are in most cases merely nominal. A claim for dower is seldom brought, except where a woman is backed up by her male relations. In dividing their father's inheritance sons sometimes claim dower on behalf of their mothers, and written deeds for dower are given to the wives of chiefs and men of rank. Ordinarily the right of a woman to dower is disregarded as might be expected in a country, where she is looked upon as a chattel to be bought and sold. When the nikáh has been completed the bridegroom (*changhol*) takes home the bride (*changhola*). He has, however, first to pay from Rs. 1 to 5 to the Mullah and something to the village servants.

In the case of *hamsayas* the malik's pagri has also to be provided.

No feast is given on the return of the wedding party to the bridegroom's house.

Restrictions on inter-marriages.

174. There are no tribal restrictions on marriages among Muhammadans. A man is altogether unfettered. A chief may marry the daughter of a shoemaker and the offspring will be legitimate. They are more particular as regards their own female relations. A Saiad of Mian Khel objects to give his daughter to a common zemíndár. A Hindki artizan can seldom get a Pathan wife except from among the poorest classes, or from beyond the border. There is not, however, such a strong feeling against such marriages as exists among the Biloch and Pathan tribes of the Lower Deraját.

Shiahs and Sunis on account of religious animosity seldom intermarry, though they do occasionally.

The usual practice.

As a general rule a man likes to marry his daughter into a family of equal or higher position and belonging more or less to his own set. The great bulk of men belonging to the agricultural classes have only a single wife. The better off among them have two or three. A Khán or Nawáb sometimes has as many as four or five, but seldom more. A poor man sometimes marries the widow of a brother or deceased relative in addition to his own wife, till he can arrange for disposing of her elsewhere.

More disputed divorces than disputed marriages.

175. There is no system of marriage registration of any sort. Cases of disputed marriage are not as common as might be expected. Disputed divorces are much more frequent. Women are often half-divorced, the husband refusing to complete the ceremony till he has received his money. They re-marry; the ex-husband at once puts in his claim, and there is much wrangling as to whether or not the divorce has been actually completed. These cases are generally referred to *jirgas* to be settled in accordance with local custom.

Hindu customs regarding marriage.

176. The ceremonies at Hindu marriages are much the same as in the Panjáb generally, except that the betrothal is arranged by a Brahmin or some person sent by the bridegroom's family instead of by the bride's. As regards inter-marriage Hindus are guided by the same rules as elsewhere.

NAMING—BURIAL.

The naming of children.

177. Children are named by their parents two or three days after birth without any formal ceremonies.

178. Boys are circumcised when from four to eight years old. There is no gathering of friends or neighbours for the occasion, except sometimes in the case of people of rank.

Circumcision.

179. When a man dies, a Mullah is sent for, who repeats the *Surat Yasìn*. The body is then washed, generally by a Mullah. It is sewn up in a shroud (*kafn*) and placed on a charpoy that serves as a bier. The female neighbours assemble at the house, wailing and beating their breasts. Meanwhile the friends and relatives of the deceased assemble to form the funeral procession (*janázá*) which is preceded by Mullahs with from three to twenty-one Korans in accordance with the rank of the deceased. The corpse is put down at a short distance from the grave, when the prayers for the dead are recited, the mourners ranging themselves behind the leading Mullah in lines of odd numbers varying from three to seven. On the conclusion of the prayers money is distributed to the Mullahs present with grain and salt. At the funerals of children the latter are replaced by sweetmeats. The body is then taken to the grave, and after it has been let down, stones are placed over it and the earth then filled in. In the case of a man, tombstones are erected at the head and feet. For a woman a third stone is put up in the centre. The mourners then accompany home the heirs of the deceased who give them a good meal, and dismiss them. For forty days after alms and food are distributed to Mullahs and to the poor, particularly on Thursdays.

Burial.

In the case of an agriculturist of fair means Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 will be given to the Mullahs at the funeral, and the food and alms subsequently distributed will amount to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50.

EDUCATION.

180. Education in this district is in a backward state. According to the Census returns 4,905 of the population, or not quite 3 per cent., can read and write or are under instruction. The acquirements of most of these are of the most elementary description. The language of the Muhammadans is Pashtu, and the fact that they have to learn to read in Hindustani, which is to them a foreign tongue, naturally increases the difficulty. There is a fair and improving district school at Kohat with 343 scholars. This is largely used by the people of the neighbourhood, both Hindus and Muhammadans.

There are primary schools at Teri, Hangu, Shakardarra and Ushtarzai with a total of 219 boys. The pupils in these are mostly Muhammadans. These are the only Government schools in the district. The Kazi of Kohat has lately started a school expressly

intended for the teaching of Arabic, Muhammadan Theology, and kindred subjects. The schools kept by the village Mullahs hardly deserve the name, the children being taught nothing but a smattering of the Koran without the meaning.

On the whole education is in a very backward state.

USE OF TOBACCO, DRUGS AND SPIRITS.

181. The custom of smoking tobacco used to be almost universal in the district.

Of late years the Mullahs have made frantic efforts to suppress it, and with very great success. The families of the Teri Nawáb and of the Khán of Hangu refuse to give up the habit, denying that it is contrary to the Muhammadan religion, but the people, especially near Kohat and in Upper Miranzai, have to a great extent abandoned the practice. Many of the more bigoted Mullahs, if they see a chilam (*hookah*), smash it at once. A trans-border man near Thal on an occasion of this sort cut off the Mullah's ear. Cases of active resistance, however, are rare, and the most that a man usually does after his chilam has been smashed, is to provide himself with another.

Spirits, opium, drugs and charas are consumed in considerable quantities at Kohat by the troops and camp followers and to a less extent by the townsfolk. There is a small consumption of liquor among the Hindus of Hangu and a few faqirs indulge in the use of drugs. The rural population never take spirits and very rarely any drug except charas.

A few zemindárs here and there, more especially in Miranzai, are in the habit of drinking charas, but even these form a very small percentage of the whole population.

PART IV

TENURES.

182. The portion of the district that has been settled is mainly occupied by Bangashes. The tenures of the Bangash villages and of the Niazi and Awán villages mixed up with them are generally simple and similar in character.

Tenures in the Bangash tract.

When the Bangashes first occupied the country they divided it in large blocks among the main divisions of the tribe, thus forming the present tappas of Upper and Lower Miranzai, Samilzai and Baizai. The lands of each tappa were then divided among the sub-sections who have generally given their names to the existing mauzas. The lands of each tappa were supposed to be held on shares; but in the division effected on these shares, each sub-section was generally given a single block of land. No lands were retained as the common property of the tappa, and the old tribal shares therefore are now of no practical importance. Originally each sub-section or village was supposed to hold so many of the shares on which the tappa lands were divided. These shares were the basis of the internal divisions inside the village, and in some cases this arrangement is still in force. More often it has been found convenient to change the standard of internal division. For instance, the lands of Darsamand originally represented 500 of the shares or bakhras out of 1,250 bakhras on which Upper Miranzai was held. The present division is based on 347 shares, and these shares are again modified from time to time as found convenient.

Its subdivision. Tribal shares.

In the Baizai tappa the old bakhras were altogether superseded by a new set of shares based on a cash assessment of the country, effected about two centuries ago by Khán Sher Khán, then chief of Baizai. From that time a share or bakhra corresponds with a rupee of the revenue then assessed, and shares are frequently spoken of as so many rupees.

Alteration of the old standard of proprietary right in Baizai.

In the division of the tappa lands each sub-section or *khel* was allotted certain lands in full proprietary right. These generally formed a single block, in the centre of which the members of the khel settled down in a common village, which was called after the name of the khel. Most of the existing mauzas originated in this way. Nasrat Khel, Lodi Khel, Khadizai and many more still bear the name of the common ancestor of the section by which they were founded.

Formation of mauzas.

The lands allotted to each sub-section generally formed a single block and the existing mauzas therefore are usually compact, there being but few *Dakhili* and *Kharji* chuks. The Baizai sections, who

Holdings in the Baizai tract.

have their head quarters at Kohat, form the principal exception. When the Baizais took possession of the country, they gave the lands watered from the upper or Bawanna springs, and generally those occupying an exposed position near the Afridí hills to the allied tribes who settled with them. They reserved for themselves the lands watered from the Kohat springs. Each section got a block of the central lands near Kohat, which were the best. The outlying lands were similarly divided, each section getting three or four blocks scattered over a wide tract of country. A large portion of these outlying lands was cultivated by communities of tenants.

Under the revenue system of the Duráni Government the Baizai clansmen ceased to exercise any proprietary rights over such lands, and at annexation they were treated as Government property (*sirkari.*) For the most part they were granted in lease to Bahadar Sher Khán Bangash, Mían Mukarab Shah and Ghulam Haidar Khán Kiyani, by whom, or their families, they are still held. The remainder of these outlying lands still belong to the original Baizai proprietary bodies. The whole outlying tract has been formed into a number of distinct mauzas,—sometimes entirely Sirkári, sometimes partly Sirkari partly Bangash. Shahpur, Jarma, Bakizai and Khwaja Khidar are Sirkári. Kharmatu and Khurd are mixed. In consequence of this state of things the holdings of the Baizai Bangashes are more scattered than elsewhere. Each man owns some of the rich lands in the well watered villages lying immediately round the town of Kohat. He also owns lands lying at a distance of some miles in the outlying blocks belonging to the section.

The vesh system.

183. Inside the mauzas formed by the partition of the tribal territory the vesh * system was at first almost universal. The whole cultivated land was divided into blocks (veshes) with due regard to the character of the land. Each block was then divided by lot between the *Kandis* or main subdivisions of the proprietary body, and the Kandis then divided down to families and individuals.

No system of *khula vesh* in the district.

The land was periodically redivided on this system, the term for which the vesh was in force varying in the different villages. It was rarely less than five years and never more than fifteen or twenty. These redistributions were based on the original proprietary shares, which were capable of transfer by sale or mortgage. No custom of *khula vesh*, such as is found in Marwat and Tank, seems to have existed in this district. Under this system each clansman present at the time of the partition gets an equal share, no regard being paid to original proprietary right. The custom of *khula vesh* is said to exist in Saddrai of the Khadizai Orakzais, but nowhere else in these parts.

* The word *vesh* has a double meaning. It is applied to the big blocks of land into which a mauza is divided preparatory to a re-division. It is also the name applied to the re division itself.

In most of the Bangash villages the custom of vesh has now disappeared. In many it has been suppressed at the present Settlement by wish of the people. In many, where it has been recorded in the administration papers as still existing, it seems to be dying out, the provisions in its favor being no longer enforced. One great objection to a new vesh in villages that have been regularly settled, is that it necessitates fresh measurements and the preparation of new records, the trouble and expense of which are much objected to by the villagers.

Custom of vesh dying out.

In Upper Miranzai the custom of vesh has, till quite lately, been universal. The abi lands are veshed every ten years, the barani lands after every fifteen or twenty years. No field maps or registers have been prepared for the Upper Miranzai villages, and there is nothing therefore to check the continuation of the custom in this part of the district, if the people themselves care to maintain it. As the country gets more settled there seems to be an increasing desire on the part of the people generally for greater fixity of tenure to enable individual owners to reap the benefit of any improvements that they may have effected, so that the custom of vesh is likely to die out even in Upper Miranzai.

Strongest in Upper Miranzai.

In most vesh villages there is a good deal of land held on kabza (possession) tenures, which is excluded from these periodical partitions.

Kabza lands in vesh villages.

As the custom of vesh has gradually disappeared, the members of the village community have become full proprietors of their individual holdings. As a rule the whole of the cultivated lands have been thus subdivided. Where the village area is large, outlying hamlets or *bandas* have sometimes been established. These are often occupied by men of other tribes, Afrídís, Orakzais, &c., who at this Settlement have sometimes been recorded as occupancy tenants, but more often as tenants-at-will.

Development of the tenure as vesh disappear.

184. In most villages the tenures as regards the land are now simple enough. Each proprietor has his separate holding, consisting of plots scattered through the different veshes into which the village lands are divided. There are also certain common lands, for the most part uncultivated and devoted to grazing purposes. The income from such of the common lands as may be under cultivation is generally divided on the original proprietary shares. The water supply in irrigated villages is also divided on these same shares.

Description of the common form of tenure.

185. The permanent water-supply of a village is almost invariably held on the old proprietary shares, but the arrangements for division vary with local circumstances. Often several neighbouring villages take the whole water of a particular spring or stream in turn, each for so many days at a time. As the turn of each comes round the water-supply will

Rights in water.

be simultaneously distributed to the main irrigation divisions of the village in separate channels. The first main divisions are known as *kandis;* the subdivisions as *tals*. A *tal* contains a certain number of bakhras or proprietary shares, corresponding to the fields into which the lands to be irrigated are divided. Each proprietor in the *tal* in his turn gets the whole flow of water for a time corresponding to the number of bakhras or shares that he holds in accordance with a regular roster. The *tals* generally divide the water of the *kandi* in accordance with their shares for the whole time that the water is flowing. If owing to drought the supply is short, two *tals* sometimes find it more economical to combine and to take the whole supply for so many hours each. When the supply of water is abundant, the arrangements for its division fall into abeyance, every one taking as much as he wants.

Character of the proprietary body in Bangash villages.

186. The proprietary body in the Bangash tract as a rule consists mainly of Bangashes belonging to the section of the tribe to which the village lands were originally allotted. A few outsiders will be associated belonging to other Bangash sections whose rights have been acquired by purchase or by their having been jointly assessed in the payment of fines put on the village in the old pre-annexation days.

These fines, known as *tawán*, included the revenue assessment of those days, which was very irregularly collected. As a rule it was allowed to fall into arrears for some years, and would then be realized by force, along with an additional fine, the whole being comprehended under the term *tawán* In the old established Bangash villages there are very few proprietors belonging to alien tribes, such as Afridís, Zaimushts, Orakzais, and Khattaks.

Saiads own a good deal of land and to a less extent Shekhs and Koreshis, Hindus own very little land, and that as a rule in the neighbourhood of Kohat and Hangu.

Natural tendency to a pattidari tenure in irrigated villages.

In these Bangash villages the tenure seems originally to have been communal. As the cultivated lands were divided the tenure became imperfect pattidari, the waste being still held in common. In most of these villages the cultivation is mainly *abi*, and as the water is owned on shares, this tends to keep up the pattidari form of tenure, the revenue being frequently paid,—not on the area held by each proprietor, but on the share in the village that he is supposed to hold. In many villages the zemindars have now elected to pay the revenue not on shares, but on the area actually owned, thus changing the tenure from pattidari to bhyachára.

Barani lands generally acquired irrespective of shares.

While *abi* land is generally held on shares, the proprietorship of barani land has generally been acquired by breaking up waste, and actual holdings in no way correspond with the shares on which the village is professedly held. The area capable of barani cultivation being generally large, while the people were few, each

took what he wanted. In the absence of measurements, however, the revenue was paid on the old shares, so that a man holding very little land might have to pay as much as another who held a great deal. The revenue on these barani lands has now almost universally been distributed by acreage rates based on the quality of the land.

Awán and Niazi villages.

187. In the Awán and Niazi tract lying along the south of the Kohat tashil, the *abi* lands are held on shares, the barani lands being held according to possession, the tenure in this way being mixed pattidari and bhyachára.

Khattak tracts.

As regards the Khattak tracts in Zira and Patiala the revenue used to be paid on shares. Cultivation was barani and land abundant. Shares and possession in consequence never corresponded.

The revenue has now been assessed on the actual area held and the tenure has become bhyachára.

The Niláb tappa.

188. The Niláb villages up to the present Settlement paid revenue in kind to the jagirdar. The right of the village communities to be considered proprietors of their lands was contested by the jagirdar, but eventually allowed by the Settlement Officer.

In many of these villages the people were the original Khattak owners, with as good a claim to proprietary right as in any other part of the Khattak country.

Towards the Indus there was a large Awán element and a considerable proportion of the cultivators had no claim to be treated as owners. These were recorded as tenants-at-will or sometimes as occupancy tenants, and as regards them the old battai arrangements were continued. In consideration of the length of time that the battai system had been in force and the semi-proprietary position that the jagirdar had held, he was made superior proprietor of the tappa, and allowed a percentage of 10 per cent. on the revenue paid on holdings, the owners of which had been given a cash assessment. The latter were recorded as inferior proprietors (Adna Maliks). Certain privileged classes, related to the Khán's family, pay a somewhat lighter rate of málikána (5 per cent.)

Excluding mafis the revenue of this tappa is now Rs. 1,714. Lands assessed at Rs. 1,067 have been recorded as the property of the holders, while lands assessed at Rs 647 pay battai to the jagirdar. The tenure in all these villages is now bhyachára.

Shakardarra.

189. Among the Ságri Khattaks of Shakardarra the tenure from the first seems to have been pure bhyachára. The country being rough and broken each family or group of families acquired the land round the spot, where they happened to settle, till all the arable lands had been appropriated. As a rule men belonging to the same section of the tribe settled near one another, but there seems to have been no attempt at a regular partition.

Statement showing village tenures classified.

190. The following statement shows the character of the tenures in the district :—

Statement showing the tenure on which estates (mauzas) are held.

Name of tahsil	Held by a single proprietor.	Held in common.	Perfect pattidari.	Imperfect pattidari.	Imperfect bhyachára.	Mixed pattidari & bhyachára.	Total.
Kohat ...	16	3	1	37	30	22	109
Hangu ...	9	1	...	10	1	16	37
Total ...	25	4	1	47	31	38	146

The villages held by single proprietors are nearly all Crown property. Most of the remainder were also Crown property, but the rights of Government have been granted away.

General absence of taluqdari, and superior proprietary tenure.

191. No claims to a talukdari or superior proprietary status were admitted at this Settlement except in the case of the Nilab tappa already mentioned, where for special reasons such a tenure was created in favour of the jagirdar.

The double tenure (Ala and Adna Malkiyat) found in many parts of the Punjab, has never been developed in this district.

Tenants; their numbers.

192. As regards tenants, in the portion of the district that has come under Regular Settlement, there are 6,892 tenants' holdings comprising an area of 36,521 acres. Tenants-at-will furnish three-fourths of the total number.

Proportion paying in cash and kind.

The holders of 1,942 holdings pay in cash, the remainder, or 4,950, pay in kind.

Cash paying tenants.

1. Tawáni tenants.

Cash rents are not indigenous to the district, except where a tenant has been associated on equal terms to assist in the payment of the revenue. Such tenants are called *tawáni*, and pay at revenue-rates only. They are the *kamsayas* or dependents of the proprietor, but the latter gets no rent from them beyond the bare revenue, assessed at the same rates as on his own private cultivation. These *tawánis* have generally at this Settlement been given occupancy rights, but a large number are tenants-at-will. When the proprietors' family increases, and can manage to cultivate the whole land without assistance, such tenants are sometimes ousted. I have had two or three cases before me since the Settlement of claims for ejectment of *tawáni* tenants, but none for enhancement of rent. This class of tenant is nearly restricted to Samilzai and parts of the Hangu tahsil.

The other classes of cash paying tenants, *viz.*, those paying revenue *plus* málikána, and those paying consolidated cash rents, are to a great extent of our own creation. The first are restricted to the Hangu tahsil. They are the tenants of *sirkari* villages in the Hangu Estate. There were several small hamlets in which the cultivating communities had hitherto enjoyed the lease. In resettling these villages part of the demand was shown as rent.

2. Tenants paying revenue plus malikána.

The tenants paying consolidated cash rents also belong for the most part to the Hangu tahsil. These are the occupants of a number of small hamlets or *bandas* occupied mainly by Orakzai settlers. Most of these are of recent origin and the occupants commonly tenants-at-will. There is generally a small lump sum assessment on each hamlet, which is paid as a consolidated rent to the manza proprietors. The tenants arrange among themselves for the collection of this rent. Three of the Hangu *sirkari bandas* come under this second category.

3. Tenants paying consolidated cash rents.

193. As regards tenants paying in kind, the great bulk are tenants-at-will. There is no old established custom in this district under which occupancy rights are acquired by the breaking up of waste lands. Out of 655 holdings of occupancy tenants nearly half come from the Nilab tappa, and consist of the class who were considered not to have quite a good enough claim for the award of inferior proprietary rights. In other parts they have generally obtained occupancy rights on special grounds.

Tenants paying in kind.

The usual rates paid by tenants are half of the produce for abi lands and a quarter for *barani* lands. Higher, lower, and intermediate rates are taken in accordance with private agreement.

Rates of produce rents.

Nimkarawal is the common epithet by which such tenants are known. The tenant supplies his own *seed* and oxen and the proprietor has nothing to do but take his rent and pay the revenue and Government cesses.

Nimkarawal.

The kamiána items are paid by the proprietor and tenant in proportion to their shares of the produce, *i.e.*, they are deducted before the crop is divided. The dues thus paid in common are those of the blacksmith and carpenter; of the *Mosalli*, who sifts the refuse portion of the grain heap; of the *Rakha*, who watches the crops; and of the *Dharwái*, who weighs and divides them. As a rule a Dharwái is not kept up except in villages held in farm by lessees. Small proprietors themselves arrange for dividing the crops of their tenants. A statement showing the average rate of kamins' fees will be found in para. 839.

It is not the general custom in this district to make use of farm laborers. If a man cannot cultivate his own land he gives it to a tenant. The commonest arrangement is for the proprietor to supply plough and seed, and to

Charikárs.

give the cultivator a share of the produce. This on *abi* lands is a fourth. Tenants of this description are known by the name of *chárikár* or *sharík, i.e.,* a man who shares.

Sharík.

In the Census returns tenants are classified as hális and chárikárs. The term háli is not used in the district, and as far as I can ascertain háli is only the Panjabi translation of chárikár and both should have been shown together.

Classification of tenants.

194. Appendix VII. shows in detail the different classes of tenants and the rents paid by each.

CUSTOM *RE* OUSTING TENANTS.

Ordinary tenants-at-will can be ousted either after the rabi or after the kharif harvest.

195. In this district the great majority of tenants-at-will pay a share of the produce as rent. According to local custom such tenants can be ousted either after the rabi or after the kharif harvest as soon as the crop has been removed. The tenant, however, must be warned before he ploughs the land for the next harvest. If allowed to plough the land, he is entitled to retain it for another harvest.

Compensation for manure.

196. Irrigated lands are heavily manured at the commencement of the rabi, generally when the young corn is beginning to sprout. The benefit of this manuring extends to the next kharif. If a tenant, therefore, is ousted after the rabi, he is entitled to compensation, and is allowed sometimes the full value of the manure originally put on the land, sometimes only half the value, on the theory in the latter case that half the benefit of the manure has gone to the rabi crop, which the tenant has already gathered in.

No special compensation allowed for breaking up waste.

197. A tenant who has broken up waste, gets no compensation when ousted. Some waste land can be cultivated at once without trouble. Where, however, the ground has to be levelled, jungle rooted up, or for other reasons the land cannot be brought under the plough without expense and trouble to the cultivator, then the proprietor always makes a special agreement with him granting him the land free or at light rates for two or three years, on the expiration of which he has no further claim to compensation of any sort, and can be ousted like any other tenant-at-will.

GRAZING RIGHTS AND CUSTOMS RELATING TO THE PRODUCTS OF WASTE LANDS.

Rights in the waste originally of little value.

198. In wild thinly peopled tracts grazing rights and rights connected with the products of waste lands are of comparatively little value. Such rights as population increases gradually become more

clearly defined not without much quarrelling and heartburning in the interval.

Boundaries in waste lands clearly defined for the first time during the Settlement.

199. Till the recent Settlement village boundaries in waste lands had never been clearly defined. As a rule the different villages are separated by ranges of hills; the water-shed of which is the usual line of demarcation.

The effect of this.

At Settlement all boundaries were clearly laid down and clauses were generally inserted in the Wajibul-urz to the effect that the people of adjoining villages grazed in one another's lands on a give-and-take system, it being optional with any one of them to put an end at any time to the arrangement. The villages so grazing were specified in each Wajibul-urz by name. Practically there had been no such rule previously in force. Not only contiguous villages, but many some distance off, and with no grazing lands of their own, had often been in the habit of grazing in the limits of some village in possession of grazing lands in excess of its own requirements. As a rule in seasons, when grass is at all scarce, the proprietors of no village will allow the people of other villages to graze within their limits if they can possibly help it. The Settlement has greatly strengthened the position of those, who, possessing abundant grazing lands of their own, had previously attempted to assert a right to exclude outside cattle. In some parts of the district, such as the Kachai Wám, the jungle now included in village boundaries had been the grazing ground of the country side. Boundaries had, perhaps, previously existed, but they only limited the right of cultivation as between adjoining villages, and did not practically affect the waste.

Grazing disputes and rights of user.

200. Grazing disputes are now of constant occurrence, not only between our own villages, but between these and the adjoining trans-border tribes. The tendency is towards a stricter and stricter definition of rights. In a few years no village will be able to graze in the lands of another without the express permission of the proprietors, unless they have succeeded in establishing a legal claim to a right of user. In one or two cases that have come before me such a right has been established, though not recorded in the Settlement record. The extent of the waste lands included within their boundaries was hardly taken into account at all in assessing the different villages at Settlement. There are many villages with small areas and rich lands. The cultivation of these depends on the manure obtained from large herds of cattle; but in the absence of sufficient grazing lands belonging to the village, these must necessarily be fed, as they have been from time immemorial, on grazing lands included within the boundaries of other villages. To deprive such villages of their old grazing rights would ruin them.

Right of cutting fuel.

201. The custom as to cutting fuel is also in a transition state. The Kohat hills used to be covered with low jungle, and the supply of fuel was so abundant that any one was allowed to take what he wanted. The hills near the

town of Kohat are now almost completely denuded, and it is only towards Miranzai that the bush begins to re-appear. The villages near Kohat are now beginning to protest against fuel being cut within their limits by outsiders, and the people of Miranzai similarly object to the damage caused by roving Wazíris and Ghalzais.

Mazrai or dwarf-palm.

Its great value.

202. Another valuable product is dwarf palm or mazrai. Mazrai is used for making the grass shoes commonly worn in the district and also for making ropes. The latter are used by the zemindars to a very large extent in the autumn, when ropes are stretched across the bajra fields to frighten away birds. A variety of domestic articles are made of mazrai. The salt exported from the mines is all carried in mazrai nets. Mazrai makes capital matting. In this district "munj," so much used in the Punjab, is not procurable, and mazrai takes its place. Not only is the district demand very great, but of late years, since the construction of the Railway to Khushalgarh, there has been a great export to Rawal Pindi. In consequence mazrai in the more accessible parts of the district is beginning to disappear. It used to grow luxuriantly on the Kharmatu and Jarma Maira south of Kohat; wanton cutting, however, added to promiscuous cattle-grazing, and the increase of cultivation has nearly destroyed it. Outsiders hack it down anyhow, destroying the top of the plant instead of merely removing the full grown leaves from the sides. The cattle then come and eat up any struggling shoots that may again break out. There is no mazrai now in these villages worth cutting, and the people have to go farther west. The same destructive process was extending to the mazrai tracts in Samilzai and along the southern edge of the Hangu tahsil. In the greater part of the Khattak country there is no mazrai. The people can only procure it from the valleys north and north-west of Teri, and the demand from this direction, though not as great as that from Kohat and Rawul Pandi, is still very considerable and would soon denude every village in that direction as far as the Miranzai valley above Hangu, where the supply is still very large, the country being often covered with it for miles. This part of the district being more remote has hardly suffered at all.

Falling off in the supply owing to wanton destruction.

Till quite recently every one, whether a resident or an outsider, seems to have enjoyed a promiscuous right of cutting mazrai, which the villagers could do very little to stop.

Rules for preservation of mazrai.

I discussed the question last year (1882) with the tahsildárs of Kohat and Hangu and with the leading lambardars of the mazrai tracts, when the following rules were agreed to :—

Mazrai was not to be cut between April and September inclusive, except by the resident villagers for their own immediate wants. This is the growing season. During the rest of the year no mazrai was to be cut less than two feet long.

Outsiders were not for the future to cut mazrai indiscriminately, but were to be restricted to tracts where it was abundant, and could be cut without fear of permanently diminishing the supply. In villages where the plant had suffered from over-cutting, outsiders were to be excluded altogether. Outsiders cutting mazrai within village boundaries were to pay four annas a bullock load to the proprietors; collection to be made by the lambardárs and realizations to be credited to the village Malba Fund. The object of this provision was to give the people a direct interest in preserving mazrai. Provision was also made for fining persons guilty of a breach of these rules; such fines to go to the village Malba Fund.

Their expected effect.

Rules of this sort are seldom very strictly observed. I hope, however, that they will have the effect of at any rate postponing the extermination of this most useful plant. The people are ready enough to exclude outsiders, and the lambardárs are only too eager to make an income by the sale of mazrai, but whether they will themselves abstain from promiscuous and excessive lopping is not so certain. A supply of mazrai, however, is so indispensable for their own requirements and the price of mazrai is so certain to rise that villages failing to take advantage of these rules are certain before long to suffer the greatest inconvenience from their neglect. They will have to substitute leathern sandals for the chapplies, which they now wear, and it will be still more expensive to get a substitute for mazrai ropes.

BREAKING UP OF WASTE LANDS FOR CULTIVATION.

Cultivation of waste lands.

203. In this district there has never been any recognized custom by which proprietary or occupancy rights in land were acquired by breaking up waste lands.

Such rights may have been acquired in this way, when followed by long continued possession; but this has been owing to accidental circumstances. As a rule a cultivator breaking up waste has to make special arrangements with the proprietor who generally promises to let him hold the land rent free for the first two or three years or at most for four years. After this he is liable to be rackrented or ousted like any other tenant-at-will. The same system applies to the common lands of a village. The lambardárs make arrangements with the cultivators on behalf of the community generally, on whom the conditions fixed by the lambardárs are binding. No sharer is allowed to occupy waste and acquire occupancy rights at the expense of the other proprietors. He is not allowed to do this even to the extent of his own share, till the common lands have been regularly divided.

As the local custom is entirely opposed to the growth of occupancy rights of any sort, disputes regarding the right of breaking up waste and claims to newly broken up lands are exceedingly rare.

GOVERNMENT RAKH LANDS.

204. The Borakka tract near Mir Khweli, a small military grass rakh near Bahadar kot, and the Khwarra and Zira jangles are the only Government Rakh lands in the district.

THE BORAKKA.

205. The term Borakka was originally applied to the whole of the waste mountain tract lying round the hill of Mir Khweli. A good deal of the Borakka has now been included within the boundaries of the adjoining villages of Ibrahimzai, Surgul, and Samari. The portion now reserved as Government rakh consists of the upper end of the valley lying north of Mir Khweli up to the crest of the surrounding hills, thus including the top of Mir Khweli itself. It contains some capital grazing lands and the people about Kohat depend on it to a great extent for their supply of grass.

The lower lands in the valley are held in lease under Government by Mian Umr Shah, who has founded a small village. The upper portion is uninhabited in the summer, but in the winter becomes a favorite encamping ground of the Ghalzais and Tirahis whose kirries fringe the skirts of the hills. The Ghalzais live in camel-hair tents. They leave their families here with their flocks while the men go away with their kafilas of camels for purposes of trade, generally to the salt mines. The Tiráhis are mostly Malikdin Khels and Tiráh Jawakis. They live in rough huts and sheds which are repaired each year. They own very little cattle except a few pack-oxen and make their livelihood by cutting grass, which they sell at Kohat. The Ghalzais usually number about 150 households. The Tiráhis are not so numerous.

The Ghalzais pay a grazing tax of Rs. 5 per 100 sheep and 8 annas for a full grown and 4 annas for a young camel, which is collected through the tahsildár. A few men are entertained each season for the purpose of levying these dues. Five per cent. on the collections is paid to the Ghalzai maliks.

The average income for the last five years, 1878-79 to 1882-83, has been Rs. 393. No one else pays anything whether Tiráhis or residents of the district.

The whole area of the Borakka belonging to Government amounts to 17,330 acres, of which 3,025 acres are leased, and the remainder, or 14,305 acres, retained as rakh.

THE MILITARY GRASS RAKH.

206. This is a small tract of 51 acres, which is divided between the cavalry and artillery of the Kohat garrison. The amount of grass obtained from it is insignificant compared with their requirements. The rakh is included within the area of mauza Khurd. It was probably used as a grass preserve previous to annexation, and seems to have been taken possession of without any claims to compensation being put forward. In 1866 it was measured up and the area was then recorded as 119 jaribs, which seems subsequently to have slightly decreased.

THE KHWARRA AND ZIRA JUNGLES.

207. An account of the physical features of this tract is given in the geographical account of the district (paragraph 37).

Arrangements made in 1854.

When Afzal Khán was deprived of the mangement of his jagir in 1854, a Summary Settlement of these tappas was effected. In addition to the land-revenue the villages had to pay a fixed sum as tirni, which covered the grazing of their own cattle. A system was at the same time introduced by which outsiders were made to pay grazing fees, and a tax was levied on fuel cut and charcoal manufactured in these jungles. In 1857 Colonel Edwardes, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, drew up a set of conservancy rules. He also arranged that 50 per cent. of the rakh income should go to the maliks of the tract, the remainder being divided half and half between the Government and Afzal Khán in the same way as the ordinary revenue of the jagir. These inam arrangements, however, do not seem to have been acted on, the percentages allowed to the maliks being much reduced and some of them being paid out of the whole income and some only from the Government half share.

Revised arrangements in 1857.

Division of the income.

The actual division of the income was as follows :—

Government	36¾ per cent.
Afzal Khán	40⅝ „
Murtaza Khán (Naib)	8⅛ „
Mían Ayan Shah	2 „
Other Maliks	12¼ „
	100

There was no forest establishment, the dues being collected by the police.

208. This state of thing remained in force till 1867, when Lieutenant Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, took up the question and applied for a district conservancy establishment and also proposed alterations in the distribution of the rakh income. After a long desultory correspondence the Government of India in 1871* finally sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 145 the following establishment which has not since been altered :—

Conservancy establishment sanctioned in 1871.

	Rs.
1 Superintendent	30
1 Munshi	15
20 Rangers @ Rs. 5	100
	145

209. The grazing of Commissariat camels was long a subject of dispute. The Commissariat Department expected that these camels

* No. 370 of 23rd October 1871.

should be allowed to graze free of charge, the district officer guaranteeing their safety from hill thieves. Eventually in 1874* it was decided that Commissariat camels should pay a grazing fee of 4 annas a month per camel, and that the chaudhris should themselves arrange for protecting their camels or else pay an additional fee for the requisite guard. The fee now charged is 4 annas a camel per mensem, *i.e.*, one man on Rs. 5 for every 20 camels, making the total payment 8 annas a month. Half rates are charged for 15 days or less.

Commissariat camels.

210. Leaving Commissariat camels, the ordinary grazing rates now charged are as follows :—

Tax on other cattle.

Camels	Rs.	2-4	per annum.
Buffaloes and horses	,,	2-8	,,
Bullocks, &c.	,,	1-8	,,
Sheep and goats	,,	2 annas	,,

Village residents pay nothing for their cattle beyond the fixed tirni assessed on their villages. These are the rates for outsiders.

Shinwari graziers pay the following special rates for the season of six months :—

1 large camel	As.	8
1 small do	,,	5-4

Sheep and goats, Rs. 5-4 per hundred.

Tax on firewood, charcoal and grass.

The following rates are charged for firewood, charcoal and grass :—

Charcoal	4 annas	a camel load.
Firewood	2 ,,	do.
Grass	4 ,,	do.

Residents pay half rates.

Residents of the Khwarra and Zira villages pay half the above rates. They pay nothing for grass or firewood taken for their own use and not to sell. The charge for an ox load is half that for a camel load.

Grant of a fixed allowance to Afzal Khán.

211. As regards the percentages paid from the rakh income, it was finally settled in 1873† that instead of a half share of the net receipts Afzal Khán should get a fixed allowance of Rs. 395 a year. This represented his average receipts for nine years up to 1871.

Revised percentages to Maliks.

The other percentages were simplified and slightly reduced in amount, *viz.* :—

Biland Khán (nephew of Murtaza Khán)	7	per cent.
Ayan Shah	2	,,
Six selected maliks ... ... $\frac{1}{5}$	10	,,
Lumberdárs ... ... $\frac{1}{5}$		
Zemindars ... ... $\frac{3}{5}$		

* *Vide* correspondence accompanying Government Punjab No. 854, of 15th May 1874, to Financial Commissioner.

† *(a)* Punjab Government No. 1266 of 23rd September 1873.

The lumberdárs and zemindars of the Khwarra and Zira villages divide their four-fifths of the 10 per cent. on a recognised set of shares.

Net income from these rakhs.

The Government now takes the whole receipts less a fixed payment of Rs. 395 to Afzal Khán and allowances amounting to 19 per cent. The Government has to pay out of the balance the cost of the rakh establishment which is Rs. 1,740 a year.

212. The following has been the average income from these rakhs since 1858 :—

Name of year.	Gross income.	Inams, &c	Establishment	Net income to Government per annum.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1858-59 to 1864-65.	1,749	1,106	...	643	
1865-66 to 1870-71.	Not procurable.				
1872-73 to 1880-81.	2,983	1,094	1,740	149	
1881-82 ...	3,597	1,148	1,740	709	The demand for fuel has greatly increased of late owing to the opening up of railways to Peshawar and Khushalgarh.
1882-83 ...	4,286	1,342	1,740	1,204	

The fuel and charcoal trades.

213. The people of the Khwarra depend for their livelihood mainly on the fuel and charcoal obtained from the rakhs. The neighbouring Hasan Khels are also extensively engaged in this trade.

Question of proprietary rights in these lands.

The question of proprietary rights in these rakh lands was the subject of a lengthy correspondence during the Settlement. When measurements were effected the villagers claimed the whole as their property, dividing it all between the different mauzas in accordance with what they said were their old boundaries. The Settlement Officer was of opinion that Government could not claim any exclusive right to these jungles, but might take up excess waste in each village. The Settlement Officer also mooted the question of the share of the income to which Afzal Khán was entitled. The Financial Commissioner, Mr. Ouseley, considered that the villagers had no strong claim. Their boundaries were more or less imaginary. The old jagirdárs used to exercise semi-proprietary rights in these jungle tracts, which had now lapsed to Government. The zemindars apparently were entitled to nothing more than to graze their cattle, to cut fuel, and to a limited extent to break up land for cultivation.

The Punjab Government* decided that the Government and the zemindars had joint rights in the waste, which at the time it was undesirable to separate. As regards Afzal Khán the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the allowance of Rs. 395 from the rakh income was entirely distinct from the jagir originally granted to Afzal Khán and saw no reason to reconsider the arrangements sanctioned in 1873.

Decided that Government and the zemindars had concurrent rights in the waste.

214. The result of the orders finally passed with regard to the jungle lands included within the boundaries of the Khwarra and Zira villages was as follows:—

Allowance to Afzal Khán confirmed.

In the villages of Shekh Allahdad and Khwaza Khel the Government renounced all claim to proprietary rights in the waste in favor of the zemindars. In all the other villages the following stipulations were inserted in the Settlement administration paper.

Villages exempted from the rakh rules.

1. With the exception of the lands in the actual possession of the zemindars the jungle is the joint property of the zemindars and Government. The Government has the right, when it thinks fit, to allot sufficient grazing land to the zemindars and to take exclusive possession of the remainder.

Provision entered in the Settlement records *re* rights of Government and zemindars in the waste.

2. The zemindars have the right to break up new waste without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner. New cultivation is to be carefully reported year by year by the patwari, and the Deputy Commissioner will have the power to stop cultivation in parts where it would injuriously affect the Government interests in these jungles. For instance, it is undesirable to have small isolated patches of cultivation in what would otherwise be entirely waste tracts suitable for the formation of rakhs.

3. Lands broken up, but allowed to lie fallow for six years, will again be included in the village waste, the cultivator losing all claim to proprietary right.

215. The total area of the jungle tracts jointly owned by Government and the zemindars is as follows:—

	Acres.
Khwarra	70,250
Zira	27,529
TOTAL	97,779

GRAZING RIGHTS OF WAZIRIS AND OTHER TRANS-BORDER TRIBES IN THE KOHAT DISTRICT.

216. A full report on the subject of grazing rights of outsiders was submitted by Major Hastings during the course of the Settlement. This report, with the rest of the correspondence on the subject, will be found in a printed form.†

Full report furnished at Settlement.

* No. 495 of 21st March 1878, to Financial Commissioner.

† Foreign Department, October 1879, No. 3. Grazing rights of outsiders in Kohat.

Wazírí tribes that graze in the district.

The tribes to which this correspondence mainly refers are the Khujal Khel and Tázi Khel Wazírís and the Ghalzais. These Wazírí sections belong to the Ahmadzai branch of the tribe, and their homes are some distance from the district. The Kabal Khel Wazírís, who own the country towards Thal and the western portion of the Teri border, encamp during the winter months at Chappari near Dallan, and other places on the border, which the Nawáb of Teri claims to be within his territory. They do not, however, regularly enter the district, but merely hang about its outskirts.

System in force since 1856.

217. As regards the Khujal Khels and Tazi Khels, the pith of the information traceable in the office regarding their right to graze is as follows :—

Khujal Khel tirni commuted in 1866.

In 1856 Major Henderson, Deputy Commissioner, after making inquiries from Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khán regarding the rates at which he recovered from the Tazi Khels, fixed a rate known as *chel-o-yak, i.e.*, Re. 1. per forty head of the flock on sheep and 8 annas per camel as recoverable from the Khujal Khels, and the Khán of Hangu (also tahsildár) was directed soon after to fix their grazing grounds in order to prevent disputes. Tirni was realised from the Khujal Khels by enumeration at the above rates till 1866, when at their petition it was commuted to a fixed annual payment of Rs. 700. The Tazi Khels were not supposed to graze in Miranzai, but to go at once to the Teri territory, and the Nawáb as lessee took from them what he thought fit, no part of the collections going to Government. It was found, however, that many of the Tazi Khels followed the Khujal Khels into the Hangu tahsil. It was accordingly arranged that Tazi Khels grazing in Hangu should pay *chel-o-yak* at the rates originally fixed for the Khujal Khels, *i.e.*, Re. 1 for forty sheep, the amount to be fixed by an annual enumeration. Nothing was charged on Tazi Khel camels. These arrangements were found in force at Settlement and were then continued without alteration.

Inams paid from the grazing tax paid by the Khujal Kels.

The following payments, in accordance with previous custom, are made out of the Rs. 700 paid by the Khujal Khels.

Lungís of Rs. 20 each to 5 selected Khujal Khel maliks	...	100
Payments to the proprietors of the Miranzai villages in which the Wazírís graze	...	89
Allowance to Kháns of Hangu		61*
	Rs.	250
Balance to Government		450
Total		700

*Muzaffar Khán 36; sons of Muhammad Amin Khan 25.

218. The realisations by enumeration from the Tazi Khels from 1867 to 1876 averaged Rs. 76, of which Government took three-fourths and the Khan of Hangu one-fourth but the Khán realised in addition for himself forty rams valued at Rs. 120 a year, but really worth much more.

Revenue realized from the Tazi Khels.

The realisations from the Tazi Khels since Settlement (1877-1883) average Rs. 52 per annum, of which the Khán continues to take a fourth.

219. The Wazírís were desirous that their right of grazing should be regularly recorded at Settlement. The Settlement Officer was of opinion that in Upper Miranzai the Wazírís had enjoyed grazing rights previous to annexation; that in Lower Miranzai the privilege had only been exercised since our rule; but that in both an adverse right must now be considered to have been established. The Financial Commissioner, however, wrote as follows:—

Grazing rights of Wazírís how recorded at Settlement.

"It would be a mistake, both from a Settlement and from a political point of view, to admit that these tribes have an interest in the land over which they usually graze in winter, of the nature of a right of pasturage. In his opinion the servitude, to which the proprietary right of the zemindars of British territory in the villages concerned is subject, is a right of Government to allow outsiders to graze over the waste lands of such villages and to collect tirni or grazing dues on account of such grazing."

Mr. Lyall considered that it would be unnecessary to make hard-and-fast rules regarding these grazing customs for term of Settlement, as the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner would have full power to make from time to time all the necessary arrangements for the exercise of grazing and for its due restraint.

In the same way Mr. Lyall considered that the existing arrangement granting a share of the collections to maliks and others should be considered as temporary. The correspondence took place during the time of the Afghan war when it was considered undesirable to introduce many changes, which were left to a more convenient season.

The Financial Commissioner's views were thoroughly approved of by the Punjab Government, and entries were accordingly made in the administration papers of the villages affected, acknowledging that Wazírís and Ghalzais, as the case might be, enjoyed rights of grazing during certain seasons under the orders of Government.

220. The orders regarding Wazírí grazing, which were in force when Major Hastings wrote in 1877 and which are still acted on, are as follows:—

The Wazírís are forbidden to enter the district till 15th November. The object of the order is to keep them out of the district till the kharif crops have been cut and garnered. This is a difficult order to carry out, as the departure of the Wazírís from their own country depends a good deal on the character of the season, and owing

Existing custom as regards Waizrí grazing.

to their feuds with the Túris they find it dangerous, when they have once come down from their hills, to remain on the west bank of the Kuram. They generally try to avoid the order, and if excluded from British territory they encamp in the Palosin tract just beyond our border in the boundaries of the Zaimusht villages of Dolragha and Adhmela. The Zaimushts are not eager for their company, but are helpless in the matter, the Wazírís being too strong for them. Even here the Wazírís are liable to be raided on by the Túris, though the district officers have always discouraged raids on this side of the Kuram as likely to disturb the peace of the border, even though they may not occur actually within British territory, and the fact that Dolragha and Adhmela pay *nazzarana* to our Government gives a ground for interference. Palosin is, as its name implies, a waste tract more or less covered with Palosi or "Phula" jungle. It is a good grazing ground. The boundary between the independent Zaimusht territory and Darsamand runs through Palosin, the greater portion lying within the limits of the latter. Both the Tazi Khel and Khujal Khel Wazírís are entitled to graze in British Palosin for the first ten days after their arrival in the district. The Tazi Khels are then expected to go off to the Teri tahsil. They like to delay, however, in Miranzai, and many of them if permitted would stop there altogether. It has always been their custom to send a jirga to Nawáb Khwája Muhammad Khán to get permission to enter his country. The Khattaks of these parts are as reluctant to receive these Wazírí visitors as the Bangashes of Miranzai, and these formalities are often an excuse for delay, the result being that the Khattaks are relieved at the expense of the Miranzai villages. Major Hastings writes:—"The Tazi Khels, whose grazing grounds are in the Khattak hills, should leave Bar Miranzai without delay and reach their grazing ground as soon as possible instead of spending six weeks or more *en route*. They should not even be allowed the option to graze in Bar Miranzai, as their grazing grounds are in the Khattak hills." Again he writes that "Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khán should be compelled to take his proper share of the grazing liability." Strict orders have of late years been issued to Usman Khan of Gaudiaor to see that these rules are observed.

Necessity for compelling the Tazi Khels to graze in the Teri tahsil.

The Khujalkhel Wazírís are allowed to graze in all the villages west of Hangu except Kahi,* and also Ibrahimzai, Raisan, Jabbi and Samari. There are recognised places where they are expected to encamp. Each village has Rakhs or grass preserves which at certain seasons are closed to cattle, and from these the Wazírís are excluded. Elsewhere they graze freely.

Khujal Khel grazing grounds.

The Tazi Khels graze in Karbogha and in the north-western portion of the Teri tahsil.

* Kahi has always been exempted on the ground of an old blood feud with the Waziris.

In March both Tazi Khels and Khujal Khels again collect in Palosin, preparatory to leaving the district. They are not allowed to stay later than 31st March. The object is to get them to leave before the rabi crops are sufficiently high to be much damaged by cattle trespass. It is, however, as difficult to get rid of them at the end as it is to keep them out at the beginning of the season.

These tribes must leave the district by 31st March.

221. In 1879 Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, estimated the number of the Wazírís and their cattle as follows :—

Estimate of the numbers of these Waziris and their cattle.

Tribe.	Tents (*kezdis*)	Men.	Camels.	Sheep & goats.
Khujalkhels	600	1,000	300	15,000
Tazikhels	700	1,200	400	20,000
Total	1,300	2,200	700	35,000

222. The Ghalzais who visit the district belong to the Malla Khel, Khojak, Taghar and Mandizai sections. They arrive in November and remain till the beginning of the hot season. They come straight down to Lower Miranzai and usually graze in the Borakka which is a Government rakh and also in Ibrahimzai, Jabbi, Samari and other neighbouring villages. In Kuz Miranzai they pay Re. 1 for every forty head of sheep, 8 annas for a large and 4 annas for a small camel. The average realizations from the Ghalzais in Kuz Miranzai for the last six years amount to Rs. 300. The Government takes the whole; the Khán of Hangu takes in addition for himself one ram or goat per flock.

The Ghalzais. Their grazing grounds.

Rates paid by them.

The average realisations in the Borakka amount to Rs. 393, of which the maliks get 5 per cent.

223. Besides the Wazírís and the Ghalzais the district is visited by bands of Shinwari shepherds. They graze principally in the Khwarra and in Lower Baizai.

Shinwari Graziers.

The Afrídí and Orakzai tribes along the border generally graze to some extent within the boundaries of the adjoining British villages on a give-and-take system. In the parts of the district on the roads to or in the neighbourhood of the salt mines, the camels and oxen of Afrídís, Pawindahs and other traders graze freely. As a rule camels are very little interfered with any where, and Afrídí camels are taken in the summer months to the Kachai Wám and other parts of the district without being made to pay anything.

Afridis and Orakzais.

The Ali Khels and to a less extent some of the other clans of the Western Orakzais move down into the district during the winter settling in Western Miranzai and in the Teri Darra. They pay nothing to Government, but generally give Re. 1 and a seer of ghi per household to the villagers in whose lands they graze.

Orakzais who settle in the district during the winter.

Irregular payments taken from these nomad tribes.

I have stated as far as can be ascertained the regular payments made by these trans-border tribes. A good deal more, however, is no doubt taken from them in the shape of fines and presents. The Khán of Hangu in particular has always tried as far as possible to conceal what he takes. The Wazírís and Ghalzais as outsiders, and objected to by the people of the country, find it their interest to propitiate him with presents. In the same way such presents are made occasionally to influential Maliks. The villagers realise fines for cattle trespassing on the cultivated lands or grass preserves. Every year the difficulties of these nomads increase, and I am told that some of the Khujal Khel sections have of late years ceased to visit the district and have permanently settled down in their own country.

THE HANGU PROPERTY.

Printed correspondence re Hangu property.

224. The greater portion of the correspondence regarding the Hangu property will be found in the office in a printed form. A summary of the case, however, will not be out of place in this report.

Claims of Muzaffar Khán tahsildár to certain property and rights as attached to the Khánship.

At Settlement, Muzaffar Khán, tahsildar of Hangu, claimed as Khán the proprietary right in manza Hangu and several adjoining villages. He also claimed a variety of rights in almost every village in Lower Miranzai, on the ground that they were attached to the Khánship.

These rights were as follows :—

1.—For the Khán's servants, Khazanchi Rs. 2.
" " Faujdár " 2.
" " Nazir " 2.
" " Kotwal Re. 1.

2.—A certain quantity of grass and wood if required without payment.

3.—The right to send a certain number of horses to stand in a village at the expense of the proprietors.

4.—Forced labor if required.

Report by Major Hastings and Major Plowden.

225. On the 15th October 1877, Major Hastings submitted a report on these claims, and another full report was at the same time submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Plowden.

Former position of the Khánsof Hangu.

It was ascertained that the Khánsof Hangu, up to Muhammad Azam Khán's time had always held the farms and had the general management in both Upper and Lower Miranzai, enjoying cash mawajibs and jagirs. During the Barakzai time their position was much altered and they became mere farmers, being occasionally ousted altogether for a time. Coke gave the lease of Hangu to the Chief Ghulám Haidar Khán. Some of the attached hamlets were also

included in his lease. Others were farmed to the cultivators. When Ghulám Haidar died, the farm of Hangu was given for two years to a Hindu, the occupants having refused to engage. Ghulám Haidar's eldest son Allahyar Khán, then a young lad, was at the same time appointed Khán in his father's place, though he has never enjoyed the privileges or position of Khán. In 1855, his uncle, Muzaffar Khán was made tahsildár and given the lease of Hangu and of three or four of the attached hamlets, which he held till the Settlement. With a few unimportant exceptions Muzaffar Khan had realised revenue in kind at the usual battai rates (½ abi and ¼ barani).

Lease given to Muzaffar Khán.

The position of Muzaffar Khán being that of a tahsildár and farmer, the real Khán being his nephew Allahyar, his claim to proprietary and other rights on the ground that they had always been attached to the Khánship, necessarily fell through. Nor was Allahyar Khán considered to have any claim to these rights. It was decided, therefore, that all the lands including the attached hamlets, in which the occupants were not considered entitled to proprietary rights, should be treated as *Sirkari* or *Crown* lands.

Muzaffar Khán not being Khán of Hangu had no valid claim.

As regards *Hangu Khás*, Major Hastings made detailed proposals for granting proprietary rights in their holdings to certain classes of the community, which were approved of by the Government and finally given effect to in 1881.

Major Hastings' proposals, which were generally approved.

Muzaffar Khán himself and the Khán Khel, or members of the chief's family, were confirmed in the possession of their actual holdings, for the most part consisting of revenue free lands.

Rights in Hangu Khás. The Khán Khel.

The other mafidars under the name of serikhors were also made proprietors of their plots.

The serikhors.

The Mardu Khels and Haji Khels representing the old tribal shareholders, who still held a moiety of the village, were granted proprietary rights in their shares or bakhras unless they specially disclaimed them. In the case of these the proprietary rights granted included a share in the Shamilat.

Descendants of the old proprietary body. Mardu Khels and Haji Khels.

The claims of the other occupants (Pathans not belonging to the old proprietary body, weavers, carpenters, Awáns, &c.,) were disallowed, but most of them were made occupancy tenants paying rent in kind as before.

Claims of remaining classes to proprietary rights disallowed.

226. Wherever proprietary rights were allowed, the holder was given a cash Settlement. The remaining lands were recorded as Crown property. The lease of the Crown lands, with the right of collecting the kind rents from the cultivators, was continued to Muzaffar Khán, on condition of paying the recoverable revenue only (*i. e.*, Muzaffar Khán was to get the benefit of the fron-

Crown lands leased on favorable terms to Muzaffar Khán during pleasure of Government.

tier remission on the Crown lands.) Government reserved the right to cancel this lease at any time in favor of the occupants.

The attached hamlets.

As regards the attached hamlets, in the following :—

Haji Khel, Mardu Khel, Chappar, Surki Pahla.

The occupants, who had for long paid cash revenue, were recorded as occupancy tenants paying the full revenue *plus* 10 per cent. malikana. These four hamlets were declared to be Crown property, but were leased to Muzaffar Khán on the same terms as the lands in *Hangu Khás.* Muzaffar Khán gets the frontier remission and the cash malikana paying only the recoverable revenue. Similar arrangements were made for the Malla Khel hamlets of Wrasta, Tamis and Shináwari included in manza Hangu, the holders of which are occupancy tenants paying full revenue *plus* 10 per cent. malikana.

In Kach, Khalifa and Lakhti the proprietary right for special reasons was awarded to Muzaffar Khán, who takes rents in kind; in Karsha it was awarded to the sons of Muhammad Amin Khán and in Zánki to Muhammad Afzal Khán.

Bagattu is the only Crown hamlet not yet disposed of. The occupants pay cash revenue *plus* malikana. The proposal to grant the proprietary right to Usman Khán, son of Muhammad Amin Khán is now under consideration.

Lengthy correspondence and final orders in 1881.

These results have been elaborated after an immense amount of correspondence extending from October 1877 to September 1881. The Financial Commissioner's final proposals were sanctioned by Punjab Government Orders No. 912 of 22nd August 1881. The Hangu cultivators who have been recorded as occupancy tenants and made to pay to Muzaffar Khán in kind as before, are very discontented with the arrangement. They were in hopes of getting a cash Settlement as proprietors and it would probably have caused less heartburning if Muzaffar Khán had been continued undisturbed in the lease of the whole village. These men fail to understand why any distinction should have been made between the favored classes and themselves as all have habitually paid in kind hitherto. They are very persistent in petitioning every one in authority from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, and as my successors are certain to be troubled with their grievances, I have gone into the subject at more length than would otherwise have been necessary.

Discontent of those who have been refused proprietary rights.

CROWN LANDS IN THE KOHAT DISTRICT.

227. A large number of villages in Baizai and Kuz Miranzai were recorded at this Settlement as the property of the Crown. Most of those in Kuz Miranzai are included in the Hangu property which has been separately mentioned (see paragraph 224.)

Crown lands in Hangu property separately mentioned.

Origin of Government rights in remainder.

Lands abandoned or forfeited before annexation.

As regards the remainder their origin seems to have been as follows:—Previous to annexation, owing to the internecine wars in which the Bangashes of Kohat were frequently engaged, it sometimes happened that a particular section of the tribe would be driven away or destroyed. Their vacant lands would then be given over by the Khán for the time being to some *ijáradár* (farmer), or he would perhaps arrange for their cultivation direct by tenants. In many cases this state of things resulted in the acquisition of proprietary rights by the holders. There were, however, at annexation, many estates, the holders of which had admittedly no title to the proprietary right or daftar, and these became Crown property. The Crown lands of Kharmatu and Bakizai, the two Khwaja Khidars and other villages belong to this category. Subsequent to annexation Captain Coke, who was always eager to locate new villages in uninhabited lands for protection against robbers, took possession of large tracts here and there and made them over in lease to men like Mubarak Shah and Ghulám Haidar Khán Kyani. To judge from the heavy assessments levied from the first, it would appear that these tracts could not have been waste, but the proprietors lived at a distance, generally at Kohat, and the cultivation was carried on by non-resident tenants. The new lessees were made to found hamlets and locate cultivators, and proprietary rights of all sorts had become so weak and worthless during the latter period of Barakzai rule that no objection seems to have been taken to the alienation of these lands by the old proprietors.

Land taken up by Captain Coke.

228. For many years before this Settlement was commenced, all sorts of petitions were put in for grants of portions of these Crown lands by local Kháns, retired Native Officers and others. These were postponed till the completion of the Settlement, but there was a general impression that there was any amount of land available for grant. When I came to take up the subject, however, I found that the real state of things was quite the reverse. Most of the present holders had been in possession since Captain Coke's time and could not now be ousted without great hardship. This view was accepted by Government, and as a rule the old holders have either been made proprietors, or continued in the lease for life or term of Settlement. The following orders have been passed regarding the more important properties :—

Petitions for grants of waste lands.

The orders finally passed.

Khwaja Khidar (Tahsil Hangu.)

The village has been continued to the old lessee family for term of Settlement.

Arazi Gola Nasrati and Chili Badber.

These lands, situated near Sherkot, have been granted in proprietary right to the holders, a family of Izzat Khel Pathans descended from Allahyar Khán.

Jarma.—A quarter of this village has been given to Badshah, brother of Mobarak Shah the old lessee, in full proprietary right and the lease of the remainder for his life. Saiad Ahmed Shah, son of Mobarak Shah, and other members of this family will probably be given grants of land in this village on Badshah's death.

Shahpúr ... } These villages have hitherto been held
Bamma ... } by Ghulám Haidar Khán Kyani. Bamma
Chambai ... } and Zarra Mela have now been given to him
Zarra Mela hamlet in Jarma ... } in proprietary right and the leases of Shahpúr and Chambai for his life.

Bakizai.—This mauza up to the present Settlement was held Kham tahsil (under direct management) It was granted in 1882 in proprietary right to Shahzada Sultan Jan, C. I. E., who has built a large Kot and founded a village, to which the name of Kot Sultan has very appropriately been given.

Crown lands in mauzas *Kharmatu, Khwaja Khidar* (tahsil Kohat) *Togh*, and *Gandiali.* } These lands are held in lease or jagir by the family of the late Nawáb Bahadar Sher Khán. Orders regarding them have not yet been received.



PART V.

LEADING FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT.

Leading families of the district. Additional information with regard to them given in this chapter.

229. Most of the leading families of the district have already been mentioned in the historical account of the district. In the following remarks I have noted any mention made of them in other parts of this report. I have also given particulars of any jágír grants that they may hold, and added a little information as to their existing circumstances. A large number of these families hold a territorial position, nearly the whole district being divided in accordance with their jágírs and original local jurisdictions.

Shahzada Sultan Jan, C. I. E., Ex-Asst. Commissioner.

History of the family.

230. Shahzada Sultan Jan ranks first among the district Dárbaris. He is fifth in descent from Taimur Shah. Shahzada Hashim and Shahzada Hassad, grandsons of Taimur Shah, settled at Peshawar about A. D. 1830, where Shahzada Hassad obtained a jágír of Rs. 2,300 from the Sikh Government. On the outbreak of the Second Sikh War his son Shahzada Jamhur, the father of Shahzada Sultan Jan, took the British side (see para. 98) and in November 1849 he was appointed to Kohat as an Extra Assistant. He was a man of influence and judgment and much relied on by district officers. He died in 1868.

On his death Shahzada Sultan Jan was recognized as the head of the family. From June 1860 to March 1872 he served as a tahsíldar in the districts of Peshawar and Kohat, and in April 1872 he was made Extra Assistant Commissioner, a position that he still holds. During the Afghan war he was employed in Kuram. After the Khost expedition he was left there by Sir Frederick Roberts as Governor with some Turí militia, but the troops had no sooner left than the Khostwals rose in rebellion, and a force had to be sent back to fetch away the Shahzada and his followers. After this he was employed as Assistant to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Kuram till October 1880, when he returned to Kohat.

Jágírs granted in A. D. 1881.

By Government of India No. 111E. of 24th May 1881, he was made a C. I. E. in recognition of his services, and by 1230E P., dated 13th June 1881, he was granted a further jágír of Rs. 1,000 which has been allotted in the Kohat district.

As regards the original Sikh jágír of Rs. 2,300, which is situated in the Peshawar district, it was confirmed to the family on annexation in perpetuity. At the regular Settlement the jágír was assessed at Rs. 3,315. The zemindars had previously paid in kind but were now given a cash assessment which came into force from kharíf 1873. In consideration of the loss occasioned by this change Government, by No. 383F of 27th July 1877, sanctioned an additional jágír of Rs. 685 in favor of the family. This increase has raised the amount of the old jágír to Rs. 4,000,

but the additional Rs. 685 has been allotted in the Kohat—not in the Peshawar district. Under the orders of Government the old jágír of Rs. 4,000 and the new jágír of Rs. 1,000 are to be treated as a single grant. The whole is in perpetuity and is to be continued to one direct heir of Shahzada Jamhur to be selected by the Government. The jágír is at present managed by Shahzada Sultan Jan, but nearly the whole of the income is spent in allowances to the different members. Under the terms of the new grant the Government has reserved to itself the power to require the jágírdar for the time being to make suitable allowances to the junior members of the family.

The Shahzada has several brothers, most of them being in military or police employ. He has a cousin, Shahzada Mahsud, descended from Shahzada Hashim, who is now acting Tahsíldar of Kohát.

Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhamad Khan Khattak, K.C.S.I.

231. This chief claims descent from Mallik Ako, the Akora chief. The history of the family will be found in Appendix III.—(History of the Teri Khattaks).

Khwaja Muhamad Khan, who was born in 1824, is the posthumous son of the chief Khoshal Khan. He was adopted by Musammat Farkhúnda, wife of the chief Rasul Khan, who, on the death of the latter in 1844, placed him on the vacant *gaddi*, in preference to her own son by Rasul Khan. Since then Khwaja Muhamad Khan has been chief of the Teri Khattaks. At annexation he obtained the lease of the Teri tahsíl from year to year at Rs. 31,068. In 1850 the amount was lowered to Rs. 25,000, and in 1851 he obtained a lease for five years at Rs. 20,000. In 1855 the lease was granted to him at these rates for life, and in 1858 by Government of India Orders No. 5601 of 31st December 1858, the grant was confirmed to Khwaja Muhamad Khan and to his heirs in perpetuity.

For his services during the late Afghan war the amount payable by Khwaja Muhamad Khan was reduced for his life to Rs. 18,000. No orders have been issued regarding the succession to the Teri chiefship. It will no doubt be treated similarly to the Shakardara jágír, *i.e.*, continued to a selected heir, who will be bound to make suitable provision for the junior members of the family.

In 1873 Khwaja Muhamad Khan was made a K.C.S.I. and was also given the title of Nawab. He has always been distinguished for his steady loyalty to Government. He exercises civil and criminal powers of the 2nd class within the limits of the Teri tahsíl and is his own tahsíldar. The Nawab has a large family of sons. The eldest, Mozaffar Khan, leads a retired life, but his sons (grandsons to the Nawab) have now reached manhood and appear anxious to come to the front. The second son, Muhamad Zaffar Khan, who is generally treated as the old Nawab's heir, exercises judicial powers and is his father's principal assistant in carrying on the work of the tahsíl.

Among the other sons the best known are Ghaffur Khan and Spín Khan. The latter served for some time in Kuram and also accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts to Kabul.

There are a multitude of Khánzádas in the Teri country descended from former chiefs. They are not as a rule of any mark or of rank entitling them to a chair. The Naibs of Gumbat, who are very distantly related and Zakhariah Khan of Lachi, are perhaps the most prominent among them.

Family of the Bangash Chiefs of Kohat.

232. The history of the family will be found in the account of the Baizai Bangashes, Appendix I. Bahadar Sher Khan was the leading man of the family at annexation. Coke placed him in management of the Kohát pass, and he eventually held charge not only of all the Adamkhel sections, but also of the Daulatzais, Sipaiahs and Sturikhels. As manager of the Pass he first received a grant of Rs. 100 a month, which was increased in 1858 to Rs. 200.

By Government of India No. 4656 of 4th November 1853 the village of Mir Ahmadkhel assessed at Rs. 1,000, was granted in jágír for life Rs. 900 to Bahadar Sher Khan and Rs. 100 to his brother Atta Khan. In 1858 the jágír to Bahadar Sher Khan was made up to Rs. 3,000 in perpetuity (No. 5601 of 31st December 1858) and in 1862 he was given a further increase of Rs. 350 for life (Government of India No. 68 of 31st July 1862). In 1877 he was given the title of Nawab, and he also enjoyed judicial powers. He died in August 1880. Rustam Khan, the eldest son of the deceased Nawab, has now succeeded to the jágír, though not to the charge of the pass and without the title enjoyed by his rather. He has been made an Honorary Magistrate. The jágír arrangements have not yet been finally settled.

233. Atta Khan, the brother of the deceased Nawab, was at one time Naib-Tahsíldar and afterwards Commandant of Border Police. For many years he took an important share in the pass management under Bahadar Sher Khan, and when the latter died in August 1880, Atta Khan was temporarily appointed to fill his place. He carried on the work till June 1882, when the tribes on this part of the border were placed directly under the Deputy Commissioner. The Adamkhels and adjoining tribes kept very quiet during the Afghan war and latterly assisted in supplying carriage, being attracted by the liberal rates of pay allowed by Government. In acknowledgment of his services Atta Khan was given a life jágír of Rs. 1,200,* (not yet allotted). He has also a tenth share (=Rs. 100) also for life in the village of Mir Ahmadkhel besides some mafi mills and plots. He is not now in Government employ, but has been made an Honorary Magistrate. Mention of some of the collateral members of this family will be found in Appendix I, Para. 7.

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* Government of India No. 1230 E,P. of 13th June 1881.

Family of the Khans of Hangu.

234. The history of this family is given in Appendix II. On the murder of Gholam Haidar Khán (see para. 109) he was succeeded in the tahsildári by his brother Muzaffar Khán. The title of Khán was confirmed to his son Allahyar Khán, then a minor. Allahyar Khán, however, has always remained in the background, and Muzaffar Khán has practically been Khán of Miránzai. By Government of India No. 4995 of 6th August 1859, a pension of Rs 400, formerly enjoyed by his father, was confirmed to Allahyar Khán to be permanently attached to the chiefship. Some mafi lands (assessed now at Rs. 366) were granted on similar conditions. Allahyar Khán is now Superintendent of Salt Mines, drawing a salary of Rs. 100 a month.

Muzaffar Khán, for services during the mutiny, received a jágír of Rs. 500. (Government of India No. 5601 of 31st December 1858). This is now much more valuable, being assessed at Rs. 1,564.* It is hereditary, Government having the right to select an heir.

By Government of India Orders No. 2467 of 15th October 1881 Muzaffar Khán was granted a further assignment of Rs. 1,200 and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 1,200 for life. He also enjoys the lease of the Government lands in Hangu and some adjoining villages. In the greater portion of this estate he takes rent in kind. In some of the smaller villages he gets cash málikána. The lease is a very valuable one, and is probably worth Rs. 3,000 a year. It is held during pleasure of Government and can be cancelled at any time.

Muzaffar Khán's income may therefore be roughly put as follows:—

	Rs.
Hereditary jágír	1,564
Profits from kind collections in hereditary jágír ...	1,500
Cash assignment for life	1,200
Sumptuary allowance for life	1,200
Profit from lease of Crown lands	3,000
Total...	8,464

He has in addition his pay as tahsildár Rs 250 + 25 = 275 per mensem and a small personal allowance of Rs. 60 per annum.

235. Muhamad Amin Khán, a cousin of Muzaffar Khán's, was for long Thanahdár and Political Agent of Upper Miranzai.

By Government of India No. 5601 of 31st December 1858 he was granted a jágír of Rs. 100 for life in recognition of his local services during the mutiny.

Muhamad Amin Khán died in 1880. His eldest son, Usman Khán, then succeeded to his political position. A jágír of Rs. 2,400, in which the former life jagir of Rs. 100 is merged, was granted to Usman Khán in 1882 for life in consideration of his own and his father's services during the Afghan war.† From this jágír, which

* This consists of Rs. 1,317 in mauza Kach and scattered mafis aggregating Rs. 247.

† Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, No, 368 E of 14th August 1882, to Government Punjab.

has not yet been allotted, Usman Khán has to pay an annual allowance of Rs. 400 each to his brothers Said Khán and Akbár Khán.

Ghulam Muhamad Khan, Rais of Mokhad.

236. The history of this family has been given in the account of the Ságri Khattaks, Appendix IV.

At Annexation Ghulam Mustafa Khán, father of the present Chief, was in possession as jágírdár of one-fourth of the revenue of the Mokhad estate in the Pindi district and of the entire revenues of Shakardarra. He also enjoyed a percentage on the income from certain salt mines. The jágír was confirmed to the family in perpetuity by Government of India No. 2000 of 30th September 1850. After the mutiny the salt percentage was commuted to a fixed pension of Rs. 1,000 paid out of the income from the Malgín Salt Mines, also in perpetuity. By Government of India No. 45 J.C. of 27th May 1881 it was ruled that the jágír was to descend to a single selected member, Government, however, reserving the right to make suitable allowances in case of necessity to junior members. The eldest son, Faquir Muhamad is the selected heir. There is a violent quarrel between Faquir Muhamad, and his father on one side and two of the younger brothers, who object to the arrangement.

		Rs.	A.
The Khán's allowances are as follows:—			
Shakardara Jágír now assessed at ...	...	2,137	8
One-fourth revenue of Pindi jágír ...	...	818	0
Salt Mines	...	1,000	0
	Total Rs.	3,955	8

Jafir Khan, Khattak of Nilab.

237. This Chief is a scion of the senior branch of the family of the Akora Chiefs. In the scramble that followed the Sikh conquest of Peshawar he obtained the Niláb tappa in jágír. During the Second Sikh War he sided with the Sikhs. He was, however, confirmed at annexation in possession of his jágír.

The jágír was valued at Rs. 2,178, and consisted of ten villages of which three lying east of the Indus were afterwards transferred to the Pindi district.

By Government of India Orders (No. 1375 of 26th December 1852) this jágír was increased to Rs. 3,000 by a cash grant of Rs. 822 for life "to be reconsidered after his death with a view to the grant being perpetual during the good behaviour of his successors."

By Government of India No. 140 of 12th January 1852, the three villages transferred to Pindi were excluded from the jágír and in lieu of them a cash grant was allowed of Rs. 400 also in perpetuity.

In consideration of his services during the mutiny—(he sent some levies to Naushera)—by Government Orders No. 5601 of 31st December 1858, Jafir Khán was given a further life pension of Rs. 822.

238. Up to the present Settlement Jafir Khán took Battái in his jágír. He also realised a large income from miscellaneous cesses. At

Settlement the villages were assessed in cash, and the cesses for the most part abolished. Jafir Khán has petitioned to have the loss occasioned by the change made good to him. The loss has been estimated at Rs. 2,804.

He at present holds a jágír now assessed at Rs. 1,714, and pensions aggregating Rs. 2,044—in all Rs. 3,758 a year. No orders have been issued regarding the succession to this jágír. His son Fatteh Muhamad manages the jágír, Jafir Khán himself being over 70 years of age.*

Afzal Khal of Jamal Garhi in Peshawar District.

239. Afzal Khán, like Jafir Khán, belongs to the senior branch of the family of the Akora Chiefs. Before annexation he distinguished himself by murdering the Chief, Khwas Khán, who has been mentioned in the account of the Teri Khattaks (see Appendix III, paras. 19 and 20.) At annexation he was found in possession of the Khwarra and Zira tappas and of part of Pattiala. He was ousted in 1854 for mismanagement, when he retired to Jamal Garhi where he has since resided. By Government of India, No. 140 of 12th January 1852, his former jágír valued at Rs. 1,400 was confirmed to Afzal Khán in perpetuity. The income was made up to Rs. 3,000 by a cash grant of Rs. 1,600 for life to be reconsidered at his death. In 1854, when the jágír was taken under direct management, it was decided that he should receive only half the jágír realisations (Government of India No 1962 of 11th May 1854). These amounted to Rs. 700, but have been increased by the new settlement to Rs. 812-8. By Government of India No 5601 of 31st December 1858 he was allowed an additional pension of Rs. 822 on account of mutiny services. He at one time received a share of the income from the Khwarra and Zira rakhs. This was commuted to a fixed sum of Rs. 395 a year, which was upheld by Government Punjab No. 1266 of 23rd September 1873.

He now enjoys—

Half revenue of jágír villages	...	...	Rs.	812
Fixed allowance from rakhs	...	...	,,	395
Pension paid from Peshawar	...	...	,,	1,600
Ditto Kohat	...	...	,,	822
		Total	Rs.	3,629

The jágír grant is in perpetuity. I presume that the rakh allowance is also in perpetuity. As regards the cash pension of Rs 2,422 by the proposals sanctioned by the Government of India Orders of 1854 already referred to, Rs 1,000 of this pension was to be continued in perpetuity to a selected heir during loyal conduct. Afzal Khán belongs rather to the Peshawar than to the Kohát district.

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* Jafir Khán died on 10th January 1883. By Government India Orders No. 1834G of 20th July 1883, his son Fatteh Muhamad Khan has been appointed to succeed him in the Jagir and hereditary pension of Rs. 400. The first pension of Rs. 822 has also been confirmed to Fatteh Mahamud Khan for life. The Mutiny pension of Rs. 822 has been resumed. A lump sum of Rs. 16,400 was allowed as compensation for loss of right to collect revenue in kind.

Biland Khan of Khushalgarh.

240. Biland Khán is a great grandson of the Chief Saadat Khán. (See Appendix III, paras. 10 and 11). Before annexation, his uncle, Murtaza Khán, held two villages, Khushalgarh and Khwazakhel in jágír. These villages were situated in the large jágír held by Afzal Khán, and previous to 1854 Murtaza Khán had been obliged to struggle for his rights which Afzal Khán wished to override.

Murtaza Khán died in January 1871, but the succession to the jágír had been previously confirmed to Biland Khán by Government of India No. 5601 of 31st December 1858. Biland Khán resides at Amir in the Khwarra. He holds for life only, but the jágír will probably be continued in the family. He gets a percentage of 7 per cent. on the income from the Khwarra Jangles, of which his uncle Karim Khán is Superintendent. The jágír is assessed at Rs. 290.

Family of Mír Mubarak Shah.

241. Mír Mubarak was the head of a family of Banúrí Saiads who came from Hindustan and settled at Kohát some generations ago. They are now numerous and influential. Saidan Shah, the father of Mír Mubarak Shah, took a leading part as a lessee in the affairs of the Teri country during the period that followed on the death of Khushal Khán (A. D. 1824). In the account of the district under Captain Coke (paras, 105 to 114), I mentioned Mír Mubarak Shah as Coke's right hand man. He was killed in the mutiny. Coke gave him the lease of a large tract of land now forming the village of Jarma. This was declared at Settlement to be Crown property. The profits from it probably amount to Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 a year. The lease since Mír Mubarak Shah's death has been held by his brother Badshah. Badshah was for long Inspector of Police at Kohát. He was supposed at the time of the Jowaki outbreak to have intrigued with the section opposed to Bahadar Sher Khán, and was removed to the Peshawar district. He has since retired from Government service. He is a man of considerable influence at Kohát, and has recently been made an honorary magistrate. Said Ahmad Shah, the son of Mír Mubarak Shah, was also at one time a Deputy Inspector in the Police, but threw up the appointment. He has been granted the village of Bhawalgarh, jama Rs. 200, in perpetuity, and also gets a pension of Rs. 426 for life in consideration of his father's services. Said Ali Shah, a brother of Badshah's, is now Inspector of Police at Kohát.

The Miankhels of Kohat.

242. These are the descendants of Haji Bahadar, whose shrine at Kohát has already been mentioned in the general account of the district (see para. 17). Haji Bahadar lived in the time of Aurangzeb. His descendants form a semi-priestly class, known as the Miánkhels, and are very numerous at Kohát, where there is a regular Miánkhel quarter. They hold the village of Miánkhel assessed at Rs. 1,059 in jágír. This

is divided between some 150 sharers in accordance with their proprietary possession. Imam Shah, Yusaf Shah, and Bakir Shah are the most leading men among them.

Ghulam Haidar Khan Kiyani of Shahpur.

243. Ghulam Haidar Khán's family came from Seistan, and settled at Peshawar in the time of the King Taimur Shah. His father Sekandar Khán was killed fighting on the side of Sardar Yar Muhamed at the battle of Zeyda (A. D. 1828). Ghulam Haidar Khán after his father's death came to Kohát, and entered the service of Sirdar Sultan Muhamad Khán. He was given various jágírs—it being the common custom in those days to grant assignments of land-revenue, instead of giving a fixed salary. After the Second Sikh War he retired with Sultan Muhamad Khán to Kabul. He afterwards returned to Kohát and Coke gave him the lease of a large tract of land round Shahpur, which he has since held. These lands were decided at Settlement to be Crown property. Ghulam Haidar Khán has two intelligent sons, Sher Muhamad Khán and Malik Jan. These served during the Afghan war in Kuram, assisting in political and other work connected with the administration of the valley. Ghulam Haidar Khán has never held any appointment under Government. He lives on the profits from his lease, which probably average Rs. 5,000 a year.

The Mians of Shekh Allahdad.

244 Shekh Allahdad was a contemporary of the great Khusha Khán—(time of Aurangzeb) and gave his name to a shrine and village in the Zira valley. His descendants hold the village, which is assessed at Rs. 300 in jágír. At annexation this was a great asylum for robbers, and the leading Mians are still employed to a considerable extent in getting back stolen property from the neighbouring Jowakis.

Family of Phul Badshah.

245. These are Jalani Saiads of the Suni persuasion. The family came from Makhad four generations ago, and took up their abode in the Jangal Suburb of Kohát. They obtained small grants of land all through the Kohát tappas. These were confirmed to them revenue-free, and are still held by them. They are now assessed at Rs. 172. The family also held cash inams aggregating Rs. 500, but these have been reduced by resumption to Rs. 300, lately increased to Rs. 400. The family is getting very numerous, and since the death of Phul Badshah (in 1878) has no recognised head. They possess a very extended influence, and are much reverenced by some of the Orakzai tribes beyond the border. They have been given the village of Mian Mela in the Mishti country, and hold the village of Reysí in jágír from the Khattak Nawab.

Saiad Afzal of Hangu.

246. This is a Shiah family which used to play a leading part in Hangu politics. Saiad Hassan Raza, the father of Saiad Afzal, is sus

pected of having instigated the murder of the chief Ghulam Haidar Khán in 1855. Coke gave Saiad Afzal the lease of the village Barabbaskhel, but he was deprived of this at Settlement, and has lately been granted in compensation a cash allowance of Rs. 300 for life. He has also a pension of Rs. 200, sanctioned by Government of India No. 295 of 27th July 1870. This family is generally on bad terms with Mozaffar Khán, the tahsíldar, though lately the quarrel has been made up.

The Saiads of Shahukhel.

247. These are Shiahs, and belong to the faction opposed to the Khán of Hangu. Twahir Shah was a leading man. He was succeeded by his son Mír Afzal, also a man of influence, but who has lately died. Bakír Shah is now head of the family. The family enjoys an inám of Rs. 100 a year.

Gul Badshah of Marai.

248. This is a young fellow who is the head of a Shíah family possessing considerable influence among the neighbouring hill tribes, especially among the Sipaiahs.

Koreshis of Sherkot.

249. These are a numerous body, the descendants of Shekh Yusaf, and the guardians of his shrine. The trees and groves all through the Chili tract are under the protection of this shrine, and any one cutting down a growing tree, or even removing a dead one, is said to incur the displeasure of the Saint, the fear of which has hitherto been sufficient to preserve them from the axe.

Faquir Hussain and Hasan Ali are the leading men among these Koreshís.

Said Kasim of Sherkot.

250. This young man is manager of the Pír Fatteh Shah shrine at Sherkot. The tomb is a white building on the top of the Sherkot hill, and is visible for a long distance. The shrine is revered by the Manikhels and Sipaiahs and other hill tribes. Considerable máfí grants are attached to it. These had been resumed, but have been re-granted at this Settlement.

Other leading lambárdars.

251. I shall conclude the chapter by mentioning a few of the more leading lambárdars in the different tappas.

Upper Miranzai.—Maliks Bhangi of Dársamand and Mahmutí of Nariáb are heads of the faction opposed to Usman Khán. They are supported by Shahzada Sultan Jan, whose father Shahzada Jamhúr used to employ them as a check on the Hangu family in these out-of-the-way parts. Malik Sarfaraz of Káhí is also a leading man.

Lower Miranzai.—The family of the Kháns of Hangu headed by the tahsíldar Mozaffar Khán dwarf all the others in this tappa. Their principal opponents are the Saiads of Shahukhel and Saiad Afzal of Hangu already mentioned. There are some Malikdinkhel Settlements near Hangu. The families of Pyau Khán, a Subadar of the 1st Punjab Infantry, and of Allahdad Khán, Subadar of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, reside here.

Samilzai.—Rasul Khán Izzatkhel of Chili and Khwas Khán of Kachai are leading Maliks. I have already mentioned Gul Badshah of Maraí and the head Saiads and Koreshís of Sherkot. The family of Fatteh Khán Khwaja-Muhamedkhel once held a leading position at Alizai. Fatteh Khán incited the Basoti disturbances of 1867, and the family is now in poor circumstances. The Ushtarzai lambárdars have no recognised leaders.

Baizai.—At Kohát itself the leading families are those of the Izzatkhels headed by that of the late Nawab Bahadar Sher Khán and those of the Banurí Saiads and of the Miankhels. Among the leading lambárdars, commonly known as the Char-tappa Maliks, are Dost Muhamed and Ibrahím of Bazadi, Dilasa of Jangal, Nadmín of Pírkhel, Bahram of Garhí, Mawaz and Kasím Shinúkhel. These all live in the suburbs of Kohát. They have been granted liberal ináms at this Settlement. Among other residents of Kohát I may mention Abdulla Khán Shinúkhel Resaldar in the 5th Punjab Cavalry and Sher Muhamed Khan Tarin, a Subadar of the 3rd Sikhs. Among the Hindus the family of the old tahsíldar Dharm Singh is the only one requiring mention. As regards the outlying villages, Mazulla of Muhamadzai was a a leading Malik. He has lately died, and Malik Mír Ghulam is at present the acting head of the family. Ghulam Khán Izzatkhel and the sons of Fatteh Khan Popalzai reside at Kaluchina.

In the Akora Khattak country the leading families are those of Jafir Khán and Biland Khán. Ayan Shah of Kamar Mela and Malik Kalú of Kahi are leading men in the Khwarra. I have already mentioned the Mians of Shekh Allahdad. These are the only families of much note.

PART VI.—Agricultural and Miscellaneous.

METHOD OF AGRICULTURE.

Principal crops.

252. The principal crops grown in the Kohat and Hangu Tahsils the portions of the district which have come under Settlement are wheat, barley, Indian corn, and bájra, and at a long interval cotton, rice and mung. Kangni (*Panicum Italicum*) a sort of millet, locally known as *ghokht*, is a good deal grown in Upper Miranzai. In the Teri tahsil Indian corn is very little grown; the principal crops there are wheat, bájra, barley and gram.

Those requiring mention.

The only crops calling for special mention are wheat, barley, bájra, Indian corn, cotton, rice and gram.

Wheat.

253. Wheat is by far the most important crop in the district.

Its varieties.

The principal sorts of wheat grown are *khattaki*, or *sarkai*, *kallangi* and *tirahi*.

1. Khattaki.

Khattaki wheat is, I believe, the same as the *sindi* or ordinary wheat of the Indus Valley, of which it is a local variety. It is a hard red wheat. It is almost universally *grown* on barani lands all through the district, and to a considerable extent on irrigated lands. It is the only wheat used in the Khattak country including the Akora tappas. In Upper Miranzai, too, where cultivation is mostly barani, none but khattaki wheat is used. It requires less watering, and ripens more quickly than tirahi or kallangi. The khattaki wheat from Chauntra, which is the great wheat-growing country of the district, is particularly good.

2. Kallangi.

Kallangi wheat gives a heavier yield than khattaki, but it requires plenty of manure and plenty of water. It is grown only on irrigated lands in Baizai, Samilzai and Lower Miranzai. A great deal is grown round Kohat. It is less grown in the villages of Eastern Baizai. It has lately been introduced into the Niláb tappa as an experiment. It is grown there on well lands, where it is said to do exceedingly well, and to be much more profitable than khattaki. The kallangi wheat is a hard yellow. It is peculiar looking, the grain growing very close and being arranged in four even rows like barley, which with its large heavy ears it much resembles. This wheat is mostly required for home consumption and very little is available for exportation.

3. Tirahi.

Tirahi wheat also known as "*spin*" and "*daud kháni,*" is supposed to have been introduced from Tirah. A denizen of a colder climate it ripens slowly, and can only be grown in the higher valleys towards Hangu and Kachai. In the lower parts of the district it is burned up by the hot weather before the ears have had time to fill, and it cannot be grown even as low as Kohat. It is a strong plant yielding heavy crops; it is grown on barani as well as irrigated lands, and requires less manure and water than kallangi. In fact tirahi wheat becomes rank (*mast*) if it gets too much rain or manure. The grain is soft white and it is a first class wheat.

4. Beardless wheat.

All these varieties of wheat are bearded. *Mundai sarkai* is a beardless wheat, which is grown in the Bar and Jabbi valley. As a rule the people object to beardless wheats, as they suffer much more from the depredations of birds.

Ploughing.

254. *Lalmi* or unirrigated lands are generally ploughed five or six times before being sown with wheat.

In the case of *Abi* or irrigated lands, it depends on the quality of the soil. In places the land is ploughed twice or oftener and then sown. On the soft lands towards Kharmatú and Dhoda as soon as the kharif crop has been cut, the land is ploughed once, and then sown with wheat. It does not pay to overplough the best lands as the crop grows too rank and gets beaten down by wind and rain. The southern Khattaks plough their lands again and again. This enables the ground to absorb the rain fall and economises the moisture The process is described by the expression *Nam dabana* or pressing in the damp. Fields so prepared can be sown weeks after the last rainfall.

Sowing.

255. Wheat on irrigated lands is universally sown broadcast on *Lalmi* lands, where the soil is sandy and light, or soft and yielding, wheat is sown with a drill (*nali*). In the Barak country and in the Niláb and Patiala tappas the drill is commonly used. In Upper Miranzai and in Samári and the neighbouring valleys the soil is too stiff for the use of a drill, and wheat is sown broadcast. In the case of Abi lands, when the land is ready ploughed (*shama*) it is watered. This to a certain extent levels it. In this state it is called *shahora*. When the land has partially dried and has reached the exact stage (*wattar*), when it is friable though still damp, the seed is scattered over it and the ground is there and then ploughed once or twice till the seed has been worked in. The land is not watered again till the wheat is a span high.

Watering.

The number of subsequent waterings depends on the rain fall. When it does not rain good lands require to be irrigated every thirty days during the winter and every twenty days when the weather gets warmer. Bad lands to ensure a good crop require to be watered twice as often. Roughly four

waterings in the season are enough for good lands, and ten for bad lands. Barani lands require three or four falls of rain at proper intervals.

Harrowing

About Kohat, after the seed has been ploughed in, the clods are broken and levelled with a roller (*mála*) or to a less extent with a harrow (*ghashawar*). This latter is also used after the sowing and the rolling is over to form the small ridges by which the fields are divided into plots for irrigation purposes. The *mála* and *ghashawar* are not used in the Hangu tahsíl.

Amount of seed.

The amount of seed sown is about 30 seers the acre. When a drill is used the amount of seed is somewhat larger.

Season for sowing.

All through the district the best time for sowing wheat is during Kartik and Maggar from 15th October to 15th December. Poh sowings are inferior. Sometimes when lands have remained untilled owing to the failure of autumn and early winter rains, wheat is sown on the chance as late as the middle of January; but it seldom yields more than a half crop. Irrigated wheat is often manured when the crop is growing, the manure being scattered thinly over the surface of the field.

Harvesting.

Wheat in the southern Khattak country is generally ripe by 15th April. Khattaki wheat ripens in Kohat about 10th May, and kallangi ten or fifteen days later. Near Hangu the wheat harvest commences about 25th May and is over by the middle of June. In Upper Miranzai the wheat harvest is a fortnight earlier than in Hangu.

Barley.

256. Barley is cultivated much in the same way as wheat. It is sown at the same time. As a rule with irrigated lands barley is sown for the first twenty days of Kartik, after which the people sow their wheat. It requires to be watered at the same intervals as wheat, but one or two waterings are saved as it ripens earlier.

Barley harvest at Kohat generally lasts from 10th to 30th April. In the south of the district it ripens about the same time, or a little earlier. In Miranzai it ripens in the begining of May. The interval between barley and wheat harvest in the north of this district is greater than in the province generally.

Indian corn mis-called jowar.

257. Indian corn (*makkai*) in this district is always called jowar, the ordinary jowar of the Punjab, which is but little grown, being called *nari jowar* (small jowar.)

Indian corn in the Kohat and Hangu tahsils is nearly as important a crop as wheat. It is mostly grown on irrigated lands, except in Upper Miranzai, where it is the principal kharif crop on rain lands as well. There are two sorts, *garma* and *sarda*; *garma* is yellowish in color and is the later sown crop; *sarda* is used for the earlier sowings. They ripen nearly together.

Seasons for jowar sowing. The different Wattars.

258. The seasons for jowar sowing are named after particular stars, which then rise in the early morning. These seasons are called Wattars.

I.—The Parnni Wattar, 22nd Jet to 21st Har. (Pleiades.)

II.—The Trakkri or Tale Wattar, 21st Har to 22nd Sawan (locally known as Bashikal).

(The Trakkri or Scales are the three stars forming the belt of Orion.)

III.—The Gúp Wattar. (The dog star).

This Wattar is divided into three parts :—

(i.)	The Pút Gúp. When the dog star though supposed to be above the horizon is not visible.	22nd to 26th Sawan.
(ii.)	The Sur Gúp. When the dog star is low down and red.	27th to end of Sawan.
(iii.)	The Spin or Chitta Gúp. When the dog star shines out clear and white.	The first 22 days of Bhadon.

The Gúp is followed by Sohel (Canopus) when the sowing season comes to an end.

Zemindars are often hazy about their dates and seasons. Still a knowledge of these Wattars is a convenience when inspecting crops. A zemindar will tell you that a particular crop is of the Pút Gúp sowing and another more backward of the Chitta Gúp.

In the upper valleys Indian corn is sown earlier and ripens earlier than towards Kohat. The later a crop is sown the better, provided it has time to ripen. Towards the end of autumn the dew-fall is excessive in places, which are shut in by hills, and the Indian corn is destroyed by a disease called *channi*. In more exposed places the dew is dissipated by the wind. These latter can be sown later as the crop is not attacked by *channi*.

Disease called *channi*.

The custom in Hangu.

About Hangu Indian corn is generally sown from the middle of June to the end of July; very little is sown after the beginning of August.

In Kohat.

In Kohat early crops are sown for fodder during the month of Har (from middle of June to middle of July). The regular sowings commence with the end of July and extend to the first days of September. The earlier sown crops generally give a poor yield. The grain does not seem to form, and large portions of the ear are bare, with only a few seeds here and there. Otherwise the crop appears perfectly healthy. On the other hand the late sown crops often suffer for want of irrigation, unless there is timely rain at the end of September to fill the streams. In each village there are certain dates between which it pays the people to cultivate Indian corn. As we leave Hangu the earlier sowings becomes less and less productive and the good sowing

Objection to early sowing.

season gets later and later. Most villages divide the area to be sown between three or four different Wattars, though there is generally one favorite Wattar for which most of the land is reserved. In Garhi Mawáz Khan close to Kohat the Chitta Gúp is the favorite. In Dhoda, which is very confined, the Pút Gúp and the Sur Gúp are the favorites. Above Muhamadzai the people do not cultivate later than the Pút Gúp.

Time of jowar harvest.

Indian corn of the Trakkri Wattar ripens by the beginning of October. Spin Gúp crops ripen about the end of November. In Miranzai the Indian corn is all cut and carried by the beginning of October.

Manner of sowing.

259. Indian corn is sown broadcast like wheat. The first sowing is often spoilt by untimely rain followed by sun, which binds the soil and locks in the young shoots. About Kohat a field is often harrowed under these circumstances to break the upper crust and release the plant.

Bajra.

260. Bájra is the great kharif crop on bárání lands all through the district. It is sown at any time from the beginning of April to the beginning of August. Whether early sown or late sown the crop is generally cut during October. Bájra is a tough crop and not much injured by exposure to weather. The straw in particular is improved by being left standing for a long time, so the people are not in a hurry to cut it. Flocks of small birds do much injury in August and the beginning of September. At this time of the year all the small boys are seated in trees pulling ropes connected with different parts of the field to scare them away. Towards the end of September the sparrow-hawks (*bashas*) come down from the hills and the small birds disappear, and the small boys rest from their labours.

Cotton.

261. *Cotton.*—This crop does not call for much remark. It is sown in April and May, and gathered about the end of November. Cotton is seldom allowed to stand for a second year. As a rule it is a single-year crop, the land being then ploughed up for something else.

Rice.

262. Rice is sown from the middle of April to the end of May. It ripens about the middle of September. The seed is generally trampled into the mud (*pargandai*). Sometimes rice is grown in nurseries and then planted out (*nihal*). This is the system used with the better varieties. Rice intended to be transplanted has to be sown about the end of March. *Sukh Das* is the name of a valuable variety of rice grown here and there. The area under rice varies greatly. It is grown most steadily in Lower Miranzai and Samilzai where the water-supply is more certain. If, owing to timely rain, there is plenty of water in the Toi when the sowing season comes on, a good deal is often cultivated in the villages of Lower Baizai. The crop, however, in these parts is a very risky one, as if the Toi afterwards dries up for two or three weeks the crop fails altogether, and this is as often as not the case.

263. Gram is extensively grown in the Land Kammar Thal, the sandy tract adjoining the Bannu tahsil, and to a less extent in the Akora tappas. It is not much grown anywhere else.

Gram.

Custom of Stacking Fodder in Trees.

264. In parts of the district, more especially above Hangu, the people are in the habit of stacking bájra and jowár straw and hay up in trees generally in the small woods and groves attached to shrines. Each tree contains a small hay-stack perched up among its branches. This keeps the fodder out of the wet, and the sanctity of the shrine is supposed to deter thieves and incendiaries.

Storing fodder in trees.

CATTLE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

265. An enumeration of the cattle in the portion of the district under Settlement was made during measurements and checked during attestation. The number of cattle necessarily varies from year to year, but the figures then obtained probably represent fairly the existing live-stock with the exception of camels.

Enumeration of cattle effected during Settlement.

266. Nearly all the district camels capable of carrying loads were impressed or engaged during the late Afghan war for the use of the Transport Department. Most of them died while on service. These have to some extent been replaced since by new purchases, and what was then young stock has now grown up; but the original figures can no longer be relied on as even approximately accurate. I have accordingly framed a new estimate based on the returns of camels fit for purposes of carriage supplied by the tahsíldars, an addition being made for young camels not yet fit for loads. I cannot say that these returns are correct. To furnish correct returns is almost impossible, as since the late war it has been a common practice for camel-owners in the district to try and pass off their camels as the property of some Afridi or other Trans-border man in order to avoid impressment for military or other service, the rule being that camels belonging to trans-border men are only to be impressed in cases of extreme urgency. The camels of the Pass and Jawaki Afridis spend most of their time in carrying salt from the district mines, and large numbers of them graze here during the rainy season. It is in consequence very difficult to find out the truth about these partnership arrangements, the difficulty being increased by the fact that the Afridis generally send their camels in charge of Awán or Hindki Sarwáns, residents of our own districts.

Estimate of camels.

267. As regards the Teri tahsíl an enumeration of stock for the Bárak tappa was roughly effected last cold weather by M. Asa Naud. No enumeration has been made in the other tappas. The estimate for these has been framed by allowing the same proportion of cattle to population as in the Bárak tappa.

Enumeration of cattle in the Teri tahsíl.

Statement showing number of cattle.

268. The following figures give the estimate of cattle for the whole district :—

Tahsil.	Name of Tappa.	Plough bullocks.	Pack bullocks.	Cows and buffalos.	Sheeps and Goats.	Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Total.
Hangu.	Upper Miranzai	3,546	69	4,262	1,746	109	53	296	60	10,141
	Lower do.	6,382	75	7,422	8,460	116	8	326	160	22,949
	Total ...	9,928	144	11,684	10,206	225	61	622	220	33,090
Kohat.	Baizai ...	7,522	299	7,369	35,973	259	23	771	300	52,516
	Samilzai ...	2,168	26	2,476	5,177	40	1	224	...	10,112
	Nilab ...	1,097	595	1,441	2,273	42	...	5	300	5,753
	Khwarra ...	641	1,293	1,461	1,746	21	...	...	300	5,462
	Zira and Patiala	2,046	738	4,550	6,423	14	...	90	360	14,221
	Shakardara ...	1,178	1	2,182	8,339	45	...	523	400	12,668
	Total ...	14,652	2,953	19,479	59,931	421	24	1,613	1,660	100,73
	Teri ...	28,000	1,000	11,000	36,000	500	...	1,500	1,500	79,500
	Total of District	52,807	4,096	42,066	1,05,983	1,146	85	3,735	3,380	213,322

Figures showing average price of stock.

269. The following table will show the average price of stock in an ordinary year : —

	Price.		
	Rs.		Rs.
Bullocks (home bred) ...	16	to	25
Do. (imported) ...	25	,,	50
Cows (home bred) ...	10	,,	20
Do. (imported) ...	25	,,	60
Buffalo cows	30	,,	70
Mules	60	,,	150
Ponies	25	,,	50
Camels	50	,,	150
Donkeys	10	,,	30
Sheep and goats	3	,,	5
Fat-tailed Sheep or Dumbas ...	5	,,	12

Character of the district cattle.

270. The Kohat district is very poor as regards home-bred cattle. With the exception of the Miranzai and Shakardarra tracts, the district draws largely for cattle on other parts of the Punjab. Kine are imported from Amritsar, and large numbers of oxen are brought up by Lohâni traders from the southern Derajat. These are larger and stronger than the native oxen. The home-bred bullocks, especially in Miranzai and Samilzai, are very inferior both as regards strength and size. The Baizai bullocks are somewhat better. The best are the Sagri bullocks from Shakardarra, which are nearly equal to the imported bullocks from the Derajat. Most of the camels of the district are owned by the

Sagri and Akora Khattaks and by the people about Lachi and Sumari. The Bangashes as a rule own very few, though the Khan of Hangu and his relations have a good many, which they use for trading purposes. Camels are bred to a large extent in Shakardarr, but the people there generally sell off the young stock to traders from other parts.

MANUFACTURES AND HANDICRAFTS.

271. This is a very poor district for handicrafts and manufactures.

Carpenters and masons.

The carpenters and masons, even in the town of Kohat, are almost without exception inferior workmen, while they demand very high wages.

272. As regards manufactures, the only industry carried on to any extent is the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Even this is not carried on to anything like the same extent as in most of the Punjab districts, the estimated value of the whole of the cotton cloth made in the district during the year being about Rs. 40,000. This is much less than is required for home consumption, and has to be supplemented by large imports both of English and country-made cloth.

Cloth Manufactures.

Lungis are manufactured at Kohat and Ushtarzai. They are generally dark-blue with yellow and crimson stripes introduced into the fringe.

Lungis.

Leather sandals (*kheris*) are extensively made at Lachi. Some of these are richly embroidered with gold and are much appreciatedby Pathans.

Sandals.

Felts.

Felts are manufactured at Kohat.

Rifles used to be manufactured in the suburbs of Kohat, but the industry has been nearly destroyed by the introduction of English-made rifles.

Rifles.

These are the only manufactures calling for any notice.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

273. The weights used in the district are maunds, seers and chittacks, which bear the same proportion to one another as in the Punjab generally. Kohati weights, however, are roughly a fourth as heavy again as Government weights, the seer being equal to 102 tolas, and the maund to 51, or roughly to 50 Government seers. Kohati weights are those ordinarily in use throughout the district, except in Miranzai, where till quite lately they had what they call kacha weights, but which are really the same as the authorized Government weights, the seer being equal to 80 tolas. These kacha weights have to a great extent been driven out by Kohati weights since the Afghan war, when the latter were exclusively used by the contractors engaged in supplying the troops.

Weights.

Dry measures.

274. The common dry measure of the district is the *Oza* or Punjabi *Topa*. The Kohat *Oza* of wheat is roughly equal to 8 seers, though the weight of course varies with the quality of the corn, a measure of wheat weighing more than a measure of barley. The Hindki population call the *Oza* by the name of *Kashra* and the Khattaks by the name of *Kásа*.

The *Oza* varies in capacity in different parts of the district. In Darsamand it is equal to 16 Government seers; in the Khattak country to seven seers. For retail purposes the *Oza* is subdivided into Lapakais, Kurwais, Nimagunis, &c. The proportion that these bear to the *Oza* and to one another is constantly varying. A Lapakai or Lap is as much as a man can scoop up with two hands, but one village will have 4 Lapakais to the Kurwai while an adjoining village will have five. The names of these submeasures are generally only locally current so that nothing can be gained by giving any further details about them. An ox-load of grain is known in the district as a *chat* or *gundai*. A *chat* hangs down on both sides in two sacks. Half a *chat* or one sack is an *andai*. The *chat* varies in weight from 2 to 4 maunds and is a most untrustworthy measure.

Land measures.

275. Previous to annexation there was no measure for land current in the district. The nearest approach to a land measure was obtained by calculating the amount of seed required. Since annexation the favorite measure among the people in the irrigated tracts has been the *jarib* or *bigha*, which is equal to half an acre. This was apparently introduced during the earlier summary Settlements and was for long used in Official Reports. At this Settlement measurements were effected in ghumaos, kanals and marlas based on the English standard acre *viz.* :—

	1 square karam	=	$5\frac{1}{2}$ feet square.
9 square karams	= 1 marla	=	1 perch.
20 marlas	= 1 kanal	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ rood.
8 kanals	= 1 ghumao	=	1 acre.

The people at present are not well up in these measures. Even in the settled tracts they prefer to calculate in jaribs.

In the Teri tahsil and in Upper Miranzai the old seed measures are the only ones in use among the people, who talk roughly of so many maunds of land.

COINAGE.

Silver coins in use.

276. Previous to annexation the coinage of the district consisted of a mixture of *Yar Mohammadi* and *Sultani* rupees coined by the Local Governors of Peshawar, and of *Nandrami* or *Kabuli* rupees from Kabul. The Sikhs afterwards introduced the *Nanak-Sháhí* rupee. The *Yar Mohammadi* and *Sultani* rupees were worth a good deal less than the *Kabuli*. These and the *Nanak-Sháhí* rupee have now disappeared from circulation. The Government rupee is now generally used throughout

the district, and also by the Adamkhel Afridis. The people of Upper Miranzai and along the Waziri border make use of the Government rupee for the payment of revenue, but they also make use to a great extent of Kabuli rupees, especially in their dealings with trans-border tribes. Kabuli rupees are also largely used for mortgages. These Kabuli rupees are brought down by Ghilzais and other traders in the cold weather. Their value is very uncertain. During the Afghan war they used to be taken at par with the Government rupee in Upper Miranzai. Their present value is about 12 annas 6 pie. Jirgas employed to assess fines or damages in Miranzai generally fix the amount in Kabuli rupees. The Kabuli rupee is much used by the border tribes west of the Adamkhel and by the people of Tira, but the Government rupee is almost equally common among them and the use of it is increasing.

Gold.

Gold coins are generally purchased with the object of being turned into jewellery. The Bokhara Tilla sells at present for Rs. 7-8 and the price of gold is Rs. 50 per ounce Avoirdupois.

सत्यमेव जयते

PART VII.—Administrative.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE DISTRICT—CRIME AND CIVIL LITIGATION.

Kohat formed into a district.

277. At annexation Kohat was first formed into a sub-division of the Peshawar district and placed under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner. In 1851 it was made into a separate district. (For list of Deputy Commissioners see paragraph 125.)

The district staff.

278. Originally the district staff used ordinarily to consist of—

1 Deputy Commissioner.
1 Assistant Commissioner.
1 Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2 Tahsildars (one for Kohat and one for Hangu.)

During the Afghan war the staff was increased to—

2 Assistant Commissioners.
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners.
1 Station Magistrate.

Since the war the ordinary staff has consisted, besides the Deputy Commissioner, of one Assistant and two Extra Assistants, one of whom is Treasury Officer, besides an Extra Assistant Settlement Officer who is only temporarily attached to the district.

The Teri tahsil.

279. The Nawáb of Teri, though not a recognised tahsildár, is entrusted with the collection of his own revenue in the Teri tahsil. He also exercises special civil and criminal powers of the second class. His son Muhammad Zaffar Khán has the same powers, and the Nawáb with his assistance disposes of nearly all the judicial work of his tahsil with the exception of the heavier criminal cases. Muhammad Zaffar Khán is the Nawáb's recognised heir. Another son of the Nawáb's, Abdul Ghaffur Khán, has lately been invested with third class powers.

Absence of any proper revenue establishment.

In Kohat and Hangu there is the ordinary establishment of naib-tahsildárs, kanungos and patwaris; in Teri there is nothing of the sort. The Nawáb has his diwans and agents, but the revenue arrangements are of the most rudimentary description.

280. Nawáb Bahadar Sher Khán, Chief of the Baizai Bangashes, exercised judicial powers and was also in political management of the Kohat pass and the adjoining tribes till his death in 1880. Subsequently, in 1882, the political arrangements of this portion of the border were placed under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner. As it was undesirable that the son and brother of the late Nawáb should remain unemployed a Board of Magistrates for the Baizai tappa, including the town of Kohat, was started in March 1883. Atta Khán, the brother, and Rustam Khán, the eldest son and successor to the jagir of the Nawáb were given seats on the Board, together with Badshah, a retired Police Inspector, and Sher Muhammad Kháu, a native gentleman of the neighbourhood. These Magistrates dispose of most of the minor criminal work of Kohat and the neighbourhood. The Board exercises powers of the second class.

Border administration in Kohat.

The Kohat Board of Magistrates.

281. The tahsildárship of Hangu is almost a family appointment. Muzaffar Khán, the present head of the family, who is known as the Khán of Hangu, has been tahsildár since 1855.

The Khán of Hangu.

The revenue charge of the Hangu tahsil is very light, but the Khán is, in addition, in political charge of the Samil Orakzai clans, which border on Kuz Miranzai.

Usman Khán, who belongs to the same family, generally resides at Darsamand in Upper Miranzai. He has succeeded his father, Muhammad Amin Kháu, in the political charge of the Kabul Khel Wazírís, of the Zaimushts, and of the Western Orakzai clans, *viz.*, the Mamuzais, the Alisherzais, the Akhels and the Ali Khels. He and the Khán of Hangu in this way share the Miranzai border between them, not without a certain amount of friction.

Border administration in Upper Miranzai.

282. Shahzada Sultán Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, holds a semi-hereditary position in the district. His family to some extent has always supported the Shiahs and Gars of Samilzai and Miranzai against the Suni and Samil faction headed by the Kháns of Hangu. He is in consequence a good deal employed in dealing with the Shiah Orakzais on the Samilzai border, and with the Turis of Kuram. Most of the cases that occur on the Kuram border are taken up by Usman Khán, who lives close by, but a general supervision is exercised by the Shahzada.

Management of the Shiah Orakzais and of Turi border matters.

As regards the Kabul Khel Wazírís Usman Khán disposes not only of cases occurring in Upper Miranzai, but also of most of those that occur along the line of the Teri Darra from Dallan to Amánkot.

Kabul Khel Wazírís on Teri border.

This is a somewhat curious arrangement, as the Nawab of Teri would naturally be expected to dispose of such matters along his own border.

The Hathi Khels of Kafirkot.

The hamlets round Kafirkot are occupied by Hathi Khel Wazírís, who are nominally under the Bannu Deputy Commissioner. Most of the crime, however, on this side is committed by outlaws, whom the Bannu authorities are unable to keep in order. Kohat cases therefore against these Kafirkot Hathi Khels are generally disposed of on the Kohat side, by seizing the offenders, whenever they give the police a chance.

Crime in the district.

283. The judicial and administrative staff of the district is strong considering its size and population. The population, however, is probably the most lawless in India, and the facility with which men can escape into the independent hills is an additional incentive to crime. The criminal work is consequently heavy.

Murder, robbery, house-breaking, theft and adultery are the principal offences. There is not much of the unnatural crime so common in Peshawar.

Murders.

Murders are generally the result of quarrels about women. A good many are also committed by robbers. The average number of murders reported during the last twelve years is 39 a year. This for a population of 180,000 is very heavy. Murders are not confined to any particular parts of the district, though rather more numerous in Miranzai and in the Barak country than elsewhere.

Rioting.

Riots in which dangerous weapons are used, and in the course of which men are killed and wounded, are common in Upper Miranzai and the adjoining portion of the Teri Darra.

Robbery.

Robberies and dacoities are generally the work of trans-border ruffians and outlaws. The average number per annum for the last twelve years is——

Robberies	...	41
Dacoities	...	18

Civil litigation.

284. There used to be comparatively little civil litigation in the district. Civil claims were disposed of in a rough and ready way by the various Khána. The Afghan war put a stop to this. Swarms of contractors came down on the land. The provision and carriage of supplies and the construction of roads and serais led to a great increase in trade and business of all sorts. Much money was made at the time, but when the war came to an end, there was a sudden collapse. The district,

however, had been thoroughly stirred up; and the people had learned the use of the Civil Courts, their love for which seems now to be constantly on the increase.

From 1873 to 1879 the number of civil suits averaged 1,077, with but little variation from year to year. Since then there has been a steady increase, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Rs.
Average from 1873 to 1879	... 1,077
1880	... 1,440
1881	... 2,241
1882	... 2,991

There is not much litigation connected with land or tenant rights. The great bulk of these suits are for the recovery of ordinary debts.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DISTRICT.

285. The income of the district for 1882-83 was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, Grazing Tax, &c.	...	... 92,129
Salt purchased at the Kohat mines	.. 80,321	3,15,774
Salt Dakhilas on the Khewra mines, Jhelam*	... 2,35,453	
Stamps	...	... 27,198
Fines (Law and Justice) ...	...	... 20,238
Abkari, opium revenue and drugs	...	... 13,647
Local and Provincial Revenue ...	...	... 18,026
Miscellaneous Receipts exclusive of Transfer Receipts, Deposits, &c.	...	... 2,329
Post Office	...	... 1,22,420
	Grand Total Rs.	... 6,11,761

The following is the detail of the expenditure:—

District Administration		... 1,41,470
Settlement Department		... 7,556
Police (including Road and Border Police and Militia)		... 89,823
Troops		... 875,579
Salt		... 28,661
Miscellaneous, exclusive of Remittance, Transfer Receipts and Deposits.	... ...	... 4,24,235
Post office		... 7,453
	Total Rs.	... 15,74,777

* It must not be supposed that this is genuine trade. Merchants and bankers being unable to get currency notes found that the cheapest way of remitting money down country was to purchase Dakhilas on the Jhelam Salt Mines. These were sold at Amritsar and elsewhere to the real traders.

The total deficit was thus Rs. 8,93,016, which was made good by special remittances and transfers from the currency reserve. I have given the figures for 1882-83 as it is an ordinary year.

POLICE.

286. At the annexation of the Punjab a detachment of Multáni sowars and footmen, numbering about 300 men in all, arrived with Lieutenant Taylor from the Derajat. These were employed on mixed military and police duties till November 1849, when the following force of thanah police was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,404 per mensem or Rs. 16,848 per annum :—

Police arrangements at annexation till the introduction of the new police in 1861.

3 Thanadars	...	... Stationed at Kohat, Teri and the Akora Tappas.
2 Muharars.		
Mounted Police	...	... 2 Duffadars and 12 Sowars.
Foot Police	...	... 2 Duffadars and 230 Barkandazes.

The Multáni levies continued to guard convicted prisoners, who were kept in the fort, and carried on escort and guard duties.

The Multánis were gradually reduced to a resala of 100 sowars and 32 sepoys, which continued to be their strength till their absorption in the new police in 1861.

In 1855 a thanah was established at Hangu and in 1858 at Gaudiaor. These were officered by members of the Khán's family.

Thanas at Hangu and Gaudiaor.

In 1861, when the new police were introduced into the Punjab, similar changes were made in this district.

No District Superintendent of Police was however appointed till 1878, the Police meanwhile remaining under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner.

District Superintendent of Police first appointed in 1878.

287. Various revisions in the strength of the force took place from time to time. The last general revision took place in 1878, and the only subsequent change made has been the reduction of the number of sowars from 29 to 26.

Present strength and cost of the police force.

The present strength of the force is as follows :—

Inspectors	...	1 @	150
Deputy Inspectors, 10	...	1 @	80
		2 @	60
		7 @	40
Serjeants, 46	...	6 @	25
		10 @	15
		12 @	10
Mounted Constables, 26	...	@	20
Foot Constables, 356	...	200 @	7
		156 @	6
Total	...	445 Monthly Cost Rs.	3,906

This is maintained at a cost of Rs. 46,872 per annum besides Rs. 4,712 for contingencies, &c. The total police expenditure for 1882-83, including pay of District Superintendent, Police, repairs to buildings, &c., was Rs. 65,544.

During the Afghan war the District Superintendent of Police generally had two assistants. No assistant, however, is now allowed. Since the appointment of a District Superintendent of Police in 1878, the Deputy Commissioner has exercised the powers of Deputy Inspector General under Punjab Frontier Regulation No. I of 1872.

Existing police stations.

288. There are now six 1st class police stations in the district, *viz.*, Kohat, Hangu, Teri, Lukh, Talao, Gaudiaor, and Karrak. There are five 2nd class stations, Bahadar Khel, Garu, Lachi, Gumbat and Shakardarra. The station at Karrak was only started after the Barak disturbances in 1880. It was much wanted; the Chauntra valley having been previously beyond the reach of any effective police supervision.

There are seven outposts, *viz.*—

Thatthi.	Dhodha.
Tutkai.	Ushtarzai and
Khushalgarh.	Jabbi.
Gurgurri.	

The police also garrison several road towers along the road *vid* Gumbat to Nizampur, and also on the Bannu road between Banda and Latammar.

BORDER DEFENCE SYSTEM.

Posts garrisoned by regular troops not intended for ordinary border defence.

289. In paragraph 23 I have given a list of the posts in the district garrisoned by regular troops. Of these Fort Garnet and Muhammadzai are intended for the protection of Kohat itself, and the remainder all lie along the Kohat-Bannu road. They are intended to guard the communication between these two stations, rather than for ordinary purposes of border defence.

290. As a general principle the border villages of this district have been supposed capable of defending themselves from the incursions of trans-border tribes. Their inhabitants are Khattaks and Bangashes, men of warlike races,—who used to hold their own previous to annexation. Now and then troops have marched into the hills to punish a tribe for lifting cattle and such like offences, but cases in which trans-border tribes have come down in sufficient strength to plunder and burn British villages have been exceedingly rare. No such cases have occurred on the Khattak-Wazírí border or in Miranzai or even in the upper part of Samilzai, which is most exposed of all to hostile incursions. During the Pass and Jawaki disturbances one or two villages were burned by raiding parties, *viz.*, Darshi Khel and Kammar on the Zira-Patiala Border, Ghorizai near Gumbat and Jarma near Kohat; but these were exceptional cases. As a rule the Western Khattak and Bangash villages as far as Kachai and Ushtarzai are quite capable of resisting any ordinary attack without assistance. From Alizai eastwards they are rather protected by fear of the after results to the raiding tribe than by their own capabilities for resisting aggression. The villages along the eastern border are generally badly armed, and in Zira the population is in addition numerically weak and afraid of the neighbouring Jawakis. In the Khwarra, again, the Khattaks of Kamar Mela are numerous, and though indifferently armed, quite ready to resist any encroachments on the part of the Hassan Khels. In 1878, in accordance with the recommendations of the Border Defence Committee, a scheme of border police was partially introduced along the northern boundary of the district. The border police is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner. The posts are scattered at intervals along the border from Thal to Kohat. It was also proposed to have border police from Kohat along the Jawaki border to the Khwarra, but this part of the scheme has up to the present remained in abeyance, as it was considered unnecessary to entertain them so long as the border continued in a peaceful state.

Villages expected to defend themselves.

Introduction of border Police.

291. The border police are divided into border police proper and militia. The former are men of the district who are uniformed and armed by Government. It was intended that the militia should consist of men of trans-border tribes, carrying their own arms and wearing no uniform. The latter are now in a transition state and are gradually being put on much the same footing as the border police proper both as regards arms and uniform.

Division of border police into border police proper and militia.

The border police in the Kohat tahsil are under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner. In Lower Miranzai they are under the tahsildár of Hangu, and in Upper Miranzai they are under Usman Khán. Each division is under the immediate command of a Deputy Inspector.

Border Police formed into three divisions: Kohat, Lower Miranzai, Upper Miranzai.

Strength of the different posts.

The strength of the different posts as sanctioned is as follows :—

Kohat Tahsil.

Kohat (head quarters)	... ...	... 21 men
Ghamkol (near entrance to Kohat Pass)	...	... 16 „
Ublan (Bazoti Border)	... ...	... 18 „
Bositang	(Sipaiah Border)	10 „
Khadizai		15 „
Marai	(Mani Khel and Bar Muhammad Khel	16 „
Kachai	Border)	16 „
	Total ...	112

Lower Miranzai.

Mazrai Darra	(Shekhan Border) ...	7 men
Shahú Khel	(Mishti „) ...	... 18 „
Balyamin	(Rabia Khel „) ...	... 9 „
Kahi	(Akhel „) ...	... 9 „
	Total ...	43 „

Upper Miranzai.

Nariab (Akhel border)	... ...	... 9 men
Darsamand (Zaimusht border)	... ...	... 9 „
Torawari (Do. do.)	... ...	... 9 „
Thal (Kuram-Wazirí border)	... ...	... 26 „
Muhammadzai (Do. do.)	... ...	... 25 „
Total	...	... 78

Transfer of Aimal Chabutra post from Peshawar.

Besides these the Aimal Chabutra post at the Peshawar end of the Kohat pass is under the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. It has a strength of one Deputy Inspector and 35 men.

The total force including Deputy Inspectors amounts to 272 men. The detailed establishment is as follows :—

Total strength of the force with monthly pay.

I.—Border Police.

			Pay per mensem.
1	Deputy Inspector	@ 80	= 80
3	Do.	„ 40	= 120
7	Serjeants	„ 15	= 105
11	Do.	„ 10	= 110
40	Constables...	„ 7	= 280
64	Do.	„ 6	= 384
4	Sowars	„ 18	= 72

II.—Militia.

1	Serjeant	@ 10	= 10
6	Constables	„ 7	= 42
115	Do.	„ 6	= 690
20	Sowars	„ 18	= 360
	Total ... ... 272 men	Monthly pay ...	Rs. 2,253

292. In addition to the Border Police a small force is kept up at the Kotal and adjoining towers consisting of Daulatzai and Bangash chaukidars paid out of the Kohat pass allowances. There are altogether fourteen Daulatzais and fifteen Bangashes.

Bangash and Daulatzai chaukidars at the Kotal.

293. The original scheme comprised the following posts for the north-eastern border :—

Posts on the Jawaki border sanctioned, but not entertained.

Tutkai	...	...	... 18	men
Khuza Khel	...	...	... 9	„
Ziárat Shekh Allahdad		...	... 9	„
Ghurizai	...	...	... 18	„
Gandiali	...	...	... 18	„
Kai Nallah	...	...	... 9	„
Kala Dand	...	..	... 9	„

The men proposed for Ghurizai were afterwards transferred to the Ublan post. None of the other posts have been entertained. The defence of this part of the border is left entirely to the ordinary police and the villagers, as is also the case along the western Teri border.

Border village levies.

It has also been proposed to introduce a system of arming village levies, but this is still under consideration.

PASSES.

294. All along the Derajat much interest is taken in the passes leading into independent territory. The Derajat districts are level and open and extend to the foot of the low hills that fringe the main Suliman range. These low hills are cleft by numerous streams and torrents whose beds form natural highways leading from the plains into the hill country beyond. They do not as a rule lead anywhere in particular and very few of them are of any trading importance. Still they are marked geographical features ; they all have well known names, and are generally made over to some tribe, which is responsible for their safe custody.

Difference in the character of the passes in Kohat to those in the Derajat.

The Kohat district is disappointing in the matter of passes. It is itself a jumble of hills and valleys very similar to the country on the other side of the border. Rough footpaths across the hills lead from the British valleys on one side to the Adam Khel and

A few open valleys lead into independent territory.

Orakzai valleys on the other. The Khwarra and Zira valleys on the Hassan Khel-Jawaki border, the Shahú Khel valley on the Mishti border, and the Adhmela and Dumbaki valleys in Upper Miranzai, gradually lead up into independent territory; and there are also two or three gaps near Togh which lead to Shin Dand and Torki of the Jawakis. With these exceptions the passes on the northern border are tracks crossing over low points in the hills. The Kohat pass is only a track improved into a road. The Ublan pass is another track leading to the Lower Bazoti settlements.

The other passes are merely tracks across the hills.

There are no other passes to the west of these of any note, either along the Miranzai or the Teri Khattak border. As regards the latter, all the country on both sides of the boundary line is a waste of low hills and ravines, with here and there a level valley. The Changostha pass leads from the Latammar Thal into this waste tract, but this ravine is itself the boundary between the Khattaks and Wazíris and is not therefore a pass leading into independent territory.

295. Along with this absence of well-marked passes, there is an absence of any clearly defined system of border responsibility. Each tribe is responsible for stolen property proved to have been taken by any of its members or with their aid and connivance. No tribe admits that it is responsible for raiding parties of other tribes passing through its limits. Such responsibility has not unfrequently to be enforced but the hill men always protest. They say that their villages are scattered, and that they cannot be expected to guard the numerous foot-paths, which pass through their hills. In the Derajat stolen cattle are tracked to the mouth of a pass, after which the tribe in charge is left to recover the property if it can, but must in any case make good the loss. Along the Kohat border the stony nature of the country generally makes tracking difficult or impossible, and even when cattle can be shown to have entered the limits of a particular tribe, it is a question of general justice and expediency how far that tribe shall be held responsible. Many of the tribes are small and at certain points of the district the boundaries of several of them are so crowded together that even if tribal responsibility existed, it would often be difficult to bring a case home to any tribe in particular.

No system of pass responsibility.

COMMUNICATIONS.

296. The character of the roads in this district has been fully described in paragraphs 55 and 56 of this Report. It is

unnecessary therefore for me to give here more than the briefest summary of the main lines, which are all under the Public Works Department.

Main lines of road.

Road.	Distance.	Character.
Kohát to Khushalgarh— *Stages.* *M.* Togh. 4 Babri Banda. 4 Gumbat. 7 Tilkan. 8 Khushalgarh Dâk Bungalow. 7 Khushalgarh Railway Station. ¾ Total 30¾	30 miles.	Metalled and partly bridged. Efficiently kept up. The Railway Station of Khushalgarh is about ¾ mile farther across the river.
Kohát to Bannu— *Stages.* *M.* Gada Khel. 9 Lachi. 8 Banda. 15 Totakki. 10 Bahadar Khel. 10 Latammar. 12 Bannu. 19 Total 83	83 miles.	Unmetalled, except the first three miles from Kohat. For the most part unbridged. Is kept in fair repair and though rough in places is practicable for carts and ekkas. The Kohat toi and the Kuram river are difficult to cross in rainy weather, especially the latter.
Kohat to Thal— *Stages.* *M.* Sherkot. 9 Khwaja Khidar. 7 Ibrahimzai. 5 Hangu 6 Togh. 7 Surizai. 11 Gandiaor. 9 Thal. 9 Total 63	63 miles.	Ekkas can get to Hangu and even struggle out to Thal. Portions of the road to Hangu are bridged and metalled, but it is unfinished and inefficiently kept up. Beyond Hangu the road is not kept up at all.
Kohat to Peshâwar by the Kohat pass— *Stages.* *M.* Kohat to crest of Kotal. 5 Aimal Chabutra. 13 Matanni. 5 Peshâwar. 16 Total 39	39 miles.	The only part of this road fit for wheeled traffic is from Aimal Chabutra to Peshâwar.

Road.	Distance.	Character.
Kohat to Khyrabad— *Stages.* Gumbat. 15 Jabbar. 14 Lukh Talao. 11 Nizampur. 11 Darwazai. 14 Khyrabad. 5 Total 70	70 miles.	The first 25 miles is along the Khushalgarh road. The remainder is unfit for wheeled traffic. After crossing the Niláb Ghasha a branch line from this road crosses to the Peshawar district over the Mirkalan pass.

Village roads.

297. In a District like this, it may be useful if I add a few remarks on some of the other tracks leading to places of some importance.

Road.		Approximate distance in miles.	Remarks.
From	To		
Kohát.	Marai.	24	Hangu Road to Nasratkhel, thence to Alizai, after which a straight easy track. Camels to Marai.
Do.	Kachai.	19	Hangu road to Kúz Ushtarzai, where the track turns up the bed of the Ladu nallah easy for camels.
Kohát.	Hangu. (*By the Bar route.*)	24	The road crosses the toi ; then over a low Kotal into the Bar valley, joining the main road at Ibrahimzai. From the Kotal to Ibrahimzai the track runs through a fairly level valley, but is rough and stony in places, especially at the Hangu end. This road saves three miles, and is fit for camels, but is so much rougher than the main road that but little time is saved by using it even by pedestrians.
Kohat.	Mir Khweli.	17	Mir Khweli, or Fort Cavagnari, is the sanatarium of Kohat, but is now little used. The road all the way is very rough and stony, but is fairly level till within three or four miles of Fort Cavagnari when there is a sharp ascent to the summit. On the whole the road even when in repair is rather one for mules than camels. The track up the hill wants constant repair to make it a fair riding road, and is often hardly passable. The track from Mir Khweli to Hangu is very rough.

Road.		Approximate distance in miles.	Remarks.
From	To		
Togh in Miranzai.	Jatta(24 *miles from Kohat on the Bannu road.*)	23	This is the best of the cross roads from Miranzai to the Bannu road. A very slight ascent occurs on the Togh side. After which the road follows the Alilan valley all the way down to Jatta.
Banda	Teri.	5	Teri is a few miles off the Bannu road. The track from Banda and the direct track from Kohat are easy for camels. Beyond Teri along the Darra up to Dallan the road is level, open and easy; from Dallan rough tracks over low hills lead to Thal and Gandiaor in the Miranzai valley. These are practicable for camels. The cross tracks from the Darra over the Mirandai range into the Bahadar Khel valley are steep and difficult.
Do.	Dallan.	36	Waziri camels laden with salt manage to get over the Manzalai pass north-west of Bahadar Khel, and there is a track between Teri and Totakki which horsemen can struggle over, but people going from Teri to Bahadar Khel generally prefer to go round by Banda.
Teri.	Hangu.	40	The distance as the crow flies is 16 miles, but the camel road goes by Jatta and the Alilan valley to Togh and thence to Hangu. (*See route Togh to Jatta.*)
Banda	Narri.	8	Formerly owing to the difficult character of the country the camel roads to Narri and Karrak had to follow the course of ravines. The road to Karrak went round the Narri Hills by Tabbai Khwah and was about 25 miles. The direct route by Narri has now been made practicable for camels. It was constructed by Allahyar Khán, Salt Superintendent. This saves about 9 miles. The road is easy as far as Narri, the ranges of hills to be crossed being low. Just beyond Narri a rather steep double range of hills has to be crossed. From Banda to Karrak is now a single march for camels though a tiring one. Traders between Kohat and Karrak go by Banda, but there is a shorter cut for pedestrians.
Do.	Karrak.	16	

Road.		Approximate distance in mile.	Remarks.
From	To		
Karrak.	Bahadar Khel.	19	There is a short cut across the hills passing by Cháparra, which reduces the distance to 12 miles, but this is difficult and tiring for camels, and it is almost better to send them to Surdag and then along the Kohat-Bannu road to Bahadar Khel, which makes the distance 19 miles.
Kohat.	Shakardarra.	39	The distance as the crow flies is 26 miles. Pedestrians take a short cut by Dhoda and Malgin across some difficult ranges of hills quite impracticable for laden camels. The route usually taken is to go along the Bannu road for 21 miles, *i. e.*, four miles beyond Lachi. A rough path then leads into the Shawakki valley. The road thence towards Karirosam is open and easy. It afterwards crosses the Teri toi and follows a torrent bed nearly up to Shakardarra. From Lachi to Shakardarra by this route is about 22 miles, making the whole distance 39 miles.
Do.	Malgin.	21	The road goes by Dhoda and Kamal Khel. The ascents to be crossed are low. The road in places is very indifferent and rather difficult for laden camels.

THE SOUTHERN KHATTAK COUNTRY.

The whole of the Thál from Land Kamar to Shinwa Gudi Khel is easy for camels, the torrent beds being broad and shallow. The path from Nasratti to Karrak skirts this sandy tract. To the east of this path through the whole Chauntra valley up to Shakardarra, it is well for travellers not well acquainted with the country to be cautious in arranging their marches, as the greater portion of the country is intersected by ravines which it is very difficult to negotiate. The road along the north of the valley from Karrak to Jandrai is easy, but from Jandrai to Dand and Shakardarra there are ravines which must be hit off at the right places, and even the right places often want a little repair before they can be considered safe for camels.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

298. There are telegraph lines to Khushalgarh station and to Bannu. The former follows the line of road. The latter generally follows the course of the road from Kohat to Banda, after which it goes by Narri and Karrak, thus avoiding too close an approach to the Wazírí border.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

299. The two main postal lines in the district are to Khushalgarh and Bannu. The mails between Khushalgarh and Kohat are conveyed by the district mail cart, which gets a postal subsidy of Rs. 500 a month. Letters from Lahore arrive at Kohat in about 22 hours. The mails to Bannu are carried by runners and arrive in 28 hours. There are imperial post offices at—

Kohat.	Teri.
Ushtarzai.	Bahadar Khel.
Hangu.	Shakardarra.
Gandiaor.	Khushalgarh.
Lachi.	

There are no district post offices, but a rural messenger is generally attached to each of the above stations. More post offices are required. At present there is no postal line to Niláb, though there are police stations both at Lukh Talao and at Nizampur, and there is not a single post office in the great tract of country lying south of the Bannu road. Exclusive of the mail cart subsidy the expenditure on post offices and postal lines is Rs. 703 a month.

There is no bullock train or any recognised agency for the conveyance of goods either from Khushalgarh to Kohat or from Kohat to Bannu.

MONEY ORDERS.

300. Till the beginning of 1880 money orders were issued from the Treasury. The work since 1st January 1880 has been made over to the post office.

In 1877-78 the issues were Rs. 61,942. In 1878-79 they were Rs. 74,327. Since the change of system there has been a large increase. The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

	Issues.			Payments.	
Year.	No.	Value.	Commission.	No.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1880-81	18,869	7,92,515	8,804	1,558	1,08,672
1881-82	4,568	1,54,806	1,821	883	41,997
1882-83	4,537	1,45,011	1,719	869	32,507

FERRIES.

301. There are three ferries on the Indus at Khushalgarh, Shadipur and Niláb, which are under the Kohat District Officer. There are also ferries at Mokhad and Rokhwan under the Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindi.

The Khushalgarh bridge of boats has been described in paragraph 27. The maintenance of the bridge and of the ferry when the bridge is taken down during the rains is under the Public Works Department. The arrangements for the collection of tolls are under the Deputy Commissioner.

The income since the bridge was established is as follows :—

	Rs.
1877-78 ...	... 2,169
1878-79 ...	... 2,547
1879-80 ...	... 5,993
1880-81 ...	... 10,598
1881-82 ...	... 5,409
1882-83 ...	... 5,760

The present establishment for collection consists of a muharar on Rs. 25, a jemadar on Rs. 8 and two chaprasis on Rs. 6 each. The whole cost is Rs. 540 a year. The maintenance establishment consisting of boatmen, store-keepers, &c., costs Rs. 5,478 a year, and the annual repairs to the boats and approaches cost Rs. 9,000 more. Roughly the total cost of the bridge may be put down at Rs. 15,000 a year. The bridge ordinarily consists of about 12 boats. It is generally dismantled at the end of June when the river rises above a certain height, and is reconstructed at the end of September.

The ferries at Shadipur and Nilâb are of very minor importance. They are leased to contractors. The average income from leases from 1873-74 to 1882-83 has been Rs. 670. The average expenditure has been Rs. 227. This includes the cost of new boats, which have hitherto been supplied by Government.

BOAT TRADE ON THE INDUS.

302. There is very little boat trade connected with this district. The traffic on this part of the Indus is in the hands of the boatmen of Attock and Mokhad. If a boat is required at Khushalgarh it has generally to be ordered up from Mokhad. This is done through the Khán of Shakadarra, who resides there.

The total number of boats said to belong to the river villages of this district is only four.

CATTLE POUNDS.

303. There are eighteen cattle pounds in the district. These are all attached to the police thanahs, the pound keepers being the thanah muharars, who get monthly allowances varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. The fixed monthly expenditure on account of establishment is Rs. 38-8.

The average annual income and expenditure from 1875-76 to 1882-83 has been as follows :—

From fines	...	...	Rs.	950
Income from sales	...	...	„	256
	TOTAL	...	„	1,206
Expenditure	...	...	Rs.	516
Average profits	...	...	„	690

EXCISE.

304. In paragraph 181 I have explained that the consumption of spirits and drugs is almost confined to the town and neighbourhood of Kohat. There is a single lease for the manufacture and retail sale of native liquor and similar leases for the sale of rum, opium and drugs.

During the Afghán war shops were opened at Hangu and Thal, but these have now been discontinued in the absence of any demand. For many years past the amount for which these leases have sold has been affected by adventitious circumstances, such as the collection of troops for the Jawaki campaign and for the Afghán war. I shall merely therefore give the figures for 1882-83, which was a normal year, and for the current year 1883-84.

Nature of contract.	Amount for which the lease was sold for the whole year.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Native liquor	2,352	2,640
Rum	1,572	780
Opium (including Madak and Chandu) ...	3,900	2,880
Drugs	2,508	1,980
TOTAL ...	10,332	8,280

The amount realised on account of still head duty on country spirits for 1882-83 was Rs. 2,788.

Two licenses for the sale of European liquors have been issued for 1883-84 at Rs. 100 each.

DISPENSARIES.

305. There are three dispensaries in the district—at Kohat, Hangu and Teri. The expenditure on these is as follows :—

Kohat ...	...	...	Rs.	2,948 a year.
Hangu	...	...	„	1,273 „
Teri ...	...	...	„	1,213 „

The other heads of medical expenditure are :—

Civil Surgeon's allowance	...	Rs.	1,200
Vaccination	...	,,	1,284
Miscellaneous ...	...	,,	200

The total annual expenditure is Rs. 8,038, of which Rs. 4,686 is met from Provincial and the remainder from District and Municipal Funds.

SCHOOLS.

306. The schools of the district have been described in the chapter on education (paragraph 180). The expenditure on schools is Rs. 6,082 a year, of which Rs. 2,926 is met from Provincial and the remainder from Local Funds.

DAWK BUNGALOWS.

307. There are three dâwk bungalows in the district at which an establishment is kept up, *viz.*, Kohat, Khushalgarh, and Banda Daud Shah on the Road to Bannu.

There are five rest-houses, which are used as dâwk bungalows, where no establishment is kept up except perhaps a chaukidar, *viz.* :—

1. Nizampur.
2. Mirkalan.
3. Dhoda.
4. Lachi.
5. Latammar.

There are also district rest-houses at Hangu and Mir Khweli.

The dâwk bungalows at Banda Daud Shah and Lachi are really military bungalows attached to the posts, at which an establishment is kept up from Provincial services. There is also a military bungalow at Bahadar Khel.

The income last year from dâwk bungalows was Rs. 1,411, the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 694.

KOHAT SALT MINES.

Location of the salt mines.

308. The salt mines of Kohat are found in the central hill ranges of the district, which run across it east and west. The salt deposits cease before the hills reach the Indus on one side or the Wazírí country on the other. They are therefore quite a district monopoly. There are no salt mines in the Bangash hills to the north or in the Lawaghar range to the south. The geological features of the salt ranges have been already given in paragraphs 58-59 of this Report. The mines occupy a tract about 50 miles long, with a nearly uniform width of 20 miles.

The working mines and rates of duty charged.

309. The working mines and the rate of duty hitherto charged are as follows :—

Jatta ... Malgin Narri ...	...	4 annas per Lahori maund of 100 seers.
Karrak	...	3 annas ditto.
Bahadar Khel	...	2 annas ditto.

Raising of the rates from 1st July 1883.

From 1st July 1883 an enhanced and uniform duty of 8 annas a Lahori maund is to be charged at all five mines.

Disused mines.

There are many disused mines in the district, the principal of which are Barbarra, Nandrakka, Spina and Karár. The number of places capable of being used as mines is very large. At Narri, Karrak, and especially at Bahadar Khel, salt is abundant and easily got at. The supply at Malgin and Jatta is neither abundant nor readily excavated. These are both comparatively speaking inferior mines, but are much resorted to, being on the northern edge of the tract, and convenient for the Afrídí and Akora Khattak traders.

Excavation fees.

310. Excavation fees are taken by miners in addition to the Government salt duty.

The present rates are :—

Jatta and Malgin, Re. 1 for 4 camel loads.

Narri, Re. 1 for 10 camel loads.

Karrak, Re. 1 for 12 maunds. (8 pie for a tabbi.)

Bahadar Khel, Re. 1 for 16 maunds. (6 pie for a tabbi.)

Two bullock loads and eight donkey loads generally count as equivalent to one camel load.

Kandolas and Tabbis.

At Malgin, Jatta and Narri the salt is blasted and sold in shapeless lumps (*kandolas*). At Karrak and Bahadar Khel, where the salt is softer, it is cut out of the mine in oblong blocks weighing half a maund each. These form very convenient loads for pack animals. They are called *tabbis* or *chakkis*.

The Malgin mines.

311. The Malgin quarries have been worked from time immemorial. Shahbaz Khán of Teri is said to have been the first to levy duty (A.D. 1780). The quarries are situated at the top of a range of hills, the mines excavating downwards and the salt being taken out of pits, the sides of which are very liable to fall in, rendering their working somewhat dangerous.

The Jatta mines.

312. The Jatta quarries have been used since the time of the great Khoshal Khán. The salt is worked out laterally from the sides of a gorge, also near the crest of a range of hills. The miners dig out as far as they can with safety. The mine is then filled in with earth from above and the miners again commence digging into the same deposit a little higher up.

313. The other three quarries are much more conveniently situated. At the Bahadar Khel mines the bed of the ravine is a mass of salt, and the miners cut out the blocks or *tabbis* till water begins to accumulate, when they start at a fresh point. At Narri the salt is taken either from open quarries or from one or two large caverns. At Karrak the salt is found at the foot of hills near the town.

The other three mines.

314. The Malgin and Jatta mines are resorted to by the Akora Khattaks, Bangashes, Adam Khel Afrídís and other northern traders, belonging to a great extent to the Pesháwar district. Those along the eastern routes go to Malgin, those to the west to Jatta. Formerly only bullocks were allowed to go to Jatta, camels being sent to Narri. Since the Afrídís have become large camel owners this rule has fallen into abeyance. The grazing at Narri is bad; it entails an extra march, and when the Jatta mines can meet the demand there is no object in subjecting camel owners to an unnecessary inconvenience. The Narri mine has in consequence been very little used of late.

Classes of traders resorting to the mines.

The northern mines.

The use of the Bahadar Khel mine, where rates are exceptionally low, has hitherto been restricted to the western tribes, Independent Wazírís, Turis, Ghalzais, Bangashes of Miranzai and Khattaks of the Darra.

Bahadar Khel.

The Pawindah traders from the Derajat, the Marwatis and most of the Bannu Wazírís have been made to go to Karrak, where rates are higher.

Karrak.

When an uniform rate of 8 annas has been established at all these mines it will be unnecessary to continue these restrictions on the use of particular mines, except when the outturn at a favorite mine is temporarily insufficient to meet the demand. The miners are nearly all agriculturists, generally from the immediate neighbourhood, though large numbers of Báraks from the south are found at both the northern mines. At harvest or sowing time it is difficult to get these men to work, and to relieve the pressure the camel owners are sent for a time to an unpopular mine like Narri.

The present restrictions will to a great extent be abolished when the proposed uniform rate of duty is introduced.

315. Kohat salt is carried to Swat, Boner and Bajaur, to Ningrahar and Kuram, and to some extent to Kabul. The whole of the Punjab trans-Indus territory and the adjoining border tribes depend on Kohat salt, which is conveyed chiefly by Pawindahs. Owing to the low cost of this salt at the mines the distance that it has to be carried becomes the most important factor in the price. Kohat salt is twice as dear at Bannu as at Karrak, four times as dear at Dera Ismail Kháu and seven times as dear at Dera Ghazi Kháu.

Countries to which Kohat salt is exported.

The salt preventive establishment.

316. The Kohat salt Preventive Establishment consists as follows:—

1	Superintendent		... Rs.	100	per mensem.
1	Naib ditto		... ,,	50	ditto.
1	Darogha		... ,,	30	ditto.
3	ditto	@ 25	... ,,	75	ditto.
2	Muharars	@ 30	... ,,	60	ditto.
4	ditto	@ 15	... ,,	60	ditto.
4	Jemadars	@ 15	... ,,	60	ditto.
5	Weighm·n	@ 7	... ,,	35	ditto.
7	Havildars	@ 9	... ,,	63	ditto.
86	Sepoys	@ 7	... ,,	602	ditto.
90	Sepoys	@ 6	... ,,	540	ditto.
	Allowance for water-supply		,,	23-8	ditto.
204		TOTAL Rs. ...		1,698-8	ditto.

Total 204 persons at an annual cost of Rs. 20,382.

Salt revenue under the Sikhs.

317. Under Sikh rule the mines were farmed for Rs 6,000 to the Khán of Teri. The Sikh Government monopolised the sale of salt at Peshâwar and levied a transit duty on it at the ferries on the Kabul river. The Governor of Kohat also levied a transit duty of 2 annas per bullock. From 1839 to 1849 the Peshâwar monopoly was farmed, the contractor keeping his own preventive establishment, and the amount paid varying from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 48,000 a year. This does not include the income from ferry and transit tolls.

The duty raised at annexation.

The old rates of duty at the mines were very low, varying from 16 maunds per rupee at Jatta, Malgin and Narri to 32 maunds at Bahadar Khel. At annexation these rates were suddenly raised by Lieutenant Pollock to an uniform duty of Re. 1 per maund. This led to disturbances in the south of the district, which have been described in paragraph 102. In the beginning of 1850 Lieutenant Pollock's rates were superseded by the light rates now in force (paragraph 309).*

The present rates fixed in 1850.

Percentages allowed to villages in the neighbourhood of the mines.

318. To enlist the sympathies of the villagers a percentage of the gross income from each mine was awarded to them under the name of malikana. These percentages were given partly to the villagers in whose limits the mines were situated and partly to other villages in the neighbourhood.

* Since the above was written an uniform rate of eight annas per Lahori maund has come into force at all the mines of the district.

The percentages for the different mines were as follows:—

Jatta, 5 per cent.
Malgin, 5 per cent.
Narri, 4 per cent.
Bahadar Khel, 25 per cent.

In 1855, 6 per cent. from the Karrak mines was granted to the men of Karrak and Latammar.

The duties of the inamkhors.

In return for this malikana the "inamkhors" who enjoy it have to repair the salt roads, towers and lines of the salt police, and to furnish guards and carriage for the bi-monthly salt treasure despatches from their respective mines to the head-quarters of the Superintendent at Jatta and thence to Kohat.

Percentage enjoyed by the Khattak Nawáb.

The Nawáb of Teri has under our rule been awarded a percentage of 10 per cent. on the Bahadar Khel and 3 per cent. on the Narri mines.

Proposals for redistributing the village percentages.

In the orders enhancing the salt duty to eight annas a maund, it has been laid down that the rates of percentage enjoyed by the Nawáb and the villagers will remain as before. It is proposed, however, to re-arrange the distribution of the village allowances. These will now be largely increased, and it will not always be advisable to give the increase to the present inamkhors.

Their division between maliks and villagers.

The general rule, as regards village allowances, is for the maliks to take one-fourth and to divide three-fourths among the zemindars generally. There are, however, numerous exceptions. Consolidated allowances of Rs. 1,000 to the Khán of Shakardarra and of Rs. 360 to the family of the Naibs of Gumbat are also paid from the salt income. These are in lieu of percentages which they are said formerly to have enjoyed.

Consolidated allowances to certain families.

Income from their mines.

319. The gross income from these mines including malikana has been as follows:—

1849-50	...	Rs.	28,289	1854-55	...	Rs.	74,926
1850-51	...	„	82,470	1855-56	...	„	87,604
1851-52	...	„	52 523	1856-57	...	„	66,516
1852-53	...	„	69,849	1857-58	...	„	61,928
1853-54	...	„	66,126	1858-59	...	„	73,087
Average	...	„	59,851	Average	...	„	72,812

1859-60	...	Rs.	74,247	1874-75	...	Rs.	1,03,796
1860-61	...	,,	87,475	1875-76	...	,,	86,362
1861-62	...	,,	84,877	1876-77	...	,,	88,629
1862-63	...	,,	89,787	1877-78	...	,,	80,894
1863-64	...	,,	88,553	1878-79	...	,,	90,058
Average	...	,,	85,988	Average	...	,,	89,948
1864-65	...	,,	93,240	1879-80	...	,,	85,453
1865-66	...	,,	76,223	1880-81	...	,,	99,367
1866-67	...	,,	83,304	1881-82	...	,,	90,737
1867-68	...	,,	83,135	1882-83	...	,,	80,321
1868-69	...	,,	82,483	Average	...	,,	88,969
Average	...	,,	83,677				
1869-70	...	,,	107,023				
1870-71	...	,,	85,564				
1871-72	...	,,	78,029				
1872-73	...	,,	88,745				
1873-74	...	,,	89,604				
Average	...	,,	89,793				

The average amount of salt duty for the different mines for the last ten years is as follows :—

Mine.	Salt in Lahori maunds.		Duty levied.	
Jatta ...	124,983	...	Rs.	31,247
Malgin ...	103,071	...	,,	25,768
Narri ...	38,783	...	,,	9,695
Karrak ...	55,438	...	,,	10,394
Bahadar Khel	99,328	...	,,	12,416
Total for district ,,	421,606	...	,,	89,522

The trading season.

320. The months in which trade is briskest are those from December to April inclusive. In May and June it slackens and in July, August and September it almost entirely ceases, as the camels are unable to work during the rains and are put out to graze. Trade revives in October and November and is in full swing again in December.

Memorandum by Major Plowden.

A printed memorandum on the trans-Indus salt mines by Major Plowden, then Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, gives very complete information on the subject. I have drawn from it largely in giving this account.

PART VIII.—Land Revenue.

ASSESSMENTS.

Information regarding assessments mainly drawn from Major Hastings' assessment report.

321. The portion of the Kohat district which has now been settled consists of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils, the Teri tahsil, comprising half the district having been excluded. In the Upper Miranzai and Khwarra tappas the Settlement was summary; in the remainder of the tract it was regular. The Settlement was made by Major Hastings, who himself announced the assessments in all except a few of the Crown villages. In describing it therefore I shall quote largely from his original assessment report, which it must be remembered refers only to the portion of the district under Regular Settlement, and does not therefore include the whole even of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils.

In the absence of a revenue survey, not much check on the areas.

As there had been no revenue survey Major Hastings was unable to check the correctness of the areas in the usual way. He writes: "The only check besides supervision has been the pentagraph, by which means a general map to the scale of two inches to the mile has been reduced from the Shajras. This work exposed mistakes, which had to be corrected before a correct general map could be prepared, and was a good means for making us aware of mistakes which had been made."

Formation of assessment circles.

322. The formation of assessment circles and the classification of soils is thus described :—

"The first step towards assessment was to ascertain and group together in tahsils, as many villages as possible, whose general situation and other circumstances were nearly similar.

"The following statement shows the number and names of the chaklas or assessment circles according to tahsils, in their order of value and the number of villages composing each :—

Name of tahsil.	No. of assessment circles.	Names in order of value.	No. of villages composing.
Hangu	2	1 China Bála ...	20
		2 Koh-i-Damán ...	9
Kohat	5	1 China Payán ...	16
		2 Toi { I class 20 ... / II class 32 ... }	52
		3 Kinára Darya or Niláb ...	8
		4 Shakardarra ...	3
		5 Kohi ...	14

323. "This tahsil lies to the westwards, and is made up of two main subdivisions known as Kuz (Lower) and Bar (Upper) Miranzai.

Tahsil Hangu.

"The watershed line of these two divisions (tappas) passes through the Kahi lands. Kahi, owing to the greater portion of its area being in Bar (Upper) Miranzai, has been for assessment purposes included with that tappa.

"There are only 37 villages in this tahsil; of these eight villages composing tappa Bar (Upper) Miranzai are under Summary Settlement and have not been field measured.

"The total area of that portion measured = 159,338 acres, of which 19,779 acres are cultivated. The portion of unirrigated to irrigated is as 15 to 4."

China Bála, the first and best circle in the district, is composed of 20 villages. It has been called Chakla China Bála because it is the upper spring circle; nearly all the irrigated area is dependent on springs, many of which rise in the bed of the Kohat toi.

Assessment circles. Chakla China Bála.

"The main products are wheat, Indian corn, cotton and bájra.

"This is the second circle in this tahsil; the villages composing it are all situated in the Damán or outskirts of the hills. The land is chiefly unirrigated: there are some *kacha* wells in Togh and Barabbas Khel."

Chakla Koh-i-Daman.

In Muhammad Khoja, Balyamin, Togh, and the Samaris, rainwater is collected for irrigation purposes by means of *kacha* tanks.

"The main products are similar to those in Chakla China Bála.

324. This tahsil is composed of seven tappas or divisions situated in three separate quarters of the district.

Tahsil Kohat.

"Tappas Baizai and Samilzai, which compose the main portion of the tahsil, are to the north, and are separated from tappas Niláb, Khwarra, Zira and Patiala, which occupy the north-east quarter, by that strip of the western Khattak country running between the eastern portion of tappa Baizai and the south-west of tappa Patiala.

"Tappa Shakardarra occupies the south-east corner, and is also cut off from the remainder of the tahsil by the western Khattak country.

"The tahsil is very incompact, but so long as the Teri portion of the district is separate and under the Khattak chief, no better distribution can be recommended.

"There are 109 villages; the measured area, excluding tappa Khwarra, which has not been regularly measured = 439,407 acres; of this 66,711 acres are cultivated. The irrigated area only = 24,685 acres; the remainder of the cultivated is altogether dependent on rain.

" Chakla China Payán is made up of 16 villages irrigated generally by springs ; but as their position, compared with those in Hangu tahsil, is lower, the word Payán, which expresses that meaning, has been added and will account for the name of " Chakla China Payán." The chakla is a good one and is the second in the district. Wheat, Indian corn, cotton, rice, bájra and mung are the chief products.

Assessment circles, Chakla China Payán.

There are 52 villages included in Chakla Toi ; 33 of them receive their water-supply or a share of it from the Kohat toi, 13 villages receive only spring water. There are six villages whose lands are altogether dependent on rain ; they are included with this circle because their position was so mixed up that it was impossible to separate them. In consequence of the majority of villages being affected and dependent on the toi, the chakla has been named Chakla Toi. As, however, it was found that many villages adjoining one another were from natural causes very dissimilar, two classes had to be formed.

" The first class includes two descriptions of villages—those that receive both spring and toi water, and those that only receive spring water, which is, as a rule, owing to its greater certainty, considered more valuable than toi water and is 'called Pukhta Pani.' The 2nd class is composed of the villages which have a short supply of spring-water or an uncertain supply of toi water, and those villages whose lands are altogether dependent on rain. Twenty villages have been considered in the 1st class, and 32 villages in the 2nd class. The barani area in the 2nd class is far in excess of the irrigated area. Chakla Nilab, composed of eight villages many of which are situated on the right bank of the Indus, is next in order of value, and has been named after the tappa, in which they are included. There are a few wells ; they bear but a small proportion to the barani area. Wheat is the main product.

Chakla Nilab.

" This assessment circle, separately formed in consequence of its position, is made up of the division of land known as Shakardarra. It includes 12 different village sites, and two rakhs, one of which belongs to Government. The main products are wheat and bájra.

Chakla Shakardarra.

The name Shakardarra* or sugar valley is not an appropriate one ; a more accurate one and at the same time descriptive of the place would be ' Sangdarra' or the stony valley.

" This circle includes all the villages in tappas Zira and Patiala. As a large portion of the area is hilly, it has been called Chakla Kohi. The main products are wheat, bájra and til.

Chakla Kohi.

325. The main classification of the land depends on the presence or absence of irrigation. Land irrigated by spring or Toi water is known as abi. It is called sailabi, when liable to flood by the extra supplies carried in the tois, or otherwise after rain in the

Classification of land and soils in use among the people.

* Shakardarra is really a corruption of Shiggadarra, " the vale of sand." The soil is generally light and sandy.

hills. If the land is altogether dependent on rain it is known as baráni or lalmi. Under abi will be found details of spring,* toi and well irrigation, with particulars of the area yielding double and single crops. Under barani there are four kinds of soils, classed by the people as follows :—

"I. 'Rakhmina' literally silky land; it is soft clayey soil with a slight mixture of sand in its composition, and is liked best by the people because the return is more certain and obtained with the least trouble.

"II. 'Matta'; this is a hard clay soil and requires plenty of water. It produces good crops, but is not considered as good as the Rakhmina; the land is more difficult to work.

"III. 'Sangair;' this soil has a large mixture of stones, which have the advantage of keeping the land moist and cool.

"IV. 'Shigga,' this is the worst description of soil, and one in which, as the name denotes, sand predominates.

"The Rakhmina soil is chiefly found in Chakla China Payán. The Matta in Chaklas China Bála, Toi and Koh-i-Damán of tahsil Hangu; Sangair in Chakla Niláb, and Shigga in Chaklas Shakardarra and Kohi, tahsil Kohat. In the following statement will be found the details of the different classifications and soils, according to chaklas, adopted at this Settlement :—

Name of Tahsil	Name of Chakla	DETAILS UNDER WHICH AREA HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED.										
		Irrigated.							Unirrigated.			
		From springs		From Toi.		By wells		Sailabi.	Rakhimna.	Matta.	Sangair.	Shigga.
		Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop	Double crop	Single crop					
Hangu	China Bala	760	930	895	1,078	2	1	52	1148	3314	352	98
	Koh-i-Daman	224	50	108	55	204	6	937	1410	8753	572	696
Kohat	China Payan	1406	653	446	527	...	...	...	1340	934	120	818
	Toi I class	916	5175	259	1,904	2	...	...	972	1040	267	368
	Toi II class	176	241	1366	11,411	14	6	19	3603	7289	2610	7128
	Nilab	...	...	...	...	89	1	245	.....	404	2096	1387
	Shakardarra	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	785	1230	2893
	Kohi	45	8	26	8	6	...	244	652	97	1818	4167

Fiscal history of the tract.

326. As regards the fiscal history of the tract up to the introduction of the new Settlement in 1878, Major Hastings writes :—

Statements I and II showing the amounts for which tappas Kúz (Lower) Miranzai, Baizai, and Samilzai were farmed.

"The following statements show, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, the amounts for which tappas Kúz (Lower) Miranzai, Baizai, and Samilzai, were farmed previous to annexation.

* Locally known as *pukhta* (certain) *pani* (water.)

I.—Tappa Kúz Miranzai.

Year.	Amount of jama according to Durani coinage.	Amount of jama according to present coinage.	The recoveries made by farmers.	Name of Farmers.
1826	15,000	10,000	Generally from abi land ½ produce. Generally from barani land ⅓ share of produce. From some villages cash.	Ghulam Muhyuddin Khán.
1826-30	20,000	13,333		Khán Bahadar Waisken Sahib and Mulla Sáleh.
1831-41	27,000	18,000		Naib Darweza, Ghulam Rasul Khán, and Khairulla Khán.
1841	30,000	20,000		Ghulam Haidar Khán.
1842	35,000	23,333		Satar son of Darweza.
1843-48	27,000	18,000		Ghulam Haidar Khán, Saadat Khan, Sirdar Zakiryá Khán and Yahya Khán.
Average ...	.....	17,111		

II.—The Kohat tappas.

Hijri year.	Year A. D.	Amount in Durani coinage with its equivalent in Government money.	Tappa Baizai.			Tappa Samilzai.		Total.		
			Recovered directly.	By farmers.	Total.	Recovered directly.	Total.	Recovered directly.	By farmers.	Total.
1259	1842	Durani ...	34,892	47,780	82,672	20,000	20,000	54,892	47,780	1,02,672
		Government money	23,261	31,853	55,114	13,333	13,333	36,594	31,853	68,447
1260	1843	Durani ...	32,516	60,660	93,176	25,100	25,100	57,616	60,660	1,18,276
		Government money	21,677	40,440	62,117	16,733	16,733	38,410	40,440	78,850
1261	1844	Durani ...	14,000	66,480	80,480	16,000	16,000	30,000	66,480	96,480
		Government money	9,333	44,320	53,653	10,667	10,667	20,000	44,320	64,320
1262	1845	Durani ...	45,646	30,122	75,768	16,708	16,708	62,354	30,122	92,476
		Government money	30,431	20,081	50,512	11,139	11,139	41,570	20,081	61,651
1263	1846	Durani ...	40,605	49,770	90,375	17,172	17,172	57,777	49,770	1,07,547
		Government money	27,070	33,180	60,250	11,448	11,448	38,518	33,180	71,699
1263	1847	Durani ...	20,476	57,299	77,775	22,892	22,892	43,368	57,299	1,00,667
		Government money	18,651	38,199	51,850	15,261	15,261	28,912	38,199	67,111
1264	1848	Durani ...	25,690	64,160	89,859	25,135	25,135	50,854	64,160	1,14,994
		Government money	17,173	42,773	59,946	16,757	16,757	33,929	42,774	76,703
		Average ...	.....	.....*	56,206	.....	13,620	.....	.....	69,826*

"As regards Shakardarra, its revenue previous to annexation is not ascertainable, because it was held in jagir by Ghulam Mustafa Khán; he recovered Rs. 4 (Ghunda) per house every harvest, the yearly total of which it is impossible to give.

The same particulars regarding tappas Shakardarra, Niláb, Khwarra, Zira and Patiala are not ascertainable.

"Tappas Niláb, Khwarra, Zira and Patiala were also held in jagir by the eastern Khattak Kháns; they recovered a share of the produce and taxes on cattle, houses, and also salt passing through their jagir limits. Towards the end of the Sikh rule, when General Avitabile was Governor of Peshawar, and divided the eastern Khattak jagir between Najaf Khán, the father of Afzal Khán and Jafir Khán, he considered the revenue of Tappa Niláb, including the three villages of Sujanda, Bata and Bagh, now forming part of the Rawal Pindi district, as Rs. 5,000. This of course was merely nominal.

The revenue fixed at the Summary Settlements compared with the revenue of 1876-77.

327. "Since annexation there have been six Summary Settlements, their revenues compared with present revenue will be seen from the sub-joined statement."

* The figures in Major Hastings' report are Rs. 56,020 and Rs. 66,069, but there has been a mistake or perhaps a misprint.

Name of year in which Settlement was made.	Names of Officers by whom Settlement was made.	Tahsil Hangu.							Tahsil Kohat.							Grand Total.
		Chakla China Bála.			Chakla Koh-i-Damán.			Total of both Chaklas.	Chakla China Payán.			Chaklas Toi I and II.			Total of both Chaklas.	
		Khalsa.	Jagir.	Total.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Total.		Khalsa.	Inám.	Total.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Total.		
1849-50	Captain Pollock (now Col. Sir R. Pollock.)	14,299	...	14,299	6,180	778	6,958	21,257	13,985	...	13,985	62,927	...	62,927	76,912	98,169
1850-51	Ditto ...	13,904	...	13,904	6,167	778	6,945	20,849	13,017	...	13,017	59,345	832	60,177	73,194	94,043
1851-52	Captain (now General) Coke.	12,031	...	12,031	6,168	778	6,946	18,977	12,977	...	12,977	56,599	1,886	58,485	71,462	90,439
1855	Ditto ...	11,117	...	11,117	5,521	778	6,299	17,416	11,210	...	11,210	42,330	1,886	44,216	55,426	72,842
1860	Captain Henderson ...	10,665	539	11,204	5,842	796	6,638	17,842	11,029	...	11,029	42,387	1,986	44,373	55,402	73,244
1863	Captain Shortt ...	10,665	539	11,204	5,842	796	6,638	17,842	11,029	589	11,618	41,737	3,936	45,673	57,291	75,133
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,948	83,978
	The present revenue for the year 1876-77.	10,428	539	10,967	5,842	796	6,638	17,605	11,018	589	11,607	41,826	4,136	45,962	57,569	75,174

"Taking the averages of the Summary Settlement revenues it will be seen that the present revenue is less. In tappa Kúz (Lower) Miranzai there is a difference of Rs. 1,425. In tappas Baizai and Samilzai the difference is Rs. 7,379.

The revenue of tappas Shakardarra Niláb, Zira and Patiala since the Summary Settlement.

328. "At annexation tappa Shakardarra was granted in perpetual jagir to Ghulam Mustafa Khán. The revenue by a calculation of Rs. 3-7-10 per plough excluding those held inám or maafi was considered Rs. 1,361. In 1871, on the representation of the jagirdar, owing to the increased number of ploughs, the revenue was considered Rs. 1,658. The jagirdar recovers according to the number of existing ploughs; his income last year by the Dharwai's books was Rs. 1,731.

The revenue of tappa Niláb with the three villages, which were attached to it after annexation, was considered Rs. 2,178. A reduction of Rs. 303, reducing the revenue to Rs. 1,875, was made when the three villages across the Indus were transferred to and considered part of the Rawal Pindi district. The jagirdar recovers a share of the produce, so the revenue is no guide to what is paid by the occupants.

"Zira and Patiala, till 1854, were under the direct control and management of the Jagirdar Afzal Khán, but owing to his incapacity, the direct management and jagir were resumed, and the revenue fixed at Rs. 1,667. Of this Rs. 259 were khalsa; Rs. 259 jagir to Afzal Khán; Rs. 210 jagir to Murtaza Khán; Rs. 600 revenue of Shekh Allahdad's Ziarat (a village enjoyed free by some Kaka Khels) and Rs. 339 Maliki ináms. In Captain Henderson's time the revenue of the tappa was slightly increased, it is now Rs. 1,813, including khalsa, jagir, maafi, and maliks' cash inams.

Opinion regarding the present revenue.

329. "The revenue of the district generally, excluding tappa Baizai, is light and can probably be slightly increased. In Baizai, owing to the faulty distribution of the tappa revenue among villages, and the frequent calls made in all the villages for forced labour, I am of opinion that substantial relief will have to be given in many.

Statement giving details regarding land sold and mortgaged, the price and proceeds per acre and the price and proceeds per rupee.

330. "The following statement gives full details regarding the lands sold and mortgaged; it shows the price and proceeds per acre; also the price and proceeds per rupee of the Government revenue.

No.	Name of Chakla.	Sold.				Mortgaged.				Price and proceeds per Rupee of Revenue.	
		Area in Acres.	Revenue.	Price.	Price per Acre.	Area in Acres.	Revenue.	Amount for which land was mortgaged.	Proceeds per Acre.	Sold.	Mortgaged.
					Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	China Bala ...	8	7	345	43 2 0	161	354	6,452	40 1 2	49 4 7	18 3 7
2	Koh-i-Daman ...	220	131	3,717	16 14 4	66	40	2,007	30 6 7	28 6 0	50 2 10
3	China Payan ...	88	118	4,005	45 8 0	363	634	19,338	53 4 0	33 15 1	30 8 0
4	Toi ... I. ...	410	777	20,257	49 7 0	282	557	33,922	120 5 0	26 1 2	60 14 5
	II. ...	110	207	1,715	15 9 0	854	1,159	16,384	19 3 0	8 4 7	14 2 2
5	Niláb ...	...	...	...	.....	23	76	688	29 15 0	.....	9 0 10
6	Shakardarra ..	449	152	17,446	38 14 0	1,262	426	26,173	20 12 0	114 14 5	61 7 0
7	Kohi ...	204	36	1,955	9 9 0	575	151	5,173	9 0 0	54 4 11	34 4 1

"I must point out here that, as a rule, where land is mortgaged, unless it represents a bakhra or separate share, the revenue continues to be paid by the mortgager; this will account for the high proceeds per acre of mortgaged land.

Reasons for high mortgage prices.

"The prices paid for abi cultivated land taken up for Government from 1865 to 1875, varied from Rs. 250 to Rs. 24 an acre.

331. "There are no statistics of the former Summary Settlements with which a comparison can be made to show if there has been any increase in cultivation, irrigation and improvement in the classes of produce. It is, however, generally allowed that there has been an increase in cultivation."

No statistics of former Settlements with which comparisons could have been made.

332. In Appendix VI will be found a general abstract of area, resources and the classes of produce according to the present measurements. The different crops were divided by Major Hastings into first and second class. The following statement shows the percentage of area under each in the different tahsils.:—

General abstract of area, resources, &c.

Name of Tahsil.	Rabi.		Kharif.	
	I Class.	II Class.	I Class.	II Class.
Kohat	49	.....	36	15
Hangu	36	.....	30	34

"Wheat, barley, bájra, jowár, cotton and rice are the main first class crops."

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

333. The following statement prepared by Major Hastings shows the changes that have occurred in the prices of produce from 1857 to 1876.

The prices for each year, the averages for the four quinquennial periods and for the whole twenty years, with the prices actually assumed by Major Hastings in calculating the value of produce are all given.

Sambat.	Year.	Rabi, 1st June.						Kharif, 1st November.								
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Sarshaf.	Tara Mira.	Tobacco.	Uncleaned Cotton.	Rice.	Bajra.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Makki.	Kangni.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1914	1857	0 32 13	1 7 2	1 3 3	...	1 4 10	0 6 6	0 12 12	0 35 11	1 1 3	0 32 8	0 28 1	...	0 19 2	1 1 3	1 11 0
1915	1858	0 38 10	1 23 3	1 5 6	...	1 4 10	0 4 12	0 14 0	1 0 13	1 8 13	1 5 4	0 25 2	...	0 21 11	1 8 4	1 11 0
1916	1859	0 38 4	1 21 6	1 4 0	...	0 38 4	0 4 12	0 12 13	0 38 4	1 10 7	1 21 3	0 26 12	...	0 12 12	1 25 0	1 23 12
1917	1860	1 1 7	1 26 5	1 4 10	0 15 5	0 35 11	0 4 7	0 15 4	1 0 13	0 38 4	1 0 13	0 26 12	0 20 6	0 10 4	0 38 4	1 17 6
1918	1861	0 15 5	0 20 6	0 14 1	...	0 25 0	0 5 12	0 14 5	0 24 4	0 22 15	0 16 9	0 15 5	0 11 8	0 12 13	0 24 4	0 25 8
Average		0 33 5	1 12 4	0 38 4	0 15 5	0 37 10	0 5 3	0 13 13	1 3 15	1 0 5	0 39 4	0 24 6	0 15 15	0 15 3	1 3 6	1 9 12
19 9	1862	0 21 11	0 38 4	0 26 12	...	0 31 14	0 3 13	0 11 15	0 34 6	0 37 0	0 15 5	0 19 2	0 17 14	0 12 2	0 34 7	1 0 13
1920	1863	0 35 1	1 26 5	1 0 13	...	0 33 2	0 3 13	0 8 0	0 34 6	1 26 5	0 35 11	0 25 8	0 20 6	0 10 3	1 26 5	1 23 12
1921	1864	0 35 1	1 31 6	0 39 8	0 10 3	0 28 1	0 5 1	0 8 2	0 29 6	0 28 1	0 37 10	0 19 2	0 14 0	0 9 9	0 28 1	1 8 10
1922	1865	0 31 14	1 11 0	0 28 1	...	0 25 1	0 5 1	0 8 12	0 34 6	0 25 8	0 35 11	0 20 6	0 11 8	0 9 14	0 28 1	1 7 3
1923	1866	0 22 15	0 38 4	0 21 11	...	0 31 14	0 6 6	0 11 3	0 31 14	0 34 7	0 37 0	0 21 11	0 14 11	0 9 4	0 33 2	1 9 13
Average		0 29 5	1 13 1	0 31 6	0 10 3	0 30 0	0 4 13	0 9 10	0 33 14	0 38 4	0 32 4	0 21 3	0 15 11	0 10 3	0 38 0	1 10 0
1924	1867	0 25 8	1 3 6	0 28 1	...	0 38 4	0 3 3	0 11 3	0 34 6	0 28 1	0 22 15	0 16 9	0 14 0	0 10 3	0 28 1	1 3 6
1925	1868	0 19 12	0 35 11	0 13 12	...	0 25 8	0 6 6	0 11 15	0 29 6	0 20 6	0 20 6	0 14 0	0 8 15	0 9 9	0 20 6	0 28 1
1926	1869	0 17 3	0 31 14	0 8 10	...	0 19 6	0 6 6	0 11 15	0 20 6	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 16 9	0 7 10	0 8 10	0 21 0	1 4 10
1927	1870	0 16 9	0 28 11	0 12 13	...	0 20 6	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 21 10	0 25 8	0 19 2	0 19 2	0 12 2	0 8 11	0 25 8	1 7 3
1928	1871	0 15 0	0 23 15	0 15 15	...	0 21 11	0 4 7	0 9 9	0 25 8	0 22 15	0 20 6	0 19 2	0 15 5	0 8 15	0 22 15	1 4 10
Average		0 18 3	0 32 8	0 15 10	...	0 25 1	0 5 6	0 11 0	0 26 4	0 22 7	0 19 6	0 17 1	0 11 10	0 9 3	0 23 9	1 1 9
1929	1872	0 17 14	0 31 14	0 20 6	0 16 0	0 19 2	0 3 13	0 9 9	0 25 8	0 20 6	0 25 8	0 16 9	0 14 0	0 10 3	0 25 8	0 35 11
1930	1873	0 23 5	1 4 0	0 28 1	0 15 15	0 25 8	0 4 4	0 10 6	0 30 0	0 30 10	1 0 13	0 19 2	0 14 11	0 10 3	0 28 1	1 4 10
1931	1874	0 28 2	1 11 0	0 29 5	0 17 0	0 28 11	0 5 12	0 12 12	0 39 8	1 11 0	1 4 10	0 30 10	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 13	1 7 8
1932	1875	0 33 13	1 16 2	1 0 13	0 18 0	0 29 5	0 5 12	0 8 12	0 34 6	1 8 7	1 11 0	1 13 0	0 17 14	0 17 14	1 3 6	1 5 14
1933	1876	0 36 5	1 16 2	0 35 11	0 20 0	1 2 0	4 5 2	0 10 6	0 38 4	1 13 9	0 35 11	0 23 15	0 14 0	0 15 5	1 11 0	1 11 0
Average		0 27 5	1 7 13	0 30 14	0 17 4	0 28 15	0 4 15	0 10 6	0 33 8	1 0 13	0 39 8	0 26 0	0 14 15	0 13 5	0 37 12	1 4 16
Average of 20 years ...		0 27 3	1 6 6	0 29 1	0 14 4	0 30 6	0 5 1	0 11 9	0 34 2	0 35 7	0 32 9	0 22 2	0 14 9	0 12 0	0 35 11	1 6 9
Assumed for Kohat		0 35 0	1 24 0	1 0 0	0 20 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 15 1	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 30 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 20 0
Assumed for Hangu		1 0 0	1 24 0	...	...	...	...	0 20 0	1 0 0	1 20 0	1 0 0	0 30 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	1 20 0	1 30 0

334. The way in which the price current was obtained, and his reasons for lowering these prices for assessment purposes, are thus explained : —

How prepared.

"The statement has been prepared from the tahsil records ; the prices for each year represent the value for which the products were procurable in Kohat during the months of June and November, when the new price currents for the spring and autumn harvests are settled.

"The prices current for sarshaf were not procurable from the tahsil, and have been obtained for as many years as possible from the books of a city Shahukar. There were no banyas' books in the city or district from which the above information could have been obtained."

Price-current adopted ; reasons for its adoption.

"The prices are city ones, fixed so as to include the cost of carriage, and the profits of the purchaser after payment of the chungi tax ; they are consequently higher than the proprietor receives, and will account for my having fixed them in every case above the average values shown in the statement.

Staples of the district and comparison of ruling prices for last 20 years.

Wheat.

"The staples of the district are wheat, barley, cotton, Indian corn and bájra. The price current table, it will be seen, shows the average price of wheat for the last 20 years to have been 27 seers ; for 9 years of the 20 years it has been more than 30 seers for the rupee ; and for 5 of the 9 years, 35 seers and more were obtainable for the rupee. For the years 1875 and 1876 prices were at 33 and 36 seers for the rupee, and it was much the same this year in June. Looking upon the average price for 20 years as above what the zemindar receives, I have assumed 35 seers for the rupee value in tahsil Kohat, and 1 maund for tahsil Hangu. This is about the difference in price between the two tahsils."

Barley.

"The average price of this product for the last 20 years is 1 maund 8 seers. For 10 years of the 20, the price current has been more than 1 maund 6 seers, and for seven of these years the value for the rupee was not less than 1 maund and 16 seers. I have, it will be seen, assumed 1 maund 24 seers as the price current for both tahsils ; this is about the proportion of the value barley bears to the wheat price current assumed, and also allows for the greater expense there is in its carriage, owing to its smaller money value compared with its weight. The barley produced in Hangu is usually consumed there, and consequently no difference has been made in the price current of the two tahsils, as was done for wheat.

"The average city price for 20 years=10 seers 6 chitáks for the rupee. I have, looking to this, assumed 15 seers for the rupee in tahsil Kohat, and 20 seers in tahsil Hangu, because most of the cotton-producing villages of that tahsil are at a greater distance from the city, the only market.

Cotton.

"The other two staples, bajra and Indian corn, are so much used as food, that I have assumed 1 maund 10 seers as the price current for both products in tahsil Kohat and 1 maund 20 seers in tahsil Hangu.

Indian corn and bajra.

"Good seasons, to judge from the last 3 years, will always send down prices to the original old rates; and I think to assume higher price currents for the calculation of produce jamas, which will be the basis of the future jama, would be unsafe."

Good seasons will send down prices; unsafe to assume higher price currents for calculaton of produce jamas, the basis of future jamas.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the prices of the more important grains subsequently to 1876 for purposes of comparison :—

Year.	On 1st June						On 1st November.					
	Wheat.			Barley.			Makki.			Bajra.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1877 ...	1	0	13	1	21	3	...	26	12	...	28	0
1878 ...	...	20	6	...	31	14	...	15	5	...	10	3
1879 ...	...	8	9	...	10	3	...	9	9	...	9	9
1880 ...	...	7	0	...	10	8	...	12	9	...	11	9
1881 ...	...	11	2	...	22	5	...	21	0	...	19	10
1882 ...	...	14	15	...	33	2	...	0	0	...	0	0
Average from 1877 to 1882 ...	...	15	7½	...	28	3	...	16	15	...	15	12
Average from 1857 to 1876 ...	...	27	3	1	6	6	...	35	11	...	35	7
Rates assumed by Major Hastings { Kohat	...	35	0	1	24	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
Rates assumed by Major Hastings { Hangu.	1	0	0	1	24	0	1	20	0	1	20	0

The Afghan war occasioned such an enormous rise in prices that the average rates for the last six years are much higher than they would have been under normal circumstances.

335. Appendix VIII shows the area under different crops, the assumed yield per acre, and the value of the total yield at the prices assumed by Major Hastings. Of the total cultivation the rabi area is 43,962 acres against a kharif area of 51,344 acres. Nearly half the rabi area and about a quarter of the kharif area is irrigated.

Statistics as to produce.

The following statement gives the figures for the most important crops :—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Wheat	15,602	20,660	36,262
Barley	5,131	1,193	6,624
Bajra	673	22,698	23,371
Makki	7,710	3,998	11,708
Cotton	2,661	2,329	4,990
Rice	1,962	4	1,966
Moth, Mung and Mash	1,040	3,554	4,594
Miscellaneous	869	4,922	5,791
Total ...	35,948	59,358	95,306

With regard to the rates of yield per acre given in Appendix VIII Major Hastings writes :—

Remarks and explanation regarding the statement.

"They were fixed after consideration of the area under each crop, the result of experiments, and a comparison with the produce per acre assumed for somewhat similar land in the Peshâwar district. The money value assumed for vegetables is only for single crops in rabi or kharif. The money value of gardens has been taken as one-fourth less than for land under vegetables in both harvests.

"The produce of wheat, Indian corn and charri in baráni land has been assumed at ¼ of estimated produce in abi land except for Chakla Koh-i-Damán, where wheat and Indian corn have been considered as ⅓ because the baráni land owing to the hill drainage, is of a superior kind.

"The difference between the produce of barley and wheat has been taken as ¼ more in baráni and ½ as much again in Abi.

The yield per acre for bajra and makki, which are largely used as food by the people, has been intentionally fixed lower than it really is.

Statement showing the gross produce of the food crops compared with the expenditure.

"336. The following statement shows the gross produce of the food crop* in that portion of the district under Regular Settlement, compared with the expenditure.

Area under cultivation (in acres.)			Gross Produce (in Maunds.)			Population.	Horses.	Expenditure per Annum (in Maunds.)				Difference.
Abi.	Barani.	Total.	Abi.	Barani.	Total			Seed thrown.	Population at 8 chattaks each per diem.	Horses at 3 seers each per diem.	Total.	
32,418	52,487	84,905	3,44,338	1,17,400	4,61,038	64,688	1,888	37,586	2,95,139	51,684	3,84,409	77,529

* Wheat, barley, gram, rice, makki, bajra, moth and múng.

From this it appears that more is raised than is required by the people. There is a steady export of wheat from the district, but the largest quantity goes from Chauntra, in the Teri iláka which has not come into the calculation."

PROPOSED RATES.

337. Major Hastings' remarks as to the manner in which he obtained his revenue rates may be quoted *in extenso.*

"The instructions received from Government regarding the principles for assessing were as follows :—

"The general principle of assessment to be followed is, that the Government demand for land-revenue in tappas Baizai, Samilzai, Kuz Miranzai, Shakardarra, Niláb, Zira, and Patiala, where a first Regular Settlement has been sanctioned, shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce (nisf mahasil milkiat) of an estate, or, in other words, one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord either in money or kind."

"In applying this principle in the case of the Kohat district, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.

"In estimating the land-revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as the receipt of spring or *pukhta* water, and toi, or uncertain water supply, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, the facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from the sale of fire-wood, scrub, charcoal, dwarf-palm leaves, grass, grazing and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.

"The gross assessments for each Settlement circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, form the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle; but in the assessment to be ultimately adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down at the commencement of the instructions is to be observed in the assessment of each case.

"Mills will be assessed and reported separately for sanction.

"In tracts and villages adjoining the frontier, or for tribes and families requiring special consideration in connection with frontier administration, the full measure of assessment contemplated by the above rules

will be favorably considered by Government, if submitted by the Settlement Officer in accordance with the principle laid down for the Peshawar Settlement.

"In tappas Khwarra and Bar Miranzai, where a Summary Settlement only has been sanctioned, the present revenue will be revised on such data as is procurable.

First step towards ascertaining owner's share of produce.

338. "From these instructions it will be seen that the first necessary step was to ascertain the owner's share of the produce."

"The following statement will show—(1) the total cultivated area, the area under tenant's cultivation, the batai rates and their areas; (2) percentage rate of Kamin's dues of what is divisible of owner's share and of the Government right:—"



No.	Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Total cultivated area.		Detail of area under tenants and rent paid.													Percentages of gross produce.						
					Total area under cultivation of tenants.	Area under tenants paying cash.		Rate of batai.								Total area under batai.		Kamin's dues.	Percentage divisible.		Owner's share.		Government right.	
			Abi.	Barani.		Area.	Percentage on cultivation of tenants	1/4	2/5	1/3	2/4	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	1/10	Abi.	Barani.		Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.
1	Haugu.	China Bala ...	3,669	4,964	5,458	2,350	43	1,562	...	...	1,493	53	...	...	...	...	1,562	1,546	3	97	97	48	24	24	12
2		Koh-i-Daman ...	647	12,368	5,656	5,392	95	95	...	...	169	.....	...	..	...	...	95	169	5	95	95	47	24	23½	12
		Total ...	4,316	17,332	11,114	7,742	70	1,657	...	...	1,662	53	...	..	..	...	1,657	1,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kohat.	China Payan ...	3,032	2,712	1,879	622	33	685	6	14	520	24	1	...	7	...	705	552	4	96	96	48	24	24	12
4		Toi ... I ...	8,256	2,647	6,991	319	5	5,246	...	15	1,321	.....	...	...	...	...	5,246	1,336	5	95	95	47	24	23½	12
		II ...	13,214	20,649	13,969	1,658	12	6,177	23	...	5,214	897	...	...	..	...	6,200	6,111	7	93	93	46	23	23	11½
5		Nilab	90	4,132	3,966	79	2	1	...	164	2,115	1,593	7	...	9	...	1	3,888	8	92	92	46	24	23	11½
6		Shakardarra ...	.....	4,908	1,120	.....	...	235	...	873	12	.....	...	..	...	...	.....	1,120	10	90	90	...	33	...	16½
7		Kohi	93	6,978	3,100	539	17	67	42	...	.....	2,314	15	14	...	109	22	2,539	11	89	89	44	18	22	9
		Total ...	24,685	42,026	30,937	3,217	10	12,411	71	1,066	9,182	4,828	23	14	16	109	12,174	15,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	29,001	59,358	42,051	10,959	...	14,069	71	1,066	10,844	4,881	23	14	16	109	13,831	17,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

339. "The Kamin's dues were ascertained first for each village in the Chakla, and then calculated for the whole Chakla; they are of course only approximate. The following statement, showing how the calculations for Hangu were made, will explain the system :—

Statement showing how Kamin's dues were ascertained for each village.

Name of Chakla.	Name of village.	Kamin's dues.										Total Kamin's dues in Grain.							
		Per plough.		Barber per house.	Per bakhra.			Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of bakhras.	Gross produce.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Barber.	Musalli.	Kakha.	Dharwai.	Total.	Percentage on total gross produce.
		Blacksmith.	Carpenter.		Musalli	Kakha.	Dharwai.												
		S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.					M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M s
China Bala	Hangu	28	28	16	2	2	2	281	244	208	15,644	196 28	196 28	97 24	10 16	10 16	10 16	532 8	3½

Statement showing value of produce and its value per acre.

340. "The value of the produce and its value per acre are given in the following statement :—

Number.	Name of tahsil	Name of Assessment Chakla.	VALUE OF GROSS PRODUCE.								VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE.											
			TOTAL.		KAMINS' DUES.		VALUE OF PRODUCE DIVISIBLE.		AVERAGE SHARE OF OWNER.		GOVERNMENT RIGHT.		TOTAL.		KAMINS' DUES.		PRODUCE DIVISIBLE.		OWNERS SHARE.		GOVERNMENT RIGHT.	
			Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.A P.	Rs.A.P	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A P	Rs A P	Rs.A P	Rs.A.P.
1	Hangu.	China Bala ...	60,750	13,148	1,822	394	58,928	12,754	29,160	3,156	14,580	1,578	16 8 11	2 10 5	0 7 11	0 1 3	16 1 0	2 9 2	7 15 2	0 10 2	3 15 7	0 5 1
2		Kobi Daman ...	11,786	36,417	589	1,774	11,197	23,697	5,540	8,513	2,770	4,256	18 3 6	2 13 11	0 14 7	0 2 3	17 4 11	2 11 7	8 9 0	0 11 0	4 4 6	0 5 6
		TOTAL ..	72,536	48,619	2,411	2,168	70,125	46,451	34,700	11,669	17,350	5,834	16 13 11	2 12 11	0 8 11	0 2 0	16 4 0	2 10 11	8 0 8	0 10 9	4 0 4	0 5 5
3	Kohat.	China Psyan ...	63,296	6,96	2,532	278	60,764	6,682	30,382	1,671	15,19	836	20 14 0	2 9 1	0 13 4	0 1 8	20 0 8	2 7 5	10 0 4	0 9 10	5 0 2	0 4 11
4		Toi ... I	1,01,860	5,823	5,094	291	96,786	5,532	47,884	1,398	23,942	699	12 5 5	2 3 2	0 9 10	0 1 9	11 11 7	2 1 5	5 12 10	0 8 5	2 14 5	0 4 3
		II	1,19,165	38,834	8,342	2,676	1,10,823	34,256	54,816	8,472	27,408	4,236	9 0 3	1 13 6	0 10 0	0 2 0	8 6 2	1 10 7	4 2 4	0 6 7	2 1 2	0 3 3
5		Nilab ...	2,112	13,715	169	1,097	1,943	12,618	972	2,889	486	1,440	23 7 6	3 5 1	1 14 1	0 4 3	21 9 5	3 0 10	10 12 10	0 11 2	5 6 5	0 5 7
6		hakardara ..	...	11,554	...	1,155	...	10,399	...	3,813	...	1,907	...	2 5 8	...	0 3 9	...	2 1 11	...	0 12 5	...	0 6 3
7		Kobi ...	1,188	13,535	131	1,489	1,057	12,046	522	2,459	261	1,230	12 12 5	1 15 2	1 6 7	0 3 5	11 5 10	1 11 9	5 9 8	0 5 5	2 12 10	0 2 10
		TOTAL ...	2,87,641	89,421	16,268	6,688	2,71,373	81,533	1,34,576	20,693	67,268	10,348	11 10 5	2 1 8	0 10 7	0 2 7	10 15 11	1 15 1	5 7 3	0 7 11	2 11 7	0 3 11

"The straw has not been taken into account in estimating the assets of the chaklas, as it is generally used to feed the cattle or allowed to remain on the fields and help to renovate the soil.

Straw has not been taken into account.

341. "By the above means fair lump assessments were ascertained for each circle, and the areas of each class of land were multiplied by the relative values that had been assumed for each as regards one another. The lump assessments of chaklas were then divided by the totals of the areas multiplied by the relative values. This gave the rates applicable to the lowest classes of land in each chakla, and from them the rates for the superior classes of land were calculated.

Rates how obtained.

342. "The statement on the next page shows the results obtained compared with the summary revenue and the produce estimates.

Statement showing results obtained compared with the summary revenue and produce estimates.



Number.	Name of assessment circle.	COMPARISON OF FORMER REVENUE WITH PRODUCE ESTIMATES.									
		Summary Settlement jama.					Produce Estimates at half Proprietary net assets.				
		Khalsa.	Jagir.	Inam.	Kham.	Total.	Abi.	Barani.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	China Bala ...	10,428	539	.....	.....	10,967	14,580	1,578	16,158	5,191	...
2	Koh-i-Daman ...	5,842	.....	796	.....	6,638	2,770	4,256	7,026	388	...
	Total ...	16,270	539	796	.....	17,605	17,350	5,834	23,184	5,579	...
3	China Payan ...	11,018	.....	589	.....	11,607	15,191	836	16,027	4,420	...
4	Toi ... I	15,634	4,036	.....	174	19,844	23,942	699	24,641	4,797	...
	II	26,192	100	.....	346	26,638	27,408	4,236	31,644	5,006	...
5	Nilab ...	.....	1,875	.....	.....	1,875	486	1,440	1,926	51	...
6	Shakardarra ...	.....	1,658	.....	.....	1,658	.....	1,907	1,907	249	...
7	Kohi ...	357	1,117	339	.....	1,813	261	1,230	1,491	.....	322
	Total ...	53,201	8,786	928	520	63,435	67,288	10,348	77,636	14,201	...

Number.	Name of assessment circles.	I. Area. II. Area of each class multiplied by its relative value. III. Rate applicable to each class of land. IV. Assumed per acre. V. According to revenue rates.	AREA OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES APPLICABLE AND ASSUMED — Abi (irrigated). From Springs. Double Crop.	From Springs. Single Crop.	From Toi. Double Crop.	From Toi. Single Crop.	By Wells. Double Crop.	By Wells. Single Crop.	Total and rate per acre of Abi cultivated.
1	China Bala ...	I ...	760	930	898	1,078	2-0 -0	1	3.669
		II ...	1,000	1,160	1,796	1,078	4-0-0	1	5.941
		III ...	6-2-2	3-1-1	4-14-6	4-7-3	4-14-6	2-7-3	3-15-7
		IV ...	6-8-0	3-4-0	5-4-0	2-10-0	5-0-0	2-8-0	.....
		V ..	4 940	3,023	4,714	2,830	10	2	15,519
2	Koh-i-Daman...	I ...	224	50	108	55	204	6	647
		II ...	560	62	216	55	408	6	1,307
		III ...	5-4-10	2-10-5	4-3-10	2-1-11	4-3-10	2-1-11	4-4-6
		IV ...	5-4-0	2-10-0	4-4-0	2-2-0	4-4-0	2-2-0	.....
		V ...	1,176	131	459	117	867	13	2,763
		I ...	981	980	1,906	1,133	206	7	4,316
		II ...	2,460	1,224	2,012	1,133	412	7	7,248
		III ...	5-15-0	2-15-11	4-12-8	2-6-4	4-12-8	2-6-4	4-0-4
	Total ...	IV ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		V ...	6,116	3,154	5,173	2,947	877	15	18,282
3	China Payan ...	I ...	1,406	653	446	527	.....	.....	3,032
		II ...	3,515	816	892	527	.....	.....	5,750
		III ..	6-9-9	3-4-11	5-1-6	2-10-4	.....	.....	5-2-2
		IV ...	6-8-0	3-4-0	5-4-0	2-10-0	.....	.....	.....
		V ...	9,139	2,122	2,342	1.383	.....	.....	14,986
4	Toi ... I	I ...	916	5,175	259	1.904	2-0-0	.....	8,256
		II ...	2,290	6,469	518	1,900	4-0-0	.....	11.185
		III ...	5-5-5	2-10-10	4-4-6	2-2-3	4-4-6	.....	2-14-5
		IV ...	5-4-0	2-10-0	4-4-0	2-2-0	4-4-0	.....	.....
		V ...	4,809	13,684	1,101	4,046	8-0-0	.....	23,548
	II	I ...	176	241	1,366	11,411	14	6	13,214
		II ...	440	301	2,732	11,411	28	6-0-0	14,918
		III ...	4-9-6	2-4-9	3-10-10	1-13-5	3-10-10	1-13-5	2-1-2
		IV ...	4-8-0	2-4-0	3-12-0	1-14-0	3-12-0	1-14-0	.....
		V ...	792	542	5,123	21,396	53	11	27.917
5	Nilab ...	I ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	1	90
		II ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	1	179
		III ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-7-0	2 11-0	5-6-5
		IV ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6-0-0	3-0-0	.....
		V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	534	3	537
6	Shakardarra ...	I ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		II ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		III ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		IV ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		V ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Kohi ...	I ...	45	8	26	8-0-0	6	.....	93
		II ...	112	10	52	8	12	.....	194
		III ...	3-5-7	1-10-9	2-11-0	1-5-6	2-11-0	.....	2-12-10
		IV ...	3-8-0	1-12-0	2-8-0	1-4-0	3-0-0	.....	.....
		V ...	157	14	65	10	18	.....	264
		I ...	2,543	6,077	2,097	13,850	111	7	24.685
		II ...	6 327	7,596	4,194	13,850	222	7	32,226
	Total ...	III ...	5-3-6	2-9-9	4-2-10	2-1-5	4-2-10	2-1-5	2-11-7
		IV ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		V ...	14,897	16,262	8,631	26,835	613	14	67,252

OF LAND AND THE RATES PER ACRE.

Barani (unirrigated).						Grand Total and summary rates per total cultivated areas.
Sailabi.	Shigga.	Sangair and Gar.	Matta.	Rakhmina.	Total and rate per acre of Barani cultivated.	
52	1.148	3,314	352	98	4,964	8,633
416	5,740	9 942	704	98	16,900	22,841
0-12-0	0-7-0	0-4-6	0-3-0	0-1-6	0-5-1	1-13-9
0-12-0		Five annas.			.....	.....
39			1,535		1.574	17,093
937	1,410	8.755	372	696	12,368	13,015
7,496	7,050	26,259	1,144	696	42,645	43,952
0-12-8	0-7-11	0-4-9	0-3-2	0-1-7	0-5-6	0-9-0
0-12-0		Five annas.			.....	.....
703			3,572		4.275	7,038
989	2,558	12,067	924	704	17,332	21,648
7,912	12,790	36,201	1,848	794	59,545	66,793
0-12-8	0-7-11	0-4-9	0-3-2	0-1-7	0-5-5	1-2-1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
742	5,107	.....	.....	.....	5,849	24,131
.....	1.340	934	120	318	2,712	5,744
.....	6,700	2,802	240	318	10,060	15,810
.....	0-6-8	0-4-0	0-2-8	0-1-4	0-4-11	2-12-9
.....		Five annas.			.....	.....
.....			848		.....	15,834
.....	972	1,040	267	368	2,647	10,903
.....	4.860	3,120	534	368	8,882	20,069
.....	0-6-3	0-3-9	0-2-6	0-1-3	0-4-3	2-3 8
.....		Four annas.			.....	.....
.....			662		662	24,210
19	3,603	7,289	2,610	7,128	20,649	33,863
152	18,015	21,867	5,220	7.128	52,382	67.300
0-10-4	0-6-5	0-3-10	0-2-7	0-1-3	0-3-3	0-12-7
0-8-0		Three annas.			.....	.....
9			3,868		3,877	31,794
245	.....	404	2,096	1,387	4,132	4,222
1 900	.....	1,212	4,192	1,387	8,751	8,930
1-5-0	.....	0-7-9	0-5-2	0-2-7	0-5-7	0-7-4
0-12-0		Five annas.			.....	.....
184			1.215		1,389	1,936
.....	.....	785	1.230	2,893	4,908	4,908
.....	.....	2,355	2,460	2,893	7,708	7,708
.....	.....	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-4-0	0-6-3	0-6-3
.....	.....		Six annas.		.....	.....
.....	.....		1,840		1,840	1,840
244	652	97	1.818	4,167	6,978	7,071
1,952	3,260	291	3,636	4,167	13,306	13,500
0-12-0	0-7-6	0-4-5	0-3-3	0-1-6	0-2-10	0-3-4
0-8-0		Three annas.			.....	.....
122			1.263		1,385	1,649
508	6,567	10,549	8,141	16.261	42,026	66,711
4,064	32,835	31,647	16,282	16,261	1,01,.89	1,33,315
0-13-4	0-8-4	0-5-0	0-3-4	0-1-8	0-3-11	1-1-8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
315			9,696		10,011	77,263

343. "In the relative values assumed for each class of land, it will be seen that the area irrigated by springs has been considered the most valuable, because there is a greater certainty about the yield. The land irrigated by wells and toi water have been assumed of equal value; the great uncertainty in the receipt of the toi water is, in my opinion, balanced by the expense of working and keeping up a well in working order."

Reasons for assuming the relative value of the different classes of irrigated land.

"344. For Barani separate rates for the different soils were worked out, but for the future I propose to charge the barani area at one average rate in each chakla."

Separate soil rates for barani land worked out in first instance.

"345. The plough jamas entered in Appendix VI are got by dividing the number of ploughs into the revenue rate jamas."

Plough jamas how obtained.

These calculations give the following results :—"

			Revenue rate jama per acre. Rs. As. P.
Chakla China Bála	...	Rs. 17 per plough.	1 15 8
„ Kohi Daman	...	„ 5 ditto.	0 8 8
„ China Payan	...	„ 18 ditto.	2 12 1
„ Toi I	...	„ 28 ditto.	2 3 6
„ Toi II	...	„ 14 ditto.	0 15 0
„ Niláb	...	„ 5 ditto.	0 7 4
„ Shakardarra	...	„ 4 ditto.	0 6 0
„ Kohi	...	„ 2 ditto.	0 3 9

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Revenue-rates arrived at.

346. The revenue rates arrived at are concisely shown in the following statement :—

	Name of assessment circle.	Rates adopted at settlement.									
		Irrigated from springs.		Irrigated from Toi.		Irrigated by wells.		Sailabi and Talabi.	Barani.	Abandoned.	Per plough.
		Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.				
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.		Rs. A.
Tahsil Hangu.	1 China Bála ...	3 4	6 8	2 10	5 4	2 8	5 0	0 12	0 5	...	17 0
	2 Koh-i-Dáman	2 10	5 4	2 2	4 4	2 2	4 4	0 12	0 5	...	5 0
Tahsil Kohat.	3 China Payán ...	3 4	6 8	2 10	5 4	...	...	...	0 5	...	18 0
	4 Toi ... I	2 10	5 4	2 2	4 4	...	4 4	...	0 4	...	28 0
	4 Toi ... II	2 4	4 8	1 14	3 12	1 14	3 12	0 8	0 3	...	14 0
	5 Nilah ...	...	...	...	...	3 0	6 0	0 12	0 5	...	5 0
	6 Shakardarra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6	...	4 0
	7 Kohi ...	1 12	3 8	1 4	2 8	...	3 0	0 8	0 3	...	2 0

Comparison of Settlement estimates with existing revenue.

347. In the following statement Major Hastings compared the estimates of the Settlement with the existing revenue :—

No.	Name of tahsil.	Name of assessment circle.	Present revenue.	Produce estimate.	Revenue rate estimate.	Plough estimate.
1	Hangu ...	China Bála	10,967	16,158	17,093	16,949
2		Koh-i-Dáman	6,638	7,026	7,038	7,660
		Total ...	17,605	23,184	24,131	24,609
3	Kohat ...	China Payân	11,607	16,027	15,834	16,254
4		Toi ... I ...	19,844	24,641	24,210	23,856
		Toi ... II ...	20,638	31,644	31,794	34,706
5		Nilab	1,675	1,926	1,936	2,065
6		Shakardarra	1,658	1,907	1,840	1,640
7		Kohi	1,813	1,491	1,649	1,332
		Total ...	63,435	77,636	77,263	79,853
		Grand Total ...	81,040	1,00,820	1,01,394	1,05,185

Major Hastings explained, however, that the actual assessment would probably be less than the revenue rate estimate of Rs. 1,01,394. On this subject he writes as follows :—

Explanation why the Chakla totals after application of the rates to each estate will be less than totals of the produce and revenue rate estimate totals.

"The revenue rates have been roughly applied to the estates in each Chakla, but the totals will be less than the totals of the estimate; the reasons are as follows :—

(1). In many villages special consideration will have to be shown.

(2). In some villages it will be impossible, looking to the past incidence of the assessment, to raise the revenue as high as is denoted by the average estimate.

(3). In some villages abi and baráni lands have been entered as single crop, but in reality these lands only yield a single crop every second or third year, and allowance will have to be made when fixing the village revenues. This mistake is due to two causes,—(1) ignorance of the people in calling the land single crop; (2) fear of the patwaris to under-state the capabilities of a village.

"When the people became aware of the mistake they were making, and had learnt somewhat how assessment would be made, they petitioned and enquiries were made which showed that mistakes of this kind had been made when recording the description of land.

"There is also another matter which, until settled, will not allow of the distribution being made in villages, *viz.*, the future ownership of the Government property.

"If the property is granted in jagir, the full revenue can be fixed, but if given as khálsa land to influential men, the proposals will have to be favorably assessed."

Commissioner concurred in Settlement Officer's proposals.

348. The Commissioner of Peshawar concurred in the proposals contained in the assessment report, which was submitted by Major Hastings on 1st December 1877.

Opinion of the Financial Commissioner Mr. Ouseley.

The Financial Commissioner Mr. Ouseley remarked when reviewing these proposals that with reference to the estimates of yield his acceptance of them as probably representing a fairly accurate estimate was based entirely upon his reliance on Major Hastings' ability, experience and local knowledge. The Financial Commissioner wrote that he had no personal acquaintance with the Kohat district, but considered that its circumstances were so peculiar that any comparison of the rates of produce there with those of other districts would probably be misleading. The Settlement Officer's proposed rates were accordingly sanctioned. Major Hastings then proceeded to assess the individual villages. The assessments were announced and the new Settlement came into force from kharif 1878. The assessment of the Crown villages was not announced till Kharif 1881 and Rabi 1882.

Results of the Settlement excluding tappas under Summary Settlement.

349. The aggregate of the new assessments for the whole tract is Rs. 94,776 or somewhat less than the revenue rate estimate of Rs. 1,01,394. From this has to be deducted Rs. 14,753 on account of remission for border service to khálsa villages and Rs. 2,346 for cash ináms, thus leaving Rs. 77,676 against a former jama of Rs. 79,488. There has been an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in jagir villages and a decrease of above Rs. 4,800 in khálsa villages.

Tappas under Summary Settlement.

Upper Miranzai.

350. As regards the two tappas under Summary Settlement, in Upper Miranzai no measurements were effected and no detailed record of rights prepared. The lands belonging to one share or *bakhra* of land were measured in each village, and on this basis an estimate was prepared of the whole cultivation. The data were acknowledged by the Settlement Officer to be very imperfect. The object arrived at was merely to redistribute the former assessment of the tappa without making any serious alteration in the total amount.

Estimate of area.

The following gives the estimate of the cultivated area :—

Irrigated	3,558	acres.
Baráni	9,218	„
Fallow	1,016	„
Total ...	13,792	acres.

The former revenue had been—

Khalsa	Rs.	5,252
Inám	„	519
Total ...	„	5,771

Former revenue and new assessment.

The produce and revenue rate jamas on the estimated area calculated at the rates assumed for the Koh-i-Daman circle were as follows :—

Produce jama	Rs.	17,653
Revenue rate jama	„	13,801
Major Hastings proposed to assess—		
Khalsa...	Rs.	5,655
Inám	„	1,355
Total Rs. ...		7,010

After deducting ináms and remissions for border service, the recoverable revenue under the new Settlement is Rs. 5,305, which gives an increase of 1 per cent.

The Khwarra tappa.

Old and new assessments, land-revenue and tirni, compared.

351. The villages of the Khwarra tappa up to the present Settlement paid a fixed tirni aggregating Rs. 584 per annum distributed on cattle and flocks, and Rs. 116 on three wells. The cultivated lands have now been measured and assessed at Rs. 500, which gives an increase of Rs. 384 on the old well assessment of Rs. 116. The tirni jama has been continued unchanged. The new assessment is Rs. 1,084 altogether against the former jama of Rs. 700. This is distributed among the different villages. There are altogether sixteen villages. Of these

fourteen belong to Afzal Khán's old jagir and are held by him and Government on equal shares; the remaining two are separately held by petty jagirdars.

The cultivated area of this tappa is as follows:—

Irrigated	40	acres.
Unirrigated	1,719	„
Fallow	606	„
Total ...	2,365	acres.

The assessment of 500 falls at 3½ annas an acre. The tirni jama is a grazing tax on the cattle of the Khattak villages of this tappa. It is not an assessment of the jungle lands. The Government continues to retain its grazing rights and grass and wood taxes as heretofore, and the income from these is much more considerable than that from the fixed assessment. The *rakh* system in force in this tract is described in paragraphs 207—215.

Land-revenue only covers present cultivation.
Tirni arrangements open to revision.

A clause has been inserted in the *Darkhwast malguzari* of each village, stating that the land-revenue has been assessed for term of Settlement, but only covers the actual cultivation at time of Settlement. It will be optional with Government to assess lands subsequently broken up. The tirni jama is not fixed for term of Settlement, but can be revised at any time at pleasure of Government.

General results including tappas under Summary Settlement.

352. The general result of the Settlement of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils is as follows:—

Name of Tahsil.	Name of tappa	Former Assessment.		Average demand for five years before new Settlement, 1873—1877.	New Assessment by Settlement.							
					Khálsa.		Jagir.		Cash Ináms.	Total revenue.	Assessment on revenue-free plots.	Grand Total.
		First Summary Settlement 1849, A. D. or later.	Summary Settlement, 1863.		Recoverable.	Remission.	Recoverable.	Remission.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kohat ...	The Kohat tappas (Baizai and Samilzai) ...	75,835	57,042	57,408	47,433	10,561	5,961	649	672	65,266	4,023	69,289
	Patiala and Zira ...	1,588	1,588	1,588	345-8	192-8	911	242	334	2,025	129	2,154
	Khwarra ...	700	700	700	517	.....	567	.....	...	1,084	119	1,203
	Niláb ...	1,875	1,875	1,875	.....	.....	2,025	.....	...	2,025	449	2,474
	Shakardarra ...	1,511	1,511	1,808	112-8	.....	2,137-8	.....	...	2,250-8	1,196	3,446
	Total ...	81,509	62,716	63,379	48,408	10,743-8	11,601-8	891	1,006	72,650-8	5,916	78,566
Hangu...	Upper Miranzai ...	5,782	5,782	5,782	5,305	1,242	375	88	...	7,010	329	7,339
	Lower „ ...	21,718	16,762	16,809	16,293	4,010	1,567	.....	1,340	23,210	2,829*	26,039
	Total ...	27,500	22,544	22,591	21,598	5,252	1,942	88	1,340	30,220	3,158*	33,378
	Grand Total ...	1,09,009	85,260	85,970	70,006	15,995-8	13,544	979	2,346	1,02,870-8	9,074	1,11,944-8

Adding Rs. 18,000 for the Teri tahsil, the total recoverable revenue of the district is Rs. 88,006.

* The assessment of revenue-free plots in the Hangu tahsil is really Rs. 3,290 and not Rs. 3,158. The correct figures are given in Appendix XI. The mistake is in Lower Miranzai.

CESSES.

Cesses formerly taken.

353. Previous to the Settlement the following cesses were taken in the Kohat and Hangu tahsils

Patwari cess.	Kohat	... ...	4 per cent.
	Hangu	... ...	2 „
Lambardari cess		... ...	5 „
Road cess		... ...	1 „
School cess		... ...	1 „
Patwaris' stationery		... ...	8 annas.

In the Teri tahsil no cesses of any sort were taken. In 1871 a local rates cess at Rs. 6-4 per cent. was introduced, and this was levied on the revenue of the whole district including the Teri tahsil. The Nawàb realised the amount, in addition to his former revenue, from the villagers under the name of marakki.

In 1878, the local rate cess was raised to 8-5-4, at which figure it now stands. A *dak* cess of 8 annas per cent. was introduced in 1879 and the patwaris' stationery cess in 1878 was reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas—

Cesses now taken in Kohat and Hangu.

354. The cesses now taken in Kohat and Hangu are.—

1.	Patwari cess	... ...	6 per cent.
2.	Lambardari cess	... ...	5 „
3.	Road „	... ...	1 „
4.	School „	... ...	1 „
5.	Dâk „	... ...	8 annas „
6.	Patwaris' stationery	... ...	4 annas „
7.	Local rate cess	... ...	8-5-4 „
		Total ...	22-1-4 „

Cesses taken in Teri.

In Teri the following cesses are taken on the quit rent of 20,000* recovered from the Nawàb Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan K. C. S I.

Local rates cess at	... ...	8-5-4 per cent.
School „ „	... ...	1 „
Road „ „	... ...	1 „

Cesses taken on the whole assessed revenue.

The cesses are levied on the whole nominal revenue, including jagir, frontier remission, cash inám, mafi and mill revenue. In six villages, however, cesses are taken as a special favor only on the recoverable revenue, excluding frontier remission These villages are Bahadar Kot, Kaluchina, Miri, Banda Abdul Samad and the two Marais.

Revenue on which cesses are calculated.

Deducting the frontier remission for these villages, cesses are taken on a jama of 77,944 in Kohat and of 33,890 in Hangu or on Rs. 111,834† altogether. Including the Teri tahsil, the local rates cess is recovered on a total revenue of Rs. 1,31,834.

* The Náwab now pays only 18,000 but cesses are taken as before on 20,000.

† This is according to the Rent Roll for 1883-84.

Total amount realised.

The total amount realized on account of cesses is therefore as follows:—

On whole district including Teri tahsil.

Local rates cess	@ 8-5-4	...	... Rs. 10,986
Road cess	@ 1 ...	...	... „ 1,318
School cess	@ 1 ...	...	... „ 1,318

In Kohat and Hangu tahsils only.

Lambardari	@ 5 ...	...	... Rs. 5,591
Patwaris' cess	@ 6 ...	...	... „ 6,710
Dâk cess	@ 8 annas	...	... „ 559
Patwaris' stationery	@ 4 annas	...	... „ 279
		Total	... „ 26,761

Mirab cess.

A miráb cess at 1 per cent is also levied on the revenue of most the irrigated villages of Lower Miranzai and of the Kohat tappas.

The income from this cess supports a Miráb on Rs. 25 an assistant Mirab on Rs. 10 and 4 chuprassies on Rs. 5 each.*

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE TO FRONTIER VILLAGES FOR BORDER SERVICE.

Number of villages that have received remissions.

356. Border remissions have been extensively allowed in this district. In the Hangu tahsil remissions have been allowed in 25 out of 37 villages, and in the Kohat tahsil in 56 out of 109 villages. The amount of these remissions is given in detail for the different tappas in columns 7 and 9 of the statement given in paragraph 352.

Amount of revenue remitted.

357. The following statement shows the proportion borne by these remissions to the recoverable jama.

Tahsil.	Recoverable.	Remission.	Percentage.
Kohat	60,010	11,634	19·3
Hangu	23,540	5,340	22·6
Total ...	83,550	16,974	20·3

* These arrangements were sanctioned by Punjab Government No. 563, dated 3rd March 1879.

Sanction to these remissions, and conditions attached to them.

The proposal to grant light assessments to the border villages of the Kohat district was sanctioned by Punjab Government No. 1323 of 9th July 1877, to the Financial Commissioner. These light assessments took the shape of the remission of a portion of the revenue assessed on such villages. It was clearly laid down that these remissions were subject to the obligation of service which was to be strictly enforced. In the event of a village misbehaving, the assessment could be at any time raised to the full amount.

This proviso was extensively acted on during the Afghan war, when most of the villages in the upper portion of Miranzai lost their remissions for a time (generally a term of five years) as a punishment for not exerting themselves to repel raids.

Two classes of remissions.

Two classes of border remissions have been granted.

1*st*—.To villages situated on or near the border, for ordinary border service in repelling local raids, &c.

2*nd*.—To the lessees of the Crown villages.

These villages are not generally on the immediate border, but were held by influential men, who had previously paid at favourable rates. From the position of these villages their holders escape the obligation of ordinary border service, but would be called on to assist in case of any serious emergency. One or two villages owned in proprietary right by influential families have been similarly treated.

MILLS.

358. In addition to the land-revenue proper, a certain amount of income is derived by Government from mills. Up to the present Settlement mills have generally been unassessed. Only Rs. 60 had been assessed on six mills in the Hangu tahsil. Major Hastings fixed rates for the different classes of mills ranging from Rs. 50 for good mills near towns to Re. 1 for small country mills. Major Hastings proposed to release the revenue on mills which had been held free for 20 years, to assess half revenue on mills constructed within the last 20 years, and full revenue on mills constructed within the last seven years. The assessment was to be based on a half or third of the net profits, but not to exceed the maximum rate fixed for the different classes.

The mill revenue was to be kept distinct from the land-revenue, and new mills were to be assessed and the revenue on disused mills remitted as in ordinary alluvion and diluvion.

The assessment of these mills was carried out by the Extra Assistant Commissioner in accordance with these instructions, and his proposals after being checked by me were reported for sanction in June 1882.

There are altogether 172 mills in the district. The full assessment is Rs. 1,621, including that of the six mills before assessed.

The arrangements for assessment as finally sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner are as follows :—

	Rs.
Revenue to be taken at once	658
Remissions.—	
(*a*) For life	283
(*b*) For term of Settlement	680
Total remissions ...	963
Total assessment on Mills ...	1,621

The assessment is undoubtedly light compared with the income derived by the owners. Mills near towns commonly rent for Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 a month, the cost of repairs being trifling and all other expenses falling on the tenant, so that the rent is nearly all pure profit. As a rule they are held by influential men, and as they had not hitherto paid anything, it was undesirable to assess them at higher rates.

The mill revenue has been kept distinct from the land-revenue.

For the future new mills will be brought under assessment, when constructed, and where mills have ceased working owing to causes beyond the control of the proprietor, the revenue on them will be remitted. As a rule there are now quite as many mills as are wanted and the construction of new mills should not be encouraged, as they interfere with irrigation and lead to a waste of water.

GOLD-WASHINGS ON THE INDUS.

359. Gold-washing is carried on at several places on the Indus, but to a very insignificant extent.

The jagirdar of Nilâb used to take Rs. 6-5-6 a tray per annum, and the jagirdar of Shakardarra used to take Rs. 5 a tray and a *másha* of gold in addition.

The first paid nothing to Government. The second paid nothing for trays worked on the Shakardarra side, but paid three-fourths of the Rs. 5 on the Rawal Pindi side, where only a fourth of the land-revenue is held by him in jagir. There were also gold-washings at Khushalgarh and elsewhere. The revenue from these gold-washings had never been formally granted away by Government, and it has been arranged at this Settlement that for the future the fee throughout the district shall be Rs. 6 per annum. In khâlsa villages Government will take the whole. In jagir villages Government will take one-fourth and the jagirdar three-fourths. Major Hastings estimated the average yield of gold per tray during the year at 30 tolas—value Rs. 480, the net profit, however, after deducting expenses, was only about Rs. 30 per tray.

The following trays paid the tax during 1882-83 :—

	No. of trays.	Jagirdar's share.	Government share.
Nilab—		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Jabbi	2	9 0	3 0
Manduri	1	4 8	1 8
Total ...	3	13 8	4 8
Sharkardarra—			
Shakardarra	6	27 0	9 0
Grand Total ...	9	40 8	13 8

REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE TERI TAHSIL.

Revenue realised previous to annexation.

360. The amount of revenue realised by the Barakzais and Sikhs from the Kháns of Teri varied greatly, as I have explained in the latter part of the account of the Teri Khattaks (Appendix III). Latterly the Barakzai rulers of Kohat realised about Rs. 40,000 a year. At annexation the lease of the tahsil was given to Nawáb Sir Khwaja Mahomed Khán for Rs. 31,068. In 1850 certain obnoxious taxes included in the lease were abolished by order of Government, and the amount was lowered to Rs. 25,000. In 1851 it was again lowered to Rs. 20,000. In 1858 the lease was confirmed to the Nawáb and his successors on these terms in perpetuity. A further reduction to Rs. 18,000 was allowed in 1881 for the life-time of the present Nawáb. The Nawáb, therefore, subject to the payment of this lump sum revenue, has exercised full authority in revenue matters over the whole tahsil. The tahsil has never been regularly assessed, and the Nawáb, though to some extent tied down by custom, has taken pretty well what he pleased.

The Government revenue demand since annexation.

Income derived by the Nawáb.

361. At annexation Lieutenant Pollock made a sort of inquiry into the revenue affairs of the Teri country. The arrangements made hardly amounted even to a rough Summary Settlement. He estimated the Nawáb's revenue at Rs. 50,000 or 60,000. Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner, shortly afterwards estimated it at Rs. 37,706, but the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the higher estimate was nearer the truth. At present the Nawáb's revenue, after deducting the numerous ináms enjoyed by headmen and others, is probably about Rs. 72,000.

362. The four tappas, Séní, Khwarram, Teri and Barak, into which the Teri tahsil is divided are described in paragraph 4 of Appendix III.

"The revenue system in force through the tahsil varies a great deal. The Séní and Khwarram villages are almost all leased for fixed sums, either to the proprietors as a body or to lambardar lessees. When a village is leased to the proprietors, the latter nearly always divide the demand on *bakhras* or shares. The holdings of the proprietors are supposed to agree with these shares. When there is much inequality, either the excess land is given up or the shares are readjusted, so as to make the revenue agree with possession. Where villages are held by lessees, these take all the old dues, which have come down from the days of Duráni rule. Orders were given soon after annexation for the abolition of certain extra cesses, but as far as I can ascertain these orders remained a dead letter. Commonly the lessee takes a share of the produce—generally a fifth, sometimes a fourth. He also takes in addition so much per plough under one or more different names. The rate per plough varies from Rs. 4 per annum to Rs. 8. Rs. 7 is a common rate. This tax on ploughs comprises an old lump sum payment called "*Andáz*" mentioned by Lieutenant Pollock in his rough notes. This Andáz was often more than the revenue proper. It originated, according to Lieutenant Pollock, in the headman's begging contributions from the zemindars on the plea that the Duránis had demanded an increased revenue from him. The Nawáb sometimes in rare cases takes this 'Andáz' separately. As a rule it is lumped into revenue, and the lessee in lieu of distributing the exact amount over the village takes instead a fixed sum per plough.

Revenue system in force.

In the Khwarram and Séní tappas.

Villages farmed to lessees, or to the proprietors as a body.

Character of the demand.

Share of grain.

Plough tax.

Andáz.

363. The leases granted by the Nawáb are generally for about two years. Three years seems the limit. In bad years remissions are readily granted. The revenue is paid for each harvest by instalments similar to those of our own land-revenue system. The lessees generally pay in their revenue to some banker at Kohat and it goes to meet the demand of Rs. 20,000 due from the Nawáb to the Government. Occasionally a lessee may be told to pay something in advance out of revenue to shopkeepers or assignees on the Nawáb's account. As far as I can learn, however, this system is not much resorted to in these tappas. The lessees and the zemindars in cash-paying villages are generally rather behindhand than beforehand with the revenue. The leases are pitched high and the lessees seem seldom to make much profit. They could not pay so large a revenue if the collections were strictly enforced in bad seasons.

Leases are for very short periods.

Revenue paid in by regular instalments.

364. The revenue of villages held by lessees has generally been a good deal enhanced from time to time since annexation. When the revenue is paid by the proprietary body the revenue is also liable to enhancement but changes are not so frequent and the same

Fluctuations in the demand.

revenue is often taken for 15 or 20 years without alteration. In some cases no alteration in the demand has been made since 1851.

Rates of revenue seem high, but no apparent difficulty in realising.

365. The rates at which the cultivators pay to lessees are often what appear to me to be high for an unirrigated tract. One-fifth batai and Rs. 7 cash per plough are common rates. The lessees, however, say that they generally collect them without difficulty. They, too, allow remissions to the cultivators in bad seasons. These or equivalent rates have been in force since annexation. I have heard no complaints of over-exaction from any portion of these two tappas. They are fully assessed and the people seem contented.

Inams to Headmen.

Most of the headmen in these tappas get ináms. Some get very large ináms, in some cases as much as Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a piece; but this is for special services. The rate of lumbardari ináms seems to average Rs. 10 or 12 per cent. on the revenue, from which they are deducted.

Abstract of revenue demand for these Tappas.

The Nawáb's returns for these tappas give the following gross revenue :—

		Rs.	Population.
Seni	...	15,011	11,073
Khwarram	...	21,042	8,167
Total	...	36,053	19,540

Probably the net realisations after deducting ináms are about Rs. 24,000 for the two together.

Revenue arrangements in the Teri tappa.

366. The Teri tappa lies round the Nawáb's own head-quarters. In a few villages he takes batai direct. The bulk are leased to proprietary communities, who pay on proprietary shares or *bakhras*. Very few of these villages are leased either to lambardars or to non-proprietary farmers.

Villages unequally assessed.

The western portion of this tappa has always been much exposed to attack from the Wazíris and other trans-border clans. The Mandu Khel villages near Teri pay a fair revenue, though apparently lighter than what is paid in the Seni and Khwarram tappas, but the upper villages towards Dallan are sometimes only nominally assessed. These villages seem all contented except Gurgurri. This is also a border village and the inhabitants are a fine set of men, but very contumacious. The Nawáb has hitherto taken from them one-fifth batai and Rs. 240 cash. Their lands are among the best in the tappa, but they object to the arrangement, though it has been in force since annexation. They want to get a nominal assessment, like some of the other villages

The contumacious village of Gurgurri.

Nawab's income from the Tappa.

higher up the valley. The net revenue from the Teri tappa is said to be about Rs. 12,000 a year. The population is 18,091.

Revenue demand of the Barak tappa based on lúgás.

367. The revenue arrangements of the Barak tappa are much more confused. Instead of the country being divided into Mouzahs with fixed boundaries and assessed with a definite revenue as in Seni and Khwarram, the revenue here is based on "*lugais*" The system now in force is the same as it was in the time of Lieutenant Pollock, whose account may be quoted.

Lieutenant Pollock's account of the system.

"In this tappa Chauntra the land-revenue appears never to have been fixed according to the produce of the year, but to have been calculated by what the Khattaks called "Looghas." Loogah in Pashtu signifies smoke, and the custom appears to have descended from a very barbarous time, when the ruling power took revenue from any one from whose house smoke issued, it being presumed, that as the owner could cook a dinner, he could afford to pay revenue also. Formerly there are said to have been 1,000 *Loogahs* paying Rs. 15 per harvest or Rs. 30 per annum. The Loogahs have now risen to Rs. 26 (Duráni) per harvest. This rate has been established about four years, but only 483 Loogahs pay revenue to the kardars.* The remaining ones are either taken by the headmen of villages, or have been deserted. In former years the Loogahs diminished in number occasionally, when a powerful village, such as Bahadar Khel, pretended that a number of its Loogahs were deserted. If the opportunity chosen was a good one, and the kardar felt himself unable to coerce the refractory village, he had to content himself with the number of Loogahs dictated by the villagers. Latamar is an instance in point, one of the largest and most prosperous villages of the district, it pays Rs. 200 per annum. There is a fort at Latamar now garrisoned from Bannu, and the village is perhaps better under control than many of its neighbours, but formerly the kardar had little power over it. Its proximity to the Waziri hills, and Thull, rendering flight easy on any extra demand being made, unless, which is not improbable, the village could have resisted the kardar's soldiers. Akori is one of the principal villages of this tappa and pays :—

Meaning of the term Luga (loogai).

Number of Lugas not all revenue paying.

Account of revenue demand in the village of Akori.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue	701	0	0
Andáz	160	0	0
Share of camel tax ...	21	0	0
Sheep and goat tax ...	63	0	0
Total	945	0	0

* By "Kardar" Lieutenant Pollock meant the lessee for the time being—generally the Khan.

Additional taxes—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kotwali	2	4	0
Mahaputtee and Faujdari	83	0	0
Tax on Hindus*	8	0	0
Furashees	1	6	0
Niabat	56	0	0
Shahghassee	2	4	0
Marriage tax	7	8	0
Total	160	6	0
Total of receipts ...	1,105	6	0

Estimate of the revenue for the tappa.

In the contract paper of the year 1850, the kardar rates the Government revenue of the Chauntra tappa at—

	Rs.
	11,321
Add extra taxes	2,298
Total	13,729

"From this it is clear, that the profit of the contractor in this tappa alone is considerable, for 483 Loogahs at Rs. 26 (Durani) per season gives Rs. 25,116 Durani, or Company's Rs. 20,833."

Barak disturbances.

Proposed Settlement of the country.

368. In paragraph 122 I have mentioned the insurrectionary movement among the Baraks that took place towards the close of the Afghan war. Though it originated in other causes, yet eventually the Baraks insisted that they had been driven to rebellion by the oppressive nature of the Nawáb's revenue system. Since the suppression of these disturbances partly owing to latent discontent, and partly to bad seasons, the revenue of the Barak country has been realised with difficulty. A Settlement of the tract has been sanctioned with a view to clearly fixing the Nawáb's revenue demand, and as soon as the schedules of establishment have been appproved the work will be taken in hand.

General revenue system in force.

Meanwhile general inquiries have been made by Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, regarding the present revenue and the resources of the Barak country. The revenue accounts are so unmethodically kept that it is most difficult to obtain from the Nawáb's officials any exact account of the annual demand. All the arrangements, too,

* Taken hitherto from Hindus at the rate of Rs. 2 per season for protection and toleration.

with regard to cash inâms (*birât*) or lands held revenue-free (*inâm*) are in almost hopeless confusion. A *birât* is supposed to be a grant of the revenue due on other people's land. An inam is a remission of the revenue on a man's own land. These *birat* grants are often to a great extent nominal, and, if a *birât* is resumed, it is found in many cases that the actual revenue of the land differs altogether from the professed amount. The Uzd Baraks, especially those towards Bahadar Khel and Latamar, generally live in large villages and own lands in the immediate vicinity. In the rest of the Barak country, the people are scattered about in a multitude of small hamlets and in single homesteads. The lands which have fallen to particular families are often scattered about over wide tracts, and the revenue due on account of a particular *Lúgah* has often to be collected from residents of remote villages. The revenue-paying subdivisions corresponding feebly to our mouzahs are generally named after sections of the tribe. A particular section may be recorded as paying revenue on 20 *lugahs*, but on visiting the head-quarters of the section one finds that only a portion of the village lands lie in that neighbourhood. A large portion is mixed up with the lands of other villages lying a long way off. To say therefore that a particular village is over-assessed or under-assessed is a work of great difficulty. The Lugah was originally the tax on a single household, but now a number of families descended from a common ancestor, or persons who have obtained rights by purchase, are generally associated in each Lugah and to realize the quota due from each is a most troublesome matter, while it is very difficult to check attempts at over-exaction. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the Nawáb is in the habit of issuing letters to the headman of a village to pay money in advance out of the revenue demand to be allowed for afterwards when the accounts for the harvest are made up. Large numbers of these letters are given frequently for small sums due to banyahs, servants, &c.

A system of this sort may act fairly while the parties interested are on good terms and wish to act fairly by one another, but becomes a curse as soon as they begin to quarrel. The settlement of every petty case necessitates a long and tedious inquiry and in the absence of any exact system of account, the data for any decision are generally unsatisfactory.

Estimate of the Nawáb's present revenue from the Barak tappa.

369. Munshi Asa Nand has divided the whole Barak country into 84 main villages and 186 Bandas or outlying hamlets.

He puts the Nawáb's revenue as follows :—

I.—Land-revenue proper.

		Rs.
Cash	...	30,061
Batai	...	1,465
Cash on lands not included under Lugahs	...	532
Total land-revenue	...	32,057

II.—Cesses.

Marakki or local rates cess ...	...	1,233
Jholi or Andáz	...	4,976
Tirni or cattle tax	...	1,793
Horse fodder	...	705
Langar or provisions for the Nawáb's household	...	1,215
Diwan } these are the Nawáb's ...	...	1,265
Faujdar } revenue officials ...	...	1,517
Camel (not a camel tax) ...	...	430
Bua (house tax)	...	2,300
Jat (wool tax)	...	127
Dhart (weighman's fees) ...	...	785
Pesh-Khidmat	...	168
Total Rs.	...	16,504
Total of revenue and cesses ... Rs.	...	48,561
From this has to be deducted—		Rs.
Inám	...	5,017
Birát	...	6,417
Birát from cesses	...	917
Total Rs.	...	12,351
This leaves a net revenue of Rs. ...	...	36,210

General resources of the tract.

370. The Extra Assistant Commissioner estimates the cultivated area of the Barak tappa at 1,10,893 acres nearly all unirrigated.

viz.—Unirrigated	1,10,238	acres.
Irrigated by wells ...	365	„
Do. streams. ...	290	„
Total	110,893	„
Khalsa area ...	94,509	acres.
Mafi	16,384	„

Other statistics are as follows:—

Population by the last Census ...	...	42,167
No. of wells	...	143
No. of ploughs	...	6,448
Detail of cattle.		
Plough-cattle	...	14,939
Kine	...	6,136
Buffaloes	...	164
Camels ...	...	309
Sheep and goats.	...	18,971

These estimates were prepared after a careful tour through the tappa and inquiries in each village, but are by no means altogether reliable.

The revenue demand in this tappa falls very unequally. The villages about Narri and Karrak and Upper Chauntra generally are fully assessed. The assessment on Land Kamar and the Thal villages is light. The revenue on Latamar is assessed on an old enumeration of houses. These houses, like the lugahs elsewhere, do not in any way correspond with the number of existing houses, The annual assessment is Rs. 4 per house and the demand is very light, considering the large extent of the cultivated area. The truth is that before annexation the Khattaks towards the Bannu-Waziri border were nearly independent of the Khâns of Teri. Even after annexation they continued rebellious for two or three years, and the Nawâb, when they settled down, had to content himself with a light revenue, which has since by force of prescription been continued almost unaltered up to the present day:—

Light assessment of villages on the Bannu-Waziri border.

Abstract statement of revenue and population.

371. The population and estimated net revenue derived by the Nawab for the whole tahsil are as follows.

Name of tappa.	Population. (1881.)	Net revenue.
Séni	11,373	10,000
Khwarram	8,167	14,000
Teri	18,091	12,000
Barak	42,167	36,210
Total ...	79,798*	72,210

ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.

Abstract statement showing land revenue alienated in jagirs, mafis and inams.

372. The amount of land-revenue alienated in this district in jagirs, inâms and mafis is very considerable. Leaving out the Teri tahsil, which is held by the Khattak Nawâb on an istamrari tenure, the full assessment of the remaining tahsils according to Statement E as finally submitted is Rs. 1,11,944.

The total amount of each description of grant is as follows:—

Jagirs	Rs. 13,544	
Cash inâms	„ 2,346	These are cash inams deducted from revenue, not those paid direct from the Treasury.
Reza mafis	„ 9,074	
Remissions for border service in—		
1. Khalsa villages	...	Rs. 15,995
2. Jagir villages	...	„ 979
	Total Rs.	... 41,938

* The population of the tahsil as since corrected is 79,987.

† For information regarding the Khattaks of the Teri country, see the printed memo. by Lieutenant Pollock, dated April 1850. Also a report on the Barak disturbances No. 506 of 2nd September 1881.

This is equal to 37 per cent. of the realisable revenue.

Abstract detail of principal jagirs.

373. Information regarding the principal jagirs will be found in the chapter on the leading families of the district. The jagir details are often a little intricate and the nominal value of the jagirs is generally arrived at by adding the value of reza mafis and cash inâms to the revenue of the villages or part villages actually held in jagir :—

The following statement shows the jagirs and allowances of the principal families in tabular form :—

Serial No.	Name of Grantee.	Jagirs and Mafis.		Cash allowances.		Jagirs in other district.	Total jagirs and allowances.	Remarks.
		For life.	In Perpetuity.	For life.	In perpetuity.			
						Peshawar.		
1	Shahzada Sultan Jan C. I. E. (para 230)	...	1,685 *1	...	...	3,315	5,000	*1 A portion of this has not yet been sanctioned.
2	Rustum Khan Bangash (para 232) ...	... *2	3,400	...	...	...	3,400	*2 1,200 of this not yet allotted.
3	Atta Khan Bangash (para. 233) ...	1,300	...	...	...	...	1,300	
4	Mozaffar Khan of Hangu (para 234) ...	...	1,564	2,460	...	...	4,024	
5	Allahyar Khan of Hangu (para 234) ...	...	368	...	400	...	768	
6	K. B. Usman Khan of Hangu (para 235)	* 3 2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	*3 This jagir has not yet been alloted.
7	Jafir Khan of Nilab (para 237) ...	* 4	1,714	829	1,222	...	3,758	*4 Jafir Khan has since died. Jagir and pension arrangements under consideration.
8	Ghulam Mahammed Khan Sâgri of Mokhad and Shakardarra (para 236) ...	...	2,137	...	1,000	*818	3,955	* Rawal Pindi.
9	Afzal Khan Khattak of Jamal Garhi (para. 239)	...	812	822	395	*1600	3,629	* Pension Peshawar District.
10	Biland Khan Khattak of Khusalgurah (para. 240)	290	...	...	...	...	290	
11	Ghulam Haidar Khan Kyani (para 243)	272	...	...	...	..	272	
12	Mian Khels of Kohat (para 242) ...	...	1,059	...	...	...	1,059	
13	Mians of Shekh Allahdad (para 244) ...	...	300	...	...	...	300	
14	Family of Phul Badshah (para 245) ...	172	...	400	...	...	572	
15	Atta Khan of Miri and Nephew (app I para. 7)	200	...	...	...	...	200	Half of this has been lately resumed on the death of the nephew.
16	Said Ahmad Shah Banuri, son of Mir Mobarak Shah of Bhawalgarh (para. 241)	...	200	426	...	...	626	

Introduction of cash assessments into certain jagirs.

374. The claims of proprietors of jagir villages to cash assessments have not given much trouble in this district.

In Shakardarra the Khán has all along taken in cash. A similar arrangement was in force in Afzal Khán's jagir. Múzaffar Khán of Hangu and Nawáb Bahadar Sher Khán for the most part held lands, which were decided at Settlement to be Crown property, and the cultivators of which had in consequence no claim to a cash Settlement.

Shakardarra. Cash assessments in force from the first.

In the smaller jagirs the jagirdars generally were either themselves proprietors or held Crown lands.

Other minor jagirs.

375. In one village, Mir Ahmad Khel, held by Nawáb Bahadar Sher Khán, the proprietors were given a cash Settlement, and cash Settlements were also introduced into the Niláb jagir held by Jafir Khán.

Mir Ahmed Khel in Nawab Bahadar Sher Khán's jagir.

As regards the first, the jagirdar's loss by the change from kind to cash is estimated at Rs. 500. The Nawáb, however, has in the meanwhile died, and it is doubtful whether his successor will be considered entitled to compensation.

376. In the case of Jafir Khán of Niláb he had not only taken battai, but also various extra taxes on ploughs, houses, &c. The cultivators were generally recorded at Settlement as inferior proprietors and were given a cash assessment, while the extra taxes were abolished. Jafir Khán's income from the jagir was thus reduced from about Rs. 5,000 to about Rs. 2,000. In accordance with the policy followed in Peshawar and other frontier districts, he has been recommended for compensation estimated at Rs. 2,804 a year. *

Nilab jagir.

377. Biland Khán's case has also been recommended for favourable consideration, as a good deal of the revenue of his village of Khwaza Khel has been granted away to the villagers under the name of frontier remission.

Biland Khán's jagir.

378. Mafi grants of all sorts in this district are very numerous. No regular mafi inquiries had been made previous to this Settlement. At the Summary Settlements existing inams and máfis were continued to the holders without being reported. In a few cases old mafis had been sanctioned and new mafis granted by competent authority. Occasionally, too, an over-active tahsildar, on the death of a mafidar, had reported the mafi for resumption. As a rule, however, no one had taken any interest in these things, and the arrangements found existing at annexation had been continued on to the present time with little or no alteration. When a mafidar had died, his heirs had succeeded as a matter of course, and even grants of whole villages, such as the Mían Khel mafi, have only now been reported for sanction.

The subject of revenue-free grants much neglected previous to this settlement.

* Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner, No. 290 of 8th June, 1882.

At the present Settlement the whole subject had to be gone into *de novo*. An inquiry has been made in each case and a separate record has been prepared. The character of the investigation seems to have been similar to that described by Major Hastings in his report on the Peshawar Settlement.

Mafi registers submitted.

379. The following mafi reports and registers were submitted :—

I.—Miscellaneous mafis over 10 acres.
II.—Miscellaneous mafis under 10 acres. Volumes A and B.
III.—Lambardari mafis and ináms.
IV.—Mafis attached to shrines.
V.—Mafis attached to mosques.
VI.—Mafis to village servants.
VII.—Mafis in the Shakardarra jagir.
VIII.—Proposals for new mafis and ináms.

Those on which orders have been received.

Orders have not been received except on the following registers :—

Miscellaneous mafis over 10 acres.
Do. do. under 10 acres, Volume A.
Mafis to village servants.

Instructions *re* Mafi inquiries.

The general instructions as to the manner in which the inquiries were to be conducted were issued by Major Hastings, who also passed orders in a large number of individual cases. The work, however, was left unfinished, and the registers were only completed during the summer of 1882.

I and II. Miscellaneous mafis.

An English register was prepared for mafis of above 10 acres. Two Vernacular registers (A and B) were submitted for mafis of less than 10 acres.

There were 117 cases of over 10 acres and 659 cases of less than 10 acres. The total area was 6,674 acres and the revenue Rs. 6,778.

Nearly the whole of these mafis date from pre-annexation days. Some few, among them a number of ináms in Upper Miranzai for mutiny services, have been granted by the British Government. The great bulk of them, had never been inquired into at all, and, in most cases, any comparison of areas was therefore impossible.

III. Lámbárdari mafis and ináms.

There were altogether 112 cases with an area of 2,277 acres and a jama of Rs. 1,086, besides cash ináms aggregating Rs. 934, making Rs. 2,020 in all.

In nearly all these cases it has been recommended that the mafis be upheld for the lives of the holders to be reconsidered at their death. The intention is that they should be permanently continued, but in many cases proposals have been made for the reduction of the number of sharers, which is often unnecessarily large.

IV and V. Mafis attached to Shrines and Mosques.

There are 31 mafis attached to shrines and 77 attached to mosques. In most cases it has been proposed to continue these mafis for maintenance of these shrines and mosques during pleasure of Government. The area and jama is as follows:—

	Area.	Jama.		
		Land-revenue.	Cash inâms.	Total.
Attached to Shrines ...	336 acres	250	...	250
Attached to Mosques ...	851 „	314	4	318

VI. Mafis to village Servants.

A Vernacular register of mafis to village servants (*Chakarana*) has been prepared. General sanction to mafis of this class was accorded by Financial Commissioner's No. 187 of 18th July 1877 and Major Hastings recorded his orders on each case. There were 128 cases with an area of 324 acres and a jama of Rs. 325.

The following orders were passed:—

	Acres.	Jama.
To be continued for term of Settlement ...	313	309
To be resumed at once	11	16
Total ...	324	325

VII. Mafis in the Shakardarra Jagir.

These mafis have been alluded to in paragraph 3 of Appendix IV (History of the Sâgri Khattaks). Both in Shakardarra and the adjoining portion of the Teri tahsil, mafis are exceedingly numerous. At annexation, when the Shakardarra jagir was confirmed to the Khân of Mokhad, no mention was made of these mafis. In 1851 the Khân petitioned that the maliks would not pay their revenue, and an inquiry into the subject was made by Captain Coke. The revenue at that time was assessed by a rate of Rs. 4-8 on ploughs, and the mafis took the form of a total or partial exemption from revenue of so many ploughs. Captain Coke found that 53 ploughs held by the Khân's relations, and 75 ploughs held by maliks and their relations, were exempt

from revenue. There were also 48 ploughs held by religious families, known as *dharmarthi*, which paid only eight annas each.

After some squabbling the Khán consented that these mafis should be continued. In 1858 he petitioned that as each mafidar died his mafi should be resumed. The Deputy Commissioner Captain Henderson passed an order accordingly to this effect, but the Commissioner directed that a full investigation into each case should first be made and Captain Graham, the next Deputy Commissioner, put off this investigation till the Settlement. In July 1870, the Khán made another attempt to get immediate orders for the resumption of 73 revenue-free ploughs, the original holders of which had died; but he was unsuccessful.

A full investigation was at last made at this Settlement in accordance with verbal instructions issued by Major Hastings.

The general principles acted on were as follows:—

Mafis held by maliks were to be continued to them and their successors, those held by their relations being confirmed for life only.

Mafis held by Haidar Khels were to be confirmed for life, and then assessed at half rates.

Lands acquired by purchase were to be assessed at once.

In changing the original plough mafis to mafis of land, where mafidars held more than fifteen acres to the plough the excess was to be resumed.

The total number of cases was 77. The area held in mafi was found to be 5,824* acres assessed at Rs. 1,196.

VIII.—Proposals for new Mafis and Inams.

In October 1882, proposals were submitted for the grant of cash ináms or mafis to several leading lambardars of the district and to some other persons, who had claims on account of good service rendered to Government by themselves or members of their families. Orders were passed on these cases by Secretary, Government Punjab, No. 449 of 2nd June 1883, to Financial Commissioner.

Ináms aggregating Rs. 550 were sanctioned during pleasure of Government in favor of six leading lambardars of the villages immediately round Kohat. The lambardars of these villages are commonly known as the Chartappa Maliks.

An old mafi, present assessment Rs. 142, was revived in favor of Said Kasim of Sherkot, to be reconsidered at his death.

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* 6,869 acres are shown in the Settlement Form E. The difference is due to the fact that in the Settlement records a good deal of rough uncultivated waste was often included in the mafi areas, which was excluded from the mafi registers. Any discrepancies will be rectified in the annual papers when orders on the subject of these mafis are received.

The other grants were for life only, *viz.* :—

Malik Bhangi of Darsamand	200
Malik Mahmuti of Nariab	100
Other Maliks	70
Said Afzal of Hangu as compensation for loss of lease of Barabbas Khel	300
Other inams	268

The total new inams and mafis sanctioned aggregated Rs. 1,630.

Mafis of Water Mills.

380. The proposals for these mafis were noted on the register giving the jama proposed for each mill (see paragraph 358). The revenue remitted as finally sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner was as follows :—

For life	Rs.	283
For term of Settlement	„	680
Total ...	Rs.	917



Part IX.—The Settlement.

THE SETTLEMENT.

381. The Kohat district with the exception of the Teri tahsil was placed under Settlement by Government orders dated 6th July 1875. The portion coming under Settlement consisted of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils. The Settlement was to be a regular one, except in Upper Miranzai and the Khwarra, where there was to be a Summary Settlement only.

District placed under Settlement in 1875.

Tracts under Summary Settlement.

382. Munshi Nuruddin, one of the Peshawar Superintendents, had been sent to Kohat by Major Hastings, Settlement Officer, Peshawar, in 1874 in anticipation of formal sanction. He was accompanied by a Deputy Superintendent and two Munserims. He was directed to instruct the patwaris, and to make preliminary inquiries. On 6th July 1875 Major Hastings was formally appointed Settlement Officer, Muhamad Hajat Khan was put in as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer but never joined, and Munshi Nuruddin was put in as Superintendent up till June 1876. Major Hastings' time was mainly taken up with the Peshawar Settlement which he was then completing. He was, however, able to make two prolonged tours through the district in December 1874, and again in November 1875, when measurements were practically completed.

Commencement of the work. Munshi Nuruddin.

383. Munshi Nuruddin managed the Settlement under Major Hastings till July 1876, when Munshi Hakim Rai was put over him as Extra Assistant. Munshi Nuruddin seems to have disliked the change exceedingly, and there was a good deal of friction between these two officers. Munshi Hakim Rai took a different view from Munshi Nuruddin on several important matters, such as the claims of the Khan of Hangu and the Jagirdar of Nilab to proprietary rights. Munshi Nuruddin had been in favor of these Khans, whose claims were subsequently disallowed. Munshi Hakim Rai was murdered in his house at Kohat by hired assassins in November 1877. Suspicion of having instigated the murder fell on some of the local Khans, but was strongest against Nuruddin, who had most to gain by it. Munshi Nuruddin was suspended at once, and eventually dismissed from Government service.

Superseded by Munshi Hakim Rai in July 1876.

The latter is murdered in November 1877.

The places of Hakim Rai and Nuruddin were taken by Munshi Asa Nand and Nihal Chand. The latter served till December 1879 when the Settlement was practically over. He was then transferred

Nuruddin dismissed, and new officers appointed.

to Jalandhar. Munshi Asa Nand stayed on to finish off the records, and to bring the Settlement work to a completion. Owing to various causes, this finishing work lasted till September 1882.

Completion of the Settlement left almost entirely to Munshi Asa Nand.

During most of this time the management of the Settlement was left altogether to Munshi Asa Nand.

On 26th November 1878 Major Hastings was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and was unable to exercise any close control over the Settlement of Kohat, and from 17th April 1879 he was employed as a political officer in the Khyber, where, though still nominally Settlement Officer, he could exercise no control at all. In September 1879, he was appointed political officer to the Kabul Field Force and relieved of the Settlement charge.

Charge of the Settlement made over to the Deputy Commissioner in December 1879.

On 10th December 1879 the charge of the Settlement was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. Major Plowden held this appointment for nearly two years, but owing to pressure of other duties was unable to devote much time to the work. In December 1881, I was appointed to the charge of the district, and the work of finally winding up the Settlement in consequence devolved on me, but beyond completing a few mafi registers and writing the final report, I have had very little to do with it, the real burden having fallen on Major Hastings and subsequently on Munshi Asa Nand.

Subordinate Settlement Staff.

384. The supervising subordinate staff of the Settlement consisted at first of two Deputy Superintendents and eight Munserims. During attestation the Staff was strengthened by one Deputy Superintendent and five Munserims, making altogether three Deputy Superintendents and thirteen Munserims. This was the establishment for the two tahsils, Hangu and Kohat, which were formed into a single charge under one Superintendent.

Patwaris.

385. The patwari staff, when the Settlement commenced, was weak. There were only fourteen patwaris for both tahsils. The number was increased to 42, who were paid by raising the patwari cess to 6 per cent. In addition to these, 28 Settlement Amins were sanctioned in April 1875, and without such assistance the patwaris would have taken many years to finish the work.

Progress of work. Measurements.

386. The preparation of thakbusts and the field measurements progressed almost simultaneously. Nearly the whole of this measurement work had been completed by the end of September 1875.

Attestation.

Some progress was made in attestation during the first half of 1875-76, when 46 villages had been completed, but at the end of March 1877 this number had only increased to 58 villages.

After this the progress was more rapid, and by the end of December 1878 attestation was practically over except in a few exceptional villages.

Summary Settlement of Upper Miranzai.

387. The Summary Settlement of Upper Miranzai was taken up and completed by Munshi Hakim Rai in 1876-77. There were no field measurements, but thakbusts were prepared on a scale of four inches to the mile.

Scale used for measurements.

388. Field measurements were carried out in the tracts regularly settled, on a scale of 16 inches to the mile. In the Khwarra tappa under Summary Settlement measurements were effected on a scale of 8 inches to the mile.

Character of the attestation.

389. The patwaris' attestation was conducted on the spot, and took the form of a girdawari. The patwari with field map, khateoni and khasrah in hand, accompanied by the proprietors went over each field noting any mistakes or omissions that were brought to light.

The munsarims carried on attestation each in his own circle and not at head-quarters, while the subsequent attestation by the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent was also as far as possible effected on the spot.

Fairing.

As soon as the Deputy Superintendent had finished his attestation the patwaris' copies of the faired records were prepared. The Government copies were not prepared till the Superintendent's attestation had also been completed.

Paper used.

The patwaris' copy was written on jail paper, while the Government copy was written on white Serampur paper. The Settlement records when completed, were deposited in the district record room, but the final robkárs were not signed by me as Settlement officer till September 1882. The Settlement records, as finally faired, contain the usual papers including a Wajib-ulurz. There is besides for each Mozah a statement (Riwaj Abpashi) describing the irrigation system in force and giving in detail the arrangements for the distribution and division of the water inside the village. This is accompanied by a small scale map showing the canals and smaller channels.

Records completed. Their contents.

Record of custom regarding inheritance

Each village has also a separate statement showing the custom in force in matters of inheritance, &c.

Kuliyat records.

390. Only one general record (Kuliyat Misl) was prepared. This gives the general custom in force in the district with regard to the following matters :—

1*st.*—Inheritance, &c.

2*nd.*—Vesh or periodical redistribution of land.

3*rd.*—Alluvion and diluvion.

Other information with regard to the district generally is contained in the same volume.

Assessment reports submitted.

391. The assessment report for the tracts under Regular Settlement was submitted on 4th December 1877, and the Financial Commissioner's orders on it were passed in April 1878.

Bar Miranzai and Khwarra assessment.

The reports on the assessment of the Bar Miranzai and Khwarra tappas were not submitted till 16th January 1879.

Assessment distribution report and introduction of the new jamas.

Major Hastings submitted his assessment distribution report for the regularly settled tracts on 20th August 1878. Orders to announce the new assessments were received on 14th October 1878 and they came into force from the kharif of that year. In a few villages of Baizai Major Hastings himself announced the new jamas, but owing to his transfer to Peshawar he left this portion of the work to be completed by Munshi Asa Nand. Any alterations in the assessment of particular villages subsequently found to be necessary were reported to him by Munshi Asa Nand and his sanction duly obtained.

Villages in the Hangu property.

In the eleven villages, known as the Hangu property, in which the Khan of Hangu claimed proprietary rights, assessments were not announced till kharif 1881, and the records of these villages had then to be re-attested and faired. In the other Crown villages jamas were announced from rabi 1882.

Corrected statement showing village assessments submitted in 1882.

A corrected statement (E.) showing the results of the Settlement for both tahsils including Bar Miranzai and Khwarra was finally submitted by me on 12th June 1882.

Settlement for the most part completed by end of 1879. Remaining work.

The great bulk of the Settlement work had been completed by the end of 1879. A good deal of miscellaneous work, however, remained over and was only disposed of after considerable delay. Thus the records of the Hangu villages were not finally faired till September 1882. The bulk of the mafi registers and the mill assessment register were submitted in 1882 and orders on them were not received till 1883. On the following subjects orders have not yet been received:—

Statement E. showing the assessment of the different villages as announced submitted on 12th June 1882.

Register of mafis under 10 acres submitted on 10th July 1882.

Register of mafis attached to shrines submitted on 19th June 1882.

Register of mafis attached to mosques submitted on 19th June 1882.

Register of mafis to lambardars submitted on 19th June 1882.

Register of Shakardarra mafis submitted on 19th June 1882.

Reports on compensation for losses sustained by certain jagirdars submitted on 8th June and 5thJuly 1882.

Reports regarding various matters concerning the family of the late Nawáb Bahadár Sher Khán.

Reduction of establishment.

392. The greater portion of the Settlement establishment came under reduction in December 1879, the men being gradually transferred to the Jalandhar Settlement. The Head Clerk, the Settlement Officer's Reader and Nazir, and the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer with his Office establishment, with a Deputy Superintendent and two munserims, were kept on for years, and having little or no Settlement work to do were made use of for the preparation of the returns required for the Census of 1881 and other non-Settlement work. These have been brought under reduction during the last two years. The last reduction was made in October 1882, when the Deputy Superintendent and mafi mohurrir were transferred to the Amballa and Kárnal Settlements.

Expenditure incurred.

393. The expenditure on the Settlement has in consequence been very heavy compared with the work to be done. The accompanying statement shows the expenditure for the different years. Including establishment paid from Settlement fees it amounts to Rs. 2,58,125. Besides this the patwari's establishment was kept up at a cost of 6 per cent. on the revenue, but this may be considered ordinary expenditure and excluded from the account.

The actual cost to Government has been Rs. 2,49,896, from which must be deducted Rs. 3,332, the amount to be realised under the orders of Government on account of Settlement expenses from jagirdars. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,46,564 against a total revenue of Rs. 1,11,944 including jagirs, mafis, ináms and border remissions. The actual khálsa revenue is only Rs. 70,006, so that the Settlement has

Its proportion to the revenue.

cost Government rather more than 3 years' revenue. It is always proportionally more expensive to settle a small tract than a large one. At Kohat a Settlement Officer and an Extra Assistant Settlement

Causes of great cost of the Settlement.

Officer were employed in looking after one Superintendent. Besides this the constant disturbances going on along the border, first the pass blockade, then the Jawaki difficulty, and finally the Afghan war, necessarily interfered with the work. The transfer of the Settlement Officer, the murder of the first Extra Assistant and the dismissal in consequence of the Superintendent, were also very detrimental to the satisfactory progress of the Settlement. This is the only explanation that can be given of the great delay and consequent expense entailed.

Proposed term of Settlement is 20 years.

394. Subject to final sanction the Settlement has been made for a term of 20 years. In the Settlement records this term is shown as commencing from kharif 1878 when the new jamas were introduced. As regards the eleven villages of the Hangu property, the term of Settlement commences from kharif 1881.

Major Hastings made no proposals on the subject, but the Financial Commissioner in his No. 448 of 22nd April 1878 to Secretary Govern-

ment Punjab, recommended that the term should be 20 years and in the absence of further orders this proposal seems to have been acted on in filling in the *darkhwást malguzári*.

Little prospect of gain from a revision.

Considering how expensive it has been and the small chance of any large increase for the future, the Settlement might be allowed to stand for a much longer term. All the best villages lying in the irrigated portions of Kohat and Hangu were probably as well cultivated before annexation as they are now. The Durâni assessments were high and the revenue has been gradually decreasing ever since annexation. The acreage rates assessed under our revenue system generally have the result of reducing the assessment on the best lands. Theoretically, after the revenue has been assessed by the Settlement Officer in a lump on the whole village the particular circumstances of each field ought to be taken into account by the zemindars in the *Bách*. Practically the people to prevent dispute generally adhere very closely to the Settlement rates on the different classes of land and knowing this, the Settlement Officer has to frame his rates so as to suit them to the circumstances of the medium and poorer lands; otherwise the Settlement would probably break down. The rich lands round towns in particular, are generally very much under-assessed when the profits of the proprietors come to be considered. The only part of the district, where a revision of Settlement would be likely to give much increase, is Upper Miranzai, which is a comparatively small tract.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on Account of Settlement of the Kohat District.

Year.	Expenditure.						Receipts.			Process Serving.	
	Pay of		Contingent and Miscellaneous.	Total.	On Establishment paid from Settlement fees.	Grand Total.	Court Fees.	Settlement Fees.	Total.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Gazetted Officers.	Establishment.									
1875-76	17,050	21,427	6,290	44,767	...	44,767	273	...	273	91	29
1876-77	22,021	26,677	4,717	53,415	1,046	54,461	1,021	624	1,645	427	191
1877-78	24,715	23,098	2,723	50,536	19	50,555	502	435	937	282	238
1878-79	19,944	23,464	3,219	46,627	1,274	47,901	699	1,546	2,245	157	11
1879-80	4,800	17,963	2,138	24,901	2,526	27,427	472	5,835	6,307	109	...
1880-81	4,400	6,800	846	12,046	3,226	15,272	79	...	79	30	...
1881-82	6,000	6,217	736	12,953	138	13,091	...	...	...	...	...
1882-83	3,000	1,464	187	4,651	...	4,651	...	325	325	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,01,930	1,27,110	20,856	2,49,896	8,229	2,58,125	3,046	8,755	11,801	1,096	469

Alluvion and Diluvion.

395. No annual alluvion and diluvion returns have hitherto been submitted for this district.

The Indus runs in a fixed rocky channel and the villages on its banks are either not affected at all, or very slightly.

There is a small amount of alluvion and diluvion along the Kohat Toi and some of the smaller streams.

A clause on the subject was entered in the Wajib-ul-Arz of forty-nine villages at this Settlement. The provisions vary a good deal and the question does not appear to have been systematically taken up. Of these forty-nine villages eight are on the Indus. For most of these it was recorded that the village was not at all or very slightly affected and that any loss or gain would be disregarded.

Thirty-nine of the villages are on the Kohat Toi and its branches. In the case of two or three, it is entered that any profit or loss will be disregarded. For the remainder in some cases it is entered that all profit and loss will be taken into consideration. In others a limit is fixed varying from 1 Kanál to 5 acres, anything less than this to be disregarded. In other cases the limit is put at Re. 1 or Rs. 5 revenue, or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, according as the villagers and the patwari may have agreed on at the time.

Two villages on the Kuram, belonging to Upper Miranzai, are also included in the list; but as the cultivated lands in these have never been measured, there is no basis on which alluvion-diluvion returns can be prepared.

The Settlement arrangements on this subject have never hitherto been acted on. Alluvion-diluvion enquiries are now being conducted for the first time this year, and, although 8 years have elapsed since the Settlement measurements were effected, there are probably not more than 8 or 10 villages in which the subsequent changes from this cause will necessitate any alteration in the assessment. In no village of the Kohat tahsil does the revenue of land lost by diluvion amount to more than Rs. 54 and the aggregate loss for the whole tahsil amounts to Rs. 213. The gain by alluvion is Rs. 27. The average loss during 8 years is about Rs. 20 a year. Any little profit and loss, too, is distributed over so many holdings, that as a rule it can be disregarded. To distribute a loss of Rs. 4 over 20 different kathas only gives needless trouble. The question as to how this subject can best be treated is now under consideration. Where the profit or loss for any particular holding is less than Re. 1 a year, it might, I think, be disregarded.

JUDICIAL CASE WORK.

396. The judicial work of the Settlement was not heavy as compared with adjoining districts. In proportion to its population

and revenue, the judicial work of the Bannu Settlement, which was progressing simultaneously with this, was two or three times as heav y

There were altogether 1,429 judicial suits.

Rent and tenancy suits were very few in number, only forty altogether. There was a good deal of dispute as regards the status of tenants in parts of the district, but the cases were disposed of by summary orders passed during attestation.

The total number of revenue cases was 8,734. The amount of appellate work was inconsiderable, consisting of 57 judicial appeals and 1 revenue appeal.

Classified abstracts, showing the number of cases of each descrip" tion and the officers by whom the case work was carried on, will be found in the appended statements.

Nominal Statement of Original Case Work.

No.	Name.	Office.	Powers: 1. Judicial. 2. Revenue.	Judicial and Revenue Cases.			
				Ordinary suits for rights.	Rent suits and Punjab Tenancy Act suits.	Revenue cases.	Total.
1	Major E. G. Hastings.	Settlement Officer in charge.	Full powers of a Dep. Comr.	95	...	1,176	1,271
2	„ T. C. Plowden	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25	...	69	94
3	H. St. G. Tucker, Esq.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	67	67
4	Hakim Rae ...	Ex. Asst. Settlement Officer.	Ditto ...	459	...	568	1,027
5	Asa Nand ...	Ditto ...	Full powers: 1st of an Asst. Comr. 2nd of a Dep. Comr.	380	6	1,335	1,721
6	Nuruddin ...	Superintendent.	Powers of an Asst. Comr with special powers.	272	28	3,142	3,442
7	Nihal Chand ...	Ditto ...	Full powers of a taksildar.	158	6	2,377	2,541
			Total ...	1,389	40	8,734	10,163

Classified Abstract Return of Judicial and Revenue Cases.

No.	Reference to class of suits or revenue proceeding.	Number of cases decided.	Remarks.
1	Inheritance	637	
2	Mortgages	18	
3	Pre-emption	21	
4	Partition of joint rights	12	
5	Boundaries	3	
6	Water rights	8	
7	Suits for or relating to land not included in the above ...	561	
8	Other suits	129	
	Total of ordinary suits for rights ...	1,389	
9	Arrears of rent from occupancy tenants	4	
10	Claims for right of occupancy, section 5	18	
11	Ditto ditto ditto 8	13	
12	Suits under section 10, &c., for enhancement of rent ...	1	
13	Suits under section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants-at-will	4	
	Total of recent suits and suits under Punjab Tenancy Act	40	
	Total of judicial cases	1,429	
14	Boundary disputes	44	
15	Lambardari cases	310	
16	Investigations into grants and resumptions of revenue-free assignments	2,171	
17	Cases *re* tenants	1,930	
18	Mutations other than lambardari cases	986	
19	Complete partition of estates	35	
20	Miscellaneous revenue cases	3,258	
	Total revenue cases	8,734	
	Grand Total	10,163	

Classified Abstract of Settlement Appellate Work.

Name of judicial and revenue officers against whose orders appeals were filed.	Judicial Appeals. Number of cases decided.					Revenue Appeals. Number of cases decided.				
	Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.	Total.	Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.	Total.
Nuruddin	...	...	7	31	38	...	...	...	1	1
Nihal Chand	1	...	6	12	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	13	43	57	...	...	...	1	1

The following figures show the distribution of the above appellate business among the courts of appeal :—

Appellate courts.	Judicial Appeals. Number of cases decided.					Revenue Appeals. Number of cases decided.				
	Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for Respondent.	Total.	Rejected at first hearing.	Remanded for retrial.	Decreed for appellant.	Decreed for respondent.	Total.
Major E. G. Hastings, Settlement Officer...	...	...	7	31	38	...	...	...	1	1
" T. C. Plowden ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
M. Asa Nand, E. A. S. O	1	...	5	11	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	13	43	57	...	...	...	1	1

LAMBARDARS.

Summary Settlement arrangements *re* lambardars generally continued.

397. The arrangements made, regarding the appointment of lambardars at the former Summary Settlements, were on the whole satisfactory and complete.

During the present Settlement a revision was made. In the majority of cases the old lambardars or their heirs were confirmed. In a few cases for special reasons new men were appointed.

Statement showing former and present number of lambardars with average income from Pachotra.

The following table will show the former and the present number of lambardars and their average income from the 5 per cent. Pachotra.

Tahsil.	Name of Tappa.	Former or present.	Number of villages.	Number of lambardars.	Deduct lambardars appointed for more than one village.	Net number of lambardars.	Estimated income from Pachotra at Rs. 5 per cent.			Average income of lambardar.		
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kohat tahsil.	Samilzai ...	Former ...	21	104	...	104	832	0	0	8	0	0
		Present ...	20	119	2	117	1,075	0	0	9	3	0
	Baizai ...	Former ...	46	115	...	115	2,029	0	0	17	10	4
		Present ...	48	137	32	105	2,435	0	0	23	3	1
	Shakardarra ...	Former ...	6	25	...	25	109	0	0	4	5	9
		Present ...	3	34	1	33	172	0	0	5	3	1
	Patiala ...	Former ...	6	16	...	16	16	0	0	1	0	0
		Present ...	6	13	...	13	67	0	0	5	2	6
	Zira ...	Former ...	8	18	...	18	30	0	0	1	10	8
		Present ...	8	18	...	18	41	0	0	2	2	5
	Khwarra ...	Former ...	16	28	...	28	18	0	0	0	10	3
		Present ...	16	35	4	31	60	0	0	1	15	0
	Nilab ...	Former ...	8	21	...	21	84	0	0	4	0	0
		Present ...	8	28	7	21	124	0	0	5	14	6
	Total ...	Former ...	111	327	...	327	3,118	0	0	9	8	7
		Present ...	109	384	46	338	3,974	0	0	11	12	1

Tahsil.	Name of Tappa.	Former or present.	Number of villages.	Number of lambardars.	Deduct lambardars appointed for more than one village.	Net number of lambardars.	Estimated income from Pachotra at Rs. 5 per cent.	Average income of lambardar.
Hangu tahsil.	Lower Miranzai	Former ...	29	148	...	148	818 0 0	5 8 5
		Present ...	29	147	...	147	1,322 0 0	9 0 0
	Upper „	Former ...	8	156	...	156	263 0 0	1 11 0
		Present ...	8	156	...	156	372 0 0	2 7 2
	Total tahsil ...	Former ...	37	304	...	304	1,081 0 0	3 8 11
		Present ...	37	303	...	303	1,694 0 0	5 8 7
	Grand Total.	Former ..	148	631	...	631	4,199 0 0	6 10 6
		Present ...	146	687	46	641	5,668 0 0	8 13 6

Lambardars very numerous in parts of the district.

398. On an average there are four lambardars to a village; but deducting the numerous Crown villages and villages held in proprietorship by a single individual or family, the proportion is much greater. In all the upper portion of the Miranzai valley in particular the number of lambardars is excessive. Each little section of the village has its own lambardar, whose brothers and cousins think themselves just as good men as the lambardar himself. This is in accordance with the Pathan usage of these parts, by which every tribe has an infinite number of headmen. To instance a few cases, Togh with a jama of Rs. 1,950, has twenty-one lambardars; Nariab with a jama of Rs. 1,290 has forty; Muhamad Khoja has eleven; Kahi has sixteen; while Darsamand has thirty-eight.

Zaildars and ala lambardars.

No zaildars or ala lambardars were appointed during the Settlement. In a district where faction is so rife the creation of such a class would only have embittered old feuds and given rise to new ones.

PATWARIS.

Patwari arrangements previous to the Settlement.

399. Previous to this Settlement there were very few patwaris in the district and these were more employed on miscellaneous work than on their regular duties.

In 1868 the Kohat tahsil was formed into twelve patwaris' circles. The whole of the Hangu tahsil was allowed only two patwaris. Teri had no patwaris, and has never had any to the present day.

The patwaris were supervised by a munsarim on Rs. 30 a month, paid from patwari cess, but this man seems to have taught them very little, as they were nearly all inferior and unacquainted with their

work. Only three of these old patwaris have been retained. The old rate of patwari cess was 4 per cent. in Kohat and 2 per cent. in Hangu. At the beginning of the Settlement (in 1874) the rate was raised with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to 6 per cent. which allowed the number to be raised from 14 to 44.

Cess increased at commencement of Settlement to 6 per cent.

400. In January 1879 Major Hastings submitted proposals regarding the future patwaris' circles. Forty-three circles were formed in all, but of these Shakardarra was a double circle with two patwaris.

Proposals for re-arrangement of circles and grading patwaris.

There were also 5 assistant patwaris who were attached to the larger circles. The patwaris were graded and their pay fixed irrespective of the circle to which they might be appointed.

Sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. Statement showing number and pay of patwaris as sanctioned.

These proposals for grading and paying patwaris were sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

They were to the following effect :—

Rate of Pay.	Kohat Tahsil.		Hangu Tahsil.	
	No. of Patwaris.	Pay.	No. of Patwaris.	Pay.
15	3	540	2	360
14	6	1,008	2	336
12	10	1,440	2	288
10	14	1,680	5	600
8	2	192	3	288
	35	4,860	14	1,872

The total sanctioned pay was Rs. 6,732 for the two tahsils.

The number of patwaris actually entertained at present is in accordance with the sanctioned scale, but the rate of pay is slightly less than originally proposed, the total annual pay being Rs. 6,516, instead of Rs. 6,732. This has been necessitated by the fact that the assessment of these two tahsils owing to reductions is somewhat less than was originally anticipated.

Real pay slightly less.

The whole cess is collected and formed into a fund from which the patwaris are paid quarterly through the tahsildars.

Pay how drawn.

Most of the patwaris now entertained have served in the Settlement and know their work.

401. A stationery cess at 4 annas per cent. is also collected in addition to the patwari cess of Rs. 6 per cent.

Stationery cess.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

402. The names of the gazetted officers employed in this Settlement and the periods for which they served will be found in Appendix IX.

The character of the work which they performed has been given in paragraphs 383 and 384.

M. Hakim Rai.

Munshi Hakim Rai was a valuable officer, whose death was much to be regretted.

Superintendent Nuruddin

Munshi Nuruddin was an experienced official. He is responsible for most of the earlier portion of the work including measurements. The cause of his dismissal from Government service has been already explained.

M. Asa Nand.

Munshi Asa Naud supervised the fairing and the final stages of the Settlement generally. Though nominally under Major Hastings, and afterwards under the Deputy Commissioner, he was practically during the greater part of the time in independent charge of the Settlement for reasons already explained. He is a very useful official, combining great knowledge of the district with tact and a thorough experience of revenue and Settlement work.

Superintendent Nihal Chand

Nihal Chand succeeded Nuruddin as Superintendent. He had been Major Hastings' Head Clerk first at Peshâwar and afterwards at Kohat. He was new to his work, but soon gained the necessary experience and performed his duties satisfactorily.

Deputy Superintendents.

Sandeh Khán, Motí Rám, and Belí Rám were the Deputy Superintendents. The two former had left long before I took over charge; they are said to have been good men. Belí Rám was retained till October 1882. He is a man of experience and intelligence, and will, I hope, get a good appointment in one of the current Settlements.

Amir Chand, Head clerk.

In conclusion, I must add that I have received great assistance from Amir Chand, formerly Head Clerk in the Settlement and latterly Head Clerk in the District Office, in the preparation of this report. He is a clever, hard-working man, and has been very useful in collecting materials and compiling statistics. I hope that in time he may be promoted to a higher position than that of Head Clerk. At present he is a young man, but will no doubt in a few years earn a claim to an Extra Assistant Commissionership.

APPENDIX I.

HISTORY OF THE BAIZAI BANGASHES.

1. The Baizai Bangashes are supposed to have settled in the neighbourhood of Kohat in the 15th century (see paragraph 84).

Settlement of the Baizai Bangashes at Kohat.

They are known as Baizais or Daulat Khel.

Bai Khán their reputed ancestor is said to have had a son Daulat Khán and the tappa is often named Daulat Khel after him, Daulat Khel and Baizai being almost synonymous terms.

2. In effecting the first partition of the Kohat valley, the Daulat Khel reserved for themselves the tract watered from the central springs at Kohat as far as Kharmatú. The allies from Miranzai were given the lands watered from the upper springs under the hills (known as Bhawanna, &c.) The villages fringing the hills, Jangal, Pir Khel, Mansur Khel, Shekhan, Mir Ahmad Khel and Togh are still held by these Miranzai sections, while the villages below Kohat (Bazadi, Garhi Mawaz, &c.) are held by the real Daulat Khel.

Distribution of the Kohat lands between the Daulat Khel and their allies.

3. The main divisions of the Daulat Khel were Malik Miri, Bazadi, Karimdadi and Allahdadi. A quarrel arose some time after between the two first and the two last about the Jhang katta (water-course) which runs just south of Kohat. The Karimdadis and Allahdadis were beaten and most of them removed to Chach Hazara, where many of their descendants are still to be found. The Malik Miris and Bazadis had plenty of land of their own. The lands of the beaten sections to a great extent became waste and were afterwards given to non-proprietary cultivators of other tribes, principally Awáns. These tenants were not considered at Settlement entitled to the status of proprietors, and much of the original Karimdadi and Allahdadi land was consequently recorded as Crown property.

Main divisions of the Daulat Khel.

Extinction of the Karimdadis and Allahdadis.

4. The most leading section among the Daulat Khel is that of the Malik Miri, who are divided again into the Shah Wali Khel and the Fatteh Khán Khel. Among the Shahwali Khel, the leading families are the Izzat Khel and at a long interval the Shinu Khel. The family of the Kháns of Baizai belong to the Izzat Khel branch. The Shinu Khel live principally in Garhi Mawaz Kháu.

The Malik Miri section.

Kháns of Baizai belong to the Izzat Khel branch.

Khán Sher Khán, a descendant of Malik Miri, is the first of the Baizai Kháns of whom anything is known beyond his name. He flourished in the time of Aurangzeb or during the last half of the 17th century Haji Bahadur Shah, the founder of a famous shrine in the town of Kohat, was a contemporary of his, and married his daughter. Khán Sher Khán redivided the Baizai lands, and fixed a tax of one rupee per bakhra or share, and this assessment afterwards became the standard of right in land. Kháu Sher went on the Emperor's service to

Khán Sher Khán.

Ismail Khán.

Hindustan and was there killed in battle. After his death Ismail Khán was the Chief of the Kohat Bangashes. He was murdered by Ahmed Fatteh Khán Khel, who was almost immediately afterwards killed by Ismail Khán's Purbiah followers. Ismail Khán was succeeded by Izzat Khán, the ancestor of the Izzat Khels, who flourished in the time of Nadir Shah and probably died about A D. 1750. Izzat Khán was opposed by Kábal Khán Ramal Khel (Bangash) whom he overthrew in battle and slew with most of his people.

Izzat Khán. Died A. D. 1750.

5. Izzat Khán had six sons, the principal of whom were Azmat, Larmast, Zabardast, and Musahib. Azmat Khán was the eldest, but though there are one or two sannads addressed to him it seems doubtful whether he ever succeeded to the Khánship. Larmast Khán is said to have succeeded his father. He accompanied Ahmed Shah Abdalli to Hindustan and got the title of Baz Jang Kuli Khán for good service in the Cashmere campaign. He was given a jagir in the neighbourhood of Gujrat. He was eventually killed in the Mahratta war. He was succeeded by his brother Zabardast Khán, who had governed Kohat during the absence of Larmast in Hindustan. Zabardast was the most powerful of the Baizai Kháns. He ruled over the country from the Indus to Biland Khel on the Kurram. Zabardast was employed in Cashmere during the time of the rebellion of Azad Khán (A. D. 1787) in the reign of Timúr Shah. He had written to the king offering to seize Azád Khán, but the letter was intercepted by Azád Khán, who put him to death. He was succeeded by his son Nawáb Khán, who revenged his father Zabardast. He slew Azád Khán and cutting off his head, brought it back with him to Kohat. He oppressed the people, so the King dismissed him, and appointed in his stead Azizulla, the son of Musahib, son of Izzat Khán. Nawáb Khán, however, fought with Azizulla at Bhawalgarh (near Dhoda) and overthrew him. Many were slain and Nawáb regained the chiefship.

Sons of Izzat Khán.

Larmast Khán.

Zabardast Khán.

Nawáb Khán.

He was afterwards murdered by his sons, Khán Bahadur, Shahwalli and Baz Gul, assisted by Miran Shah (father of the present Yusuf Shah Mián Khel). Khán Bahadur Khán had suspected his father Nawáb Khán of an intrigue with his own wife, hence the conspiracy against the latter. Khán Bahadar ruled for three years, after which he was driven out by Azizulla Khán.

Murdered by his sons.

Khán Bahadar succeeds, but is supplanted by Azizulla.

Azizulla was chief in A. D. 1809 at the time of the visit of Mr. Elphinstone, who mentions his son Umr Khán ; also the fact that the little fort of Kohat had lately been ruined by the internecine war between the chiefs.

6. After an interval of three years Kalandar Khán, a son of Lashkar Khan's, who was one of Khán Bahadar's adherents, attacked Azizulla Khán near Togh, but was defeated and killed. The defeated party however rallied at once and drove back Azizulla Khán to Kohát. Khán Bahadar soon afterwards got over the Bangash clan to his side and drove Azizulla Khán out of Kohat altogether. He fled to Ziarat Shekh Allahdad in Zira, where he was slain while praying in the mosque, by a party of Khán Bahadar's followers,

Struggles for the chiefship.

Murder of Azizulla Khán.

among them Sher Ali Khán, father of the late Nawáb Bahadar Sher Khán, who was grandson to Azmat Khán, already mentioned as eldest son of Izzat Khán. After the death of Azizulla Khán there was great confusion. Sometimes Khán Bahadar was chief ; sometimes his elder brother Ismail, who had been a hostage with the King Shah Zaman at Kabul at the time of his father's murder ; sometimes Umr Khán, son of Azizulla Khán.

This lasted till the second reign of Mahmud Shah. After Shah Shuja's flight in 1810, Mahomed Sultán, brother of Mahmud Shah, was appointed Governor of Kohat, and the Baizai Kháns lost their semi-independent position. Sher Ali Khán, already mentioned as one of the murderers of Azizulla, now became the leading man of the family, and generally held a large part of the country in lease subordinate to the local rulers. When Kohat was granted in jagir to Sirdar Sultán Mahomed Khán in 1836 he married the daughter of Sher Ali Khán. This girl was half sister to Sher Ali's elder sons Fatteh and Sharbat, and full sister to the younger sons Bahadar Sher and Atta Khan. Sultán Mahomed Khán treated Sher Ali Khán with great consideration. Sher Ali Khán died about 1844 A.D. He was succeeded in his leases by his eldest son Fatteh Khán, but after two years Fatteh Khán was dismissed in favor of Bahadar Sher Khán, probably through the influence of the latter's sister. At annexation Bahadar Sher Khán fell into trouble with his revenue and fled to the hills. He was recalled by Captain Coke and placed in charge of the Kohat pass. He was granted a jagir, and after the pass blockade (1876-77) he was made a Nawáb. On his death in 1880 his brother Atta Khán was appointed to act for him. The sons of the elder brothers Fatteh Khán and Sharbat Khán live quietly at Bahadar Kot. In social position they are hardly above the ordinary zemindar. One of Sharbat's sons Mehr Ali Khán holds a somewhat better position as Jail darogha.

Mahomed Sultán appointed Governor of Kohat.

Baizai Kháns reduced to a subordinate position.

Position of Sher Ali Khán.

Bahadar Sher Khán.

His death in 1880.

Position of other members of this family.

A short account of Náwab Bahadar Sher Khán's family has been given in my remarks on the leading families of the district.

7. With the exception of Sher Ali's family all the other Izzat Khels have sunk into comparative obscurity. I shall mention a few of them on account of the interest attaching to them as descendants of men once celebrated.

Other Izzat Khels, descendants of former chiefs.

Gholam Khán, lambardar of Kálú China, is the grandson of Lashkari Khán, son of the Chief Larmast Khán, who was a minor when his father died and was in consequence superseded by his uncle Zabardast Khán. Lashkari Khán planted the picturesque garden behind the Deputy Commissioner's house.

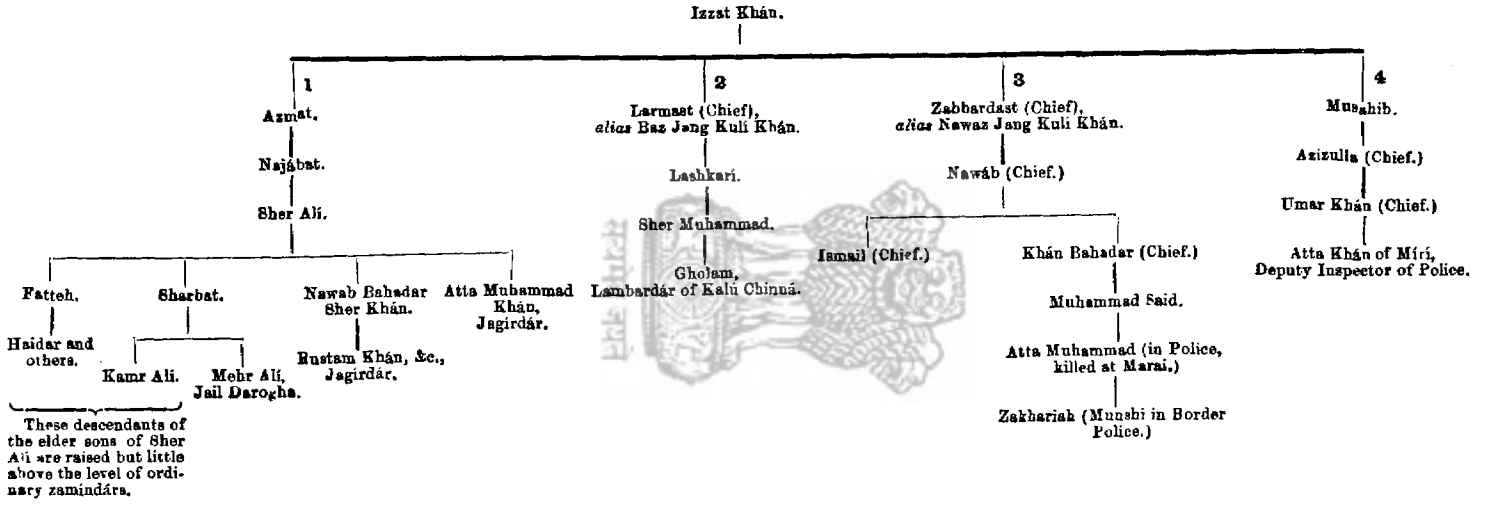
The descendants of Zabardast Khán have almost disappeared. Atta Mahomed Khán, the grandson of the Chief Khán Bahadar, was a sergeant in the police. He was murdered at Marai in 1877. His son Zakhariah now holds a small appointment in the border police.

Atta Khán, jagirdar of the little village of Miri, is the head of the family of Musahib Khán. He is son of the chief Umr Khán. He is a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Peshawar district.

I append a pedigree table, giving the principal members of the family of the Baizai chiefs. I have excluded the less important branches.

Pedigree table.

Pedigree table of the Chiefs of Baizai Bangashes.



N.B.—Izzat Khán is said to have been sixth in descent from Malik Míri. There is a good deal of dispute as to the order in which Izzat Khán's sons should be placed, and there are other points in which my informants differed. I have consulted the most intelligent grey beards of the family, and believe that on the whole this pedigree table is fairly correct.

APPENDIX II.

HISTORY OF MIRANZAI AND ITS CHIEFS.

Main divisions of the Miranzai Bangashes.

1. In paragraph 84 an account has been given of the settlement of the Bangashes in the Kohat district.* Leaving aside the conflicting and to a great extent fabulous genealogies by which the Miranzais derive their origin from the common ancestor of the Bangash clan, their principal divisions are at present as follows :—

(1.) *Jamshedis.*—These occupy Darsamand, Mahomedzai, Thal, Biland Khel and Baghzai (in Kuram.)

(2.) The Badda Khels of Thal and Nariab ; † the Mandra Khels of Kahi ; the Kha Khels of Doaba ; the Surizais of Doaba and Surizai.

(3.) *Hasnzais.*—These occupy Raisan, Ibrahimzai and Bazar.

(4.) *Umrzais.*—This division comprises—

(*a*) the Mir Ahmed Khels of Mahomed Khoja and Balyamin ;

(*b*) the Alisherzais among whom are the Haji Khels and Mardu Khels of Hangu ;

(*c*) the Lodi Khels and Shahu Khels, &c.

The Kháns of Hangu belong to the Mardu Khel section of the Umrzais.

Pedigree table of the chiefs.

In a report regarding the Hangu chiefship, No. 436½ of 15th September 1878, by Major Plowden, there is a detailed pedigree table of the Miranzai Bangashes (see printed correspondence).

I have taken from the same letter a pedigree table of the Kháns of Hangu which is annexed.

Country held by the Miranzais.

2. Roughly speaking the Miranzai Bangashes occupy the whole of the Hangu tahsil.

It has been encroached on by Wazírís and Zaimushts.

Originally they owned much of the culturable land along the Kuram below Biland Khel now held by the Wazírís. Also Dolragha, Adhmela, Dumbakki and Torawarri, from which they were ousted by the Zaimushts.

More recent immigration of Orakzais.

In more recent times there has been a large immigration of Orakzais and to a less extent of Afrídís, who have founded numerous small villages from Kach below Hangu as far as Chappri Nariab.

In the central portion of Miranzai round Hangu there is a strong tendency for the hill men to displace the old Bangash element. In nearly

* Of the descendants of Miran, Jamshed, &c., Badda, Biland and Darsamand are said to have settled in Upper Miranzai, and Hasan, Alisher and Mir Ahmed in Lower Miranzai. All these have given their names to existing sections.

† The Mandra Khels are not real Bangashes. They were called in from Peshawar by one of the rival sections of the Badda Khels of Nariab.

all the new hamlets in this part Malla Khels, Akhels, Malikdin Khels, Rabbia Khels and other hillmen form the bulk of the population. The Bangashes still remain predominant in their old villages, but as regards the tract generally they are gradually getting outnumbered by the new comers.

Antiquity of the town of Hangu.

3. The town of Hangu is believed to have existed prior to the Bangash settlement. The Miranzai chiefs have always made it their residence.

Regular succession of the chiefs.

The chiefship has remained in the same family for the last three centuries, the succession going from father to son with much greater regularity than is usually found in the east. Nothing is known of the earliest of the Hangu chiefs.

Earliest chiefs of whom anything is known.

There is a *sanad* from Shah Jehán granting the lease of Marai and Kachai to the fifth chief Abdul Rahim Khán, but nothing more is known of him.

Shawalli Khan, the sixth chief, held both Upper and Lower Miranzai for Rs. 12,000. He encouraged Saiads and gave them mafis.

Ghulam Mahomed Khán, the eighth chief, is said to have ruled over Baizai and as far as Mattanni in the Peshawar district. He was seized and put to death in the time of Nadir Shah by the Governor of Peshawar as a dangerous man with too much power.

Allahyar Khán.

There is a *sanad* from Nadir Shah to his successor Allahyar Khán (ninth chief) granting him the village of Ibrahimzai. This is said to have been as a reward for seizing a defalcating treasurer who had absconded to Tira. Allahyar Khán afterwards misbehaved ; one of Nadir Shah's armies was marching *viâ* Kohat to Kabul by the Kuram route under the command of Chiragh Beg Khán. When this force reached Kuram, Allahyar Khán, who was accompanying it, treacherously murdered the General. The hill men attacked and plundered the troops, and the army falling into confusion broke up and dispersed. The king sent an army for the punishment of this outrage. Allahyar Khán fled to the hills, and eventually took refuge with the Zaimushts in the heights of Zawa. His residence in Zawa has become a sort of shrine. I am told that two mangers there are still kept in repair by the inhabitants as a relic of his stay.

Allahyar Khán was eventually seized by the Khán of the Orakzais, and was delivered up to the king, who put him to death at Peshawar, and further blinded some of his relatives.

Allahdad Khán and Walli Mahomed Khán, his sons.

His sons Allahdad and Walli Mahomed were then children. They were brought up at Chamkani in Peshawar. Meanwhile Zabbardast Khán Izzat Khel obtained the Government of Miranzai in addition to that of Kohat from Ahmed Shah. Allahdad Khán when he grew up went off to Hindoostan and stayed for many years with the Nawábs of Farrakhabad, who were themselves of Bangash extraction. Walli Mahomed, the younger of the brothers, remained in Tira. The people of Upper Miranzai presently rebelled against the oppression of Zabbardast Khán, whose troops were soon after defeated at Chili Bagh by the men of Ushtarzai assisted by the Orakzais. He fled with the loss of some guns. Walli Mahomed then recovered Miranzai and became the tenth chief. There are *sanads* addressed to him both from Ahmed Shah (A.D. 1766) and Timur Shah (A.D. 1786). His brother Allahdad

Walli Mahomed recovers the chiefship.

Descendants of Allahdad Khán.

afterwards returned ; but his descendants, though the elder branch, never regained the chiefship. His great grandson, Mahomed Amin Khan, who died in 1880, was a man of considerable mark and is mentioned in paragraph 235 (Leading families of the District).

Walli Mahomed Khán and Zabbardast Khán went with Timur Shah to Cashmere. Zabbardast Khan was killed there. A number of Malla Khels accompanied Walli Mahomed on this occasion, and settled for a time in Cashmere. They afterwards returned, but their descendants are still known in Tira as Kashmiris.

Mahomed Azam Khán.

4. Walli Mahomed Khan died in 1793. He was succeeded by Mohamed Azam Khán (the eleventh chief), the father of the present chief Muzaffar Khán. Mohamed Azam held *sanads* from Mahomed Shah and Shah Shuja, and appears to have ruled over both Miranzai and Samilzai. When Nawáb Sammad Khán Barakzai got possession of Kohat, he continued the chief as a sort of kardar under him, but after some years they fell out. Mahomed Azam had carried off some grain from Babarmela, which was claimed by the Nawáb as a portion of his revenue. The Nawáb marched against him to Hangu with a force of levies. By the advice of Shahbaz Khán Shinu Khel the chief surrendered on a promise of good treatment. He and his elder sons Nakshband and Mahomed, the brothers of the present chief, were taken to Kohat on an elephant and put to death (A. D. 1823). Mahomed Azam's family now fled to Tira, the present chief Muzaffar Khán, being three years old. In paragraph 79 I have mentioned how the sons of Sammad Khán were ousted by the Peshawar sirdars, who held the district almost uninterruptedly till annexation. During the period of 25 years between the death of Mahomed Azam and British annexation, Miranzai was generally more or less in a state of confusion. The revenue was collected through a succession of contractors, who were constantly changing. A list of these taken from the Hangu printed correspondence is appended. There was much rivalry at this time between the family of the old chiefs and that of Naib Darweza. The latter was a lambardar of Togh Miranzai, whose descendants still live there as zemindars. The Hangu family when out of possession used to live in Tira, and bring down the Orakzais to raid on the Miranzai villages. The town of Hangu itself was alternately besieged by the hostile factions. Even from a place like Ushtarzai, the Barakzais could only collect revenue by sending an armed force against it with guns.

He is put to death in A. D. 1823.

Subsequent history of the country till annexation.

Ghulam Haidar Khán, son of Mohamed Azam Khán, appointed tahsildar by Lieutenant Pollock.

He is succeeded by his brother Muzaffar Khán, the present tahsildar.

5. When the Barakzais fled from Kohat after the battle of Gujrat, Ghulam Haidar Khán, the eldest surviving son of Mahomed Azam Khán, was put in by Lieutenant Pollock as lessee of Lower Miranzai. In 1851 he was deprived of the farm, but continued as tahsildar on a fixed salary. In 1854 he was murdered by a relation, Manawar Khán, who fled to Tira and has since disappeared. He was soon after succeeded as tahsildar by his brother Muzaffar Khán, who still holds the appointment. Information as to the present circumstances of the family is given in paragraph 234 (Leading families of the District.)

Genealogical Tree of the Kháns of Hangu.

CHRONOLOGY OF HANGU.

	A. D.
Founded circiter	1323
Subject to the Emperors of Delhi and Amir of Kabul under the Rules of its own Kháns till	1823
Under Governors of Kohat farmed to lessees	1823—1849
Nawáb Samand Khán, Governor of Kohat	1819—1826
Sardar Pir Mohamed Khán, Governor of Kohat	1826—1833
Sardar Attar Singh, Sindawalia	1833—1841
Sardar Khwaja Mohamed Khán (Barakzai)	1841—1849

1. Mardu Khán, contemporary with the Emperor Sher Shah.
2. Muhammad Khán „ „ „ Akbar.
3. Najim Khan „ „ „ Jehangir (A D. 1605—1627).
4. Alaf Khan.
5. Abdul Rahim Khán, contemporary with the Emperor Shah Jehán (A. D. 1627—1658).
6. Shah Walli Khán. „ „ „ Aurangzeb. (A. D. 1658—1707).
7. Sarwar Khán (circiter A. D. 1720).

8. Ghulam Muhammad Khán. No issue.
9. Allahyar Khán, contemporary with Nadir Shah (A. D. 1736).

Allahdad Khán.
Ammanulla Khán.
Shah Wali Khán.
Mohd. Amin Khán.

10. Wali Mohammed Khán, contemporary with Ahmed Shah (A. D. 1747—1773), and Timur Shah (A. D. 1773—1793).

11. Mohammed Azam Khán, murdered A. D. 1823, by Nawáb Samand Khán, Governor of Kohat.
14. Khan Bahadur Khán (A. D. 1828-29) had offspring.

12. Naqshband (murdered 1823 A. D. with his father.)
13. Ghulam Mohiud-din Khán (A. D. 1826—1828.) No issue.
15 Ghulam Rasul Khán (A. D. 1833-1834.) No issue.
16. Ghulam Hyder Khán (A. D. 1841—1855) murdered 7th June 1855.
Muzaffar Khán. Tahsildar of Hangu.

1. Mohamed Usman Khán, Political Agent, Upper Miranzai.
2. Said Khán, Deputy Inspector of Gandiaor.
3. Akbar Khán.

17. Allahyar Khán, present Khán, appointed A. D. 1855.

Bargul Khán, born 1842.
Sarwar Khán, born 1856.
Faqir Mohamed, born 1865.
Nasir Khán, born 1868.

Farmers of Lower Miranzai under Sikh rule.

Governor of Kohat.	Serial No.	Name of farmers.	Term of lease.	Particulars.
Sardar Pir Mohamad Khán, 1826 to 1833.	1	Ghulam Mohay-uddin Khán (13th Khan).	1826 to 1828	Amount of lease, Rs. 15,000. The lessee was recalled from exile by the Governor of Kohat.
	2	Khán Bahadar Khán (14th Khán).	1828 to 1829	Amount of lease, Rs. 20,000. He was imprisoned by the Governor of Kohat.
	3	Wali Khán Mir Akhor, Muster of the Horse of the Governor of Kohat.	1829 (two months)	
	4	Sayad Abbas of Kabul.	Ditto	
	5	An Englishman known as Wuiskin (? Erskine) Sahib.	1829 to 1830	
	6	Mulla Saleh (Jamshedi.)	1830 to 1832	
	7	Naib Darweza (Niázi of Togh, Lower Miranzai.)	1832 to 1833	He had acted as naib or deputy to Nos. 5 and 6. Amount of lease, Rs. 27,000. He was expelled from Hangu by the Khán, Ghulam Rasul, and fled to Kohat.
Sardar Attar Singh (Sindanwala) 1835 to 1841.	8	Ghulam Rasul (15th Khán.)	1833 to 1834	
	9	Naib Darweza (bis.)	1834 to 1835	
	10	Sardar Khair-Ulla Khán, son of Nawáb Asad Khán, and nephew to Amir Dost Mohamed Khán.	1835 to 1841	Amount of lease, Rs. 30,000. Naib Darweza was his naib or deputy, but was killed in an attack on Hangu by Ghulam Hyder Khán, (16th Khán) in the year 1841.

Governor of Kohat.	Serial No.	Name of farmers.	Term of lease.	PARTICULARS.
Sardar Khwaja Muhammad Khán Barakzai, son of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khán, 1841 to 1849.	11	Ghulam Hyder Khán (16th Khán).	1841 to 1843	Amount of lease, Rs. 30,000. He was ousted from his lease by the Governor and treacherously imprisoned in Kohat, but was released on his brother Muzaffar Khán's (the present tahsildar) taking possession of the town of Hangu with a force of trans-border levies. The Khán on his release fled to Kásha of the Mishtis (independent territory) and thence raided on Lower Miranzai. Eventually peace was made and he was granted Rs. 400 per annum as a cash allowance and the village of Bagattú in farm by the Sardar (vide Deputy Commissioner of Kohat's letter without number, dated 9th May 1854, to address of Commissioner, Peshawar Division).
	12	Satar (son of No. 7 above.)	1843 to 1845	
	13	Saadat Khán, Khán Khel, brother to lessee No. 2.	1845 to 1846	
	14	Sardar Zakriya Khán, brother to the Governor of Kohat.	1846 (two months)	
	15	Zabordin, nephew to No. 7.	1846 (six months)	
	16	Sardar Yahnya Khán, brother to No. 14.	1846 to 1849	Amount of lease, Rs. 27,000. Ghulam Hyder Khán, (Khán No. 17) was his deputy.

APPENDIX III.

HISTORY OF THE TERI KHATTAKS.

Original Division of the Khattaks into Tarri and Bolak.

1. The original division of the Khattaks was into Tarrí and Bolák. These divisions are practically obsolete. Very few Khattaks can say to which they belong.

2. The principal sections of the Kohat district said to belong to these main branches are as follows :—

Bolak.

Tribes belonging to the Bolak division.

(1.) The Ságrís—(Shakardarra and Mokhad.)

(2.) The Mahramzais—(Darmalik and the Ghorzandi valley above Lachi; also Ghorizai near Gumbat.)

(3.) The Khwarrams—(These with the Sénís occupy most of the northern Teri country.)

(4.) The Mushaks—These occupy the Pattiala tappa (partly Teri—partly Akora).

Tarri.

To the Tarri division.

(1.) The Akor Khel. This is the section to which the families of the Teri and Akora chiefs belong.

(2.) The people of the Darra above Teri—including the Tarakkies, the Mandu Khels and the people of Gurgurri.

(3.) The Baraks.

(4.) The Nasratis.

(5.) The Khattaks of the Khwarra.

(6.) The Babbars of Niláb.

The Senis not Khattaks.

The Senis, who are a leading Khattak section, are said to be of alien race, and are not grouped under either head.

The above classification is by no means exhaustive, and I may add that there is a good deal of doubt and dispute as to the exact genealogies of many of the smaller sections.

3. The really important division of the Khattaks is into Akora and Teri Khattaks. The Akora Khattaks are those who were formerly directly governed by the Akora chiefs, *i.e.*, the Peshawar Khattaks and those of the north-eastern corner of the Kohat district, comprising the Niláb, Khwarra Zira and Akora Pattiala tappás. The Teri Khattaks are those governed by the Nawáb of Teri. The Akora Khattaks of this district are generally classified according to the tappa to which they belong.

Division into Akora and Teri Khattaks.

Division of the Teri Khattaks.

4. The Teri Khattaks are divided into four tappas—Teri, Khwarram, Ságrí and Barak.

Senis.

(1.) The Sénís occupy Láchí, Gumbat and most of the northern portion of the Teri tahsil. The Mahramzais and other sections, who are not really Sénís, are grouped under this head.

Khwarram.

(2.) The Khwarrams hold the country along the toi below the Bannú road. They skirt the Akora Khattack ilaka as far as the Jawaki border. Their villages are rather mixed up with those of the Sénís.

Teri

(3.) The Khattaks of the Teri Tappa are mixed. The tappa comprises the country near Teri, the Darra and other adjacent valleys.

Baraks.

(4.) The Barak tappa includes the whole of the southern portion of the tahsil almost up to the Teri toi. There are Barak villages, however, north of the toi, such as Banda Ahmadi, &c., included in the Teri tappa. The Tarakkís, Gurgurris and Mandukhels west of Teri are also allied to the Baraks. The true Baraks are divided into four divisions—Ujds, Manzais, Mandans, and Lands. The Nasratis, who are also included in this tappa, are not Baraks by origin, though now hardly to be distinguished from them.

The Nasratis included with the Baraks.

The Nasratis live near Thatti Nasrati. The Uzds occupy Karrak, Bahadar Khel, Latammar and generally the western portion of the Barak country. The lands of the other three sections are much mixed up. They occupy the rest of the tappa.

Account of the Khattak chiefs. The materials for their history.

5. An account of the immigration of the Khattaks and their history to the time of Malik Ako has been given in paragraphs 94 to 95. In the following account of the chiefs subsequent to Malik Ako, I have made use of a memorandum by Lieutenant Pollock.* I have also been greatly assisted by Sher Ali Khán, one of the junior members of the Nawáb's family, who has had access to the original manuscripts on which Lieutenant Pollock's account is mainly based. The Táríkhí Murassá, much of which has been published and which was composed by the Khattak Chief Afzal Khán, furnishes full and valuable information as to the history of the Khattaks during the later portion of the 16th to the beginning of the 18th century. In these early accounts there is generally some confusion as to dates. For instance, Lieutenant Pollock's account gives the period from Malik Ako's entertainment by Akbar to Khushal Khan's imprisonment at the commencement of the reign of Aurangzeb at 183 years, which is about twice the real length. The same mistakes seem to exist in the old manuscript histories. I have tried as far as possible to correct these dates, but the figures in many cases are only approximate.

6. Malik Ako appears to have been the first recognised Khán of the Khattaks.

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* *Note.*—There is also a memorandum by Captain Cavagnari, but this is only an abridgment of Lieutenant Pollock's account.

The grants conferred on him by the Emperor Akbar enabled him to acquire the chiefship of the tribe from whom he commenced to levy revenue and other taxes including certain rates imposed on the salt carriers at the Jatta and Malgin mines. He is said to have taken one-fourth batai from the Boláks and one-tenth from the Tarries between Khairabad and Naushera, besides a tax on ploughs and cattle. In Chauntra he took a tax of Rs. 5 per house (lugai) instead of the usual batai.

Malik Ako, 1550-1600. The taxes taken by him.

The salt duty varied from 7 to 12 bullock loads and one to three camel loads for the rupee. Only the Jatta and Malgin mines were then working.

Malik Ako died about A. D. 1600. He was killed by the Boláks at Pir Sabak.

He was succeeded by his son Yahya Khán, who revenged his father's death and brought the Bolaks again into subjection.

Yahya Khán (circ. 1600-1620)(Akbar and Jehangir).

He was murdered with his son Alam Khan. His eldest son Shahbaz Khán succeeded him. Shahbaz was killed at Kamalzai in Yusafzai while trying to recover some raided cattle.

Shahbaz Khán A.D. Circ. 1620-1641 (Jehangir and Shah Jehan.)

7. After Shahbaz came his son, the celebrated Khushal Khán. He served in the armies of Shah Jehan in Hindustan and was employed in repressing the plundering propensities of the Yusafzais and other tribes of the Peshawar valley. He was a man of educated tastes and wrote a number of poems of considerable merit. He received honors and rewards from the Emperor Shah Jehan. On the accession of Aurangzeb, who was at enmity with his father, Khushal Khán was disgraced and imprisoned in the fort of Gwálior for 6 years (1658-1664 A. D.) The Peshawar valley after his removal fell into a very disturbed state. Aurangzeb looking on Khushal Khán as the only man who could rectify matters released him and sent him back with honor. The spirit of Khushal Khán, however, seems to have been broken by his imprisonment. He retired from public affairs and the Government of the tribe was administered by his sons and grandsons till his death in 1689.

Khushal Khán I, A. D. 1641-1658.

8. Ashraf Khán, the eldest son of Khushal Khán, at the time of his father's imprisonment was little more than a lad. Khushal Khán on his return from captivity formally resigned the chiefship in his favor. He in his turn fell into disgrace with the Emperor. The Moghal garrison of Kohat under Tarin Khán had been beleaguered by the Bangashes (in the time of Khán Sher Khán). Amir Khan, Governor of Peshawar, directed Ashraf Khán to march to Tarin Khán's assistance. This he did, but instead of crushing the Bangashes he allowed them to retire. His conduct was reported on as lukewarm, and he was accordingly imprisoned. He died in prison after fourteen years' captivity (circ. A. D. 1696), some say by his own hand.

Ashraf Khán, 1659-1682.

9. When Ashraf Khán was imprisoned, old Khushal Khán was living at Nizampur. He sent for Ashraf's young son Afzal and invested him with the *Paq*. Bahram Khán, the younger brother of Ashraf Khán, had previously been intriguing with the Governor of Peshawar against the latter.

Afzal Khán, A. D. 1682-1741.

The quarrel continued during Afzal Khán's minority. The latter eventually gained the upper hand and after Aurangzeb's death was confirmed by his successor Bahadur Shah. Afzal Khán is said to have been ruling chief for nearly 60 years. He was a clever man with the same literary tastes as his grandfather, and was the author of the Tarikh-i-Murassa, or history of the Khattak tribe, more especially of the Chiefs, his ancestors.

Sadulla Khán moves to Teri.

10. Sadulla Khán was Afzal Khán's eldest son. He did not get on well with his father and removed to Teri, which from that time became an important place.

The Government of Akora as Afzal Khán grew older was administered by a younger son of his named Mohamad Ali. After his death the two brothers fought. Mohamad Ali marched against Teri, but was defeated by Sadulla Khan, who proceeded then to drive him out of Akora as well, and thus became chief of the whole Khattak country. From this time forward it became the custom for one of this family to remain at Teri as a sub-Chief or *Naib* to the head of the family at Akora. Sadulla Khán himself settled at Akora. He appointed the ablest of his sons Khushal Khán to the Government of Teri. Sadulla Khán is generally known in Khattak history by the name of Khán Shahíd. His eldest son Saadat Khán with a body of Khattaks accompanied Ahmad Shah when he invaded India in 1847. Lashkar Khán, son of Mohamad Ali, who was then at Naushera, found this a favourable opportunity to reassert his claims and attack Akora. He took and pillaged the town and put Sadulla Khán to death. Khushal Khán on hearing the news marched against Lashkar Khán, whom he compelled to fly. Lashkar Khán retired to Hindustan where he was arrested by order of Ahmad Shah and delivered over to Saadat Khán, who put him to death in revenge for his father's murder. Ahmad Shah confirmed Saadat Khán in the Government of Akora and Khushal Khán in that of Teri.

Sadulla Khán becomes Chief of Akora. Division of the country into Akora and Teri.

Sadulla Khán, A.D. 1741-1748.

Khushal Khán II, 1748-1759.

11. Khushal Khán, after this served in Ahmad Shah's wars and was killed in battle at Hassan Abdal in 1759, when Ahmad Shah was driving back the Mahrattas from the Indus a little before the battle of Panipat. Saadat Khan so distinguished himself in this campaign that the king made him ruler of all the country as far as the Jhelum. The king Timur Shah afterwards bestowed on him the title of Sarfaraz Khán by which he is generally known.

Shahbaz Khán, A. D. 1759-1799.

When Khushal Khán died, his son Nawaz Khán was a minor; another son of Sadulla's, Shahbaz Khán, was accordingly put in as chief of Teri. When Nawaz Khán grew up he fought with Shahbaz Khán for the chiefship of Teri, but was taken prisoner in battle at Láchi and put to death. Shahbaz Khán built the fort of Shahbazgarh, northwest of Narri, now in ruins. He, by his conduct with regard to Nawaz Khán, incurred the displeasure of the king Timur Shah and was in consequence seized and imprisoned at Kabul. On his release he appointed one of his sons, Mansur Khán, to act for him as chief, but finding him incompetent he removed him in favor of another son, Nasir Khán, who managed the country for ten years.

Mansur Khán acts for him and then Nasir Khán.

12. On the death of Shahbaz Khán, Abdul Kadir, another of his sons, half-brother to Nasir Khán, rose in rebellion against the latter. They fought together at Darmalik and Abdul Kadir was slain. Another half-brother, Said Khán, who rebelled, was taken and imprisoned at Shahbazgarh. The Báraks with a *lashkar* set him free and he fled to the Ságri country where he died. Nasir Khán became a powerful chief and took a leading part in favor of the Bangash Chief of Kohat, Khán Bahadar, against his rival Azizulla Khán. He also fought with the Awans and took Kalabagh. The ruins of his fort, known as Nasir Kot, are still to be seen in Isa Khel, two or three miles south of Chappri, near the Chichali pass.

Nasir Khán, A. D. 1799-1812.

13. Nasir Khán is said to have died in A. D. 1812. The history of the Teri chiefs for the 24 years after the death of Nasir Khán is terribly confused. I have mentioned that Nasir's elder brother Mansur had acted as chief for a short time during his father's life. There was another brother named Hasan. As soon as Nasir Khán died the sons of these three brothers commenced fighting for the Teri chiefship and the Akora chiefs took advantage of their internal disputes to interfere sometimes in favour of one claimant, sometimes of another, and to some extent succeeded in re-establishing their title to the over-lordship of the country.

Confused period of 24 years following on Nasir Khán's death, A. D. 1812-1836.

14. The chiefs that we have now to deal with are :—

(1.) ***Arsala and Khushal***, sons of Nasir Khán, the last chief, the legitimate claimants.

(2.) ***Nadir Ali and Biland***, sons of Mansur Khán. These were interlopers.

(3.) ***Rasul***, son of Hasan Khán.

(4.) ***Firoz Khán the Akora chief*** and his sons ***Abbas Khán*** and ***Khawas Khán***.

Arsala Khán first succeeded his father Nasir Khán. Nadir Ali Khán incited by the Akora Chief Firoz Khán at once rebelled against his cousin. He drove Arsala Khán out of the country and the latter had to take refuge at Hangu. Firoz Khán was then in Chach with Wazir Fatteh Mohamad Barakzai. Arsala went to him in the hopes of gaining him over to his side, but was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards Firoz Khán accompanied the Wazir into Cashmere. On this opportunity the people of Teri rebelled in favor of Arsala, the son of their old chief, and drove out the interloping Nadir Ali. Sharafat Khán managed the Government till Arsala could be recalled and Nadir Ali retired to Bahadar Khel. Arsala, however, got on badly with the people, and Firoz Khán, the Akora Chief, who had returned from Cashmere, seeing their discontent, marched against Teri and took it. Arsala fled to Kátgurh of Hangu and the interloping Nadir Ali was reinstated. Arsala wandered about to Land Kamar and elsewhere. He tried to get adherents and eventually went to Jehangira to Firoz Khán, but all in vain.

15. In this year the Wazir Fatteh Khán was imprisoned and put to death at Herát. This was the signal for the break up of the Duráni monarchy. The split between the Sadduzais and the Barakzais became irreconcileable. Shahzada Mohamad Sultan, brother of the King Mahmud Shah, was at this time Governor of Kohat. Nadir Ali Khán made terms with him. This was a fatal mistake and cut him off from his old patron Feroz Khán of Akora, who belonged to the Barakzai party. With the help of Feroz Khán, Yar Mohamad Khán and the Peshawar Sirdars marched unexpectedly to

Break up of the Duráni monarchy. Nadir Ali sides with the King's brother.

Note.—Sharafat Khán was another son of the chief Sadulla Khán.

Kohat by a side road through Bori. The Shahzada, who had been waiting to oppose them in the pass at Sanda Basta, on hearing the news, fled quickly to Kabul. Nadir Ali Khán, on the fall of the Shahzada, fled to Nariab and Feroz Khán put in his old enemy Arsala as chief of Teri. Arsala had learned nothing by experience. He again oppressed the people. Chauntra rebelled and the Baraks seized the fort of Jandrái. Nadir Ali the interloper seized the opportunity. He was joined by the insurgent Khattaks of Khwarram and Séni. He obtained possession of the salt mines with their income and posted himself at Zar Tangi between Malgín and Shakardarra. Soon after he succeeded in robbing a rich *kafila* and thus obtained much wealth, which enabled him to entertain a large number both of horsemen and footmen. He was now sufficiently strong to march against Arsala Khán, whom he defeated near Gurgurri in the Darra. Arsala was himself killed in this battle by a gun shot and Nadír Ali had the satisfaction of slashing up his dead body with a sabre. Naib Mohamad Said Khán of Gumbat fought in this battle on the side of Arsala.

Arsala Khán re-appointed chief.

Death of Arsala Khán, A. D. 1818.

16. Nadír Ali Khan after this established himself at Teri, while Khushal Khán, Arsala's brother, retired with his family to Hangu.

Khushal Khan III, 1818—1824.

The latter then went to Feroz Khán of Akora who had already sent assistance to Arsala, though too late. Feroz Khán and Khushal advanced from Gumbat and met Nadir Ali at Sweet Waters near Showakki. Nadir Ali was defeated and fled to Nariab and Khushal Khán became chief of Teri. Feroz Khán, the chief-maker gave his daughter, the lady Farkhunda, as wife to Khushal and himself married Khushal's half-sister. Khushal was an intelligent man and kept the people contented. Meanwhile Feroz Khán died and was succeeded at Akora by his son Abbas Khán. Abbas wished to gain possession of the Teri country. With this view he invited his brother-in-law Khushal to Akora. One day he took Khushal out into the jungles for a picnic after which he slew him. Having thus cleared the way Abbas marched on Terí, but *Ghulam Mohamad, Khushal Khán's naib defended himself in the fort and meanwhile recalled the interloper Nadir Ali, who was then at Darsamand. The Nadir Ali and Arsala factions were then for a time reconciled and as Abbas Khán's own troops were discontented at the murder of Khushal, who had been a very popular man, Abbas had to retire disappointed to Akora and Nadir Ali for the fourth time became chief of Teri.

Murder of Khushal Khan III, A. D. 1824.

Nadir Ali Khan, A. D. 1824-1827.

17. Like Arsala, Nadir Ali had gained little by his chequered experiences. He wanted tact. He was always saying objectionable things in Darbar. He wanted to marry Khushal's widow, the lady Farkhunda, the daughter of the Akora chief Feroz. The reconciliation between the factions of Nadir Ali and Arsala was only skin deep. The death of the latter at Nadir Ali's hand still rankled in the remembrance of Arsala's adherents. Accordingly the naib of Gumbat, Mohamad Said, instigated by the mother of Arsala and Khushal (the widow of old Nasir Khán), slew Nadir Ali one morning while he was praying in the mosque. Nadir Ali's followers were at the same time expelled from Teri.

Nadir Ali's Government of Teri.

He is murdered, A. D. 1827.

18. Shahbaz Khán, the young son of Arsala Khán, was now placed on the *gaddi* by the old lady his grandmother, and as he was a minor, Ghulam

* Ghulam Mohamad was son of Sharafat, son of the chief Sadulla Khán.

Mohamad, son of Sharafat, was put in to act for him with the permission of Sirdar Yar Mohamad Khan. Rasul Khán, son of Hasan Khan (see paragraph 14) hated Ghulam Mohamad Khán and in opposition to these arrangements sent for Biland, brother to Nadir Ali the interloper. With the assistance of Sirdar Pir Mohamad Khán the new party got possession of Teri, on which Biland Khán and Rasul Khan quarrelled, each aspiring to the first place in the new Government. Rasul being the weaker of the two had to retire to Gumbat.

Biland Khan becomes chief, A. D. 1827.

19. Biland was a cross-tempered man. He put many of the people to death without just cause. The Khattaks becoming discontented drove him out of Teri; and Abbas Khan of Akora with the aid of Ranjit Singh got possession of Teri, and made his own brother Khwás Governor. Abbas Khan made Ghulam Mohamad, son of Sharafat, Deputy Governor under Khwás. Further to prevent his raising disturbances he imprisoned the pretender Rasul Khán; the latter was however afterwards released and lived at Teri till Abbas Khán's murder. Biland Khán took refuge with the Baraks who were only partially under the control of the Teri chief. The lady Farkhunda also fled to Chauntra taking with her the present chief Sir Khwaja Mohamed Khán then a young child, whom she had adopted. For two years Khwás ruled at Teri, after which the Khattaks rebelled and shut him up in the fort. Abbas Khán of Akora then came to his assistance and after defeating the men of Teri and their allies the Baraks, reinstated Khwás in the Government. Afterwards Abbas Khan was vexed with his brother Khwás and turned him out putting in his *Mutibar* Bahram, as Governor of Teri. About A. D. 1828 Sirdar Pir Mohamed enticed Abbas Khán to Peshawar on a visit and poisoned him.

Khwás Khán, Governor of Teri.

Murder of Abbas Khan at Peshawar.

Struggle between Rasul Khán and Biland Khán.

20. On the death of Abbas Khán, Rasul Khán, who was then living at Teri, dismissed Bahram Khán and seized on the Government. Khwás Khán, however, having obtained the assistance of Ranjit Singh ousted Rasul Khán and put in Habib Khanzada (uncle to Biland Khán of Khushalgurh) as deputy and went off himself to Akora where he succeeded his brother Abbas Khán. Fateh Ulla Khán, who succeeded Habib Khan as deputy, managed to seize and imprison Rasul Khán. On this there was a rebellion; the Khattaks released Rasul Khán and made him chief, while the adherents of Khwás Khán had to fly.*

Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khán next interfered, and having turned out Rasul Khán, he re-instated the cross-tempered Biland Khán, brother of the interloper Nadir Ali.

Revenue paid for the first time to the Peshawar Sirdars.

Biland Khán agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 a year to the Sirdar, this being the first revenue assessed on Teri. Rasul Khán, however, went to Maharaja Sher Singh and having obtained assistance from the Sikh forces at Bannu, he attacked Teri and ousted Biland Khán. He further agreed to pay a yearly tribute to the Maharaja of Rs. 6,000 and six horses. At this time Sirdar Pir Mohamad Khán was ruler of Kohat. For two years he is said not to have interfered with the Teri country. He then marched against Teri and assessed it at Rs. 12,000 besides the receipts of the Jatta and Malgín mines.

Continued struggle between Rasul Khán, Biland Khán and Saidan Shah.

* Khwás Khán was soon afterwards murdered by his cousin Afzal Khán, the present jagirdar of the Khwarra.

Mir Saidan Shah Banuri Saiad of Kohat took the contract of the Séni and Khwarram tappas at Rs. 6,000, while Rasul Khán engaged for the Teri and Barak tappas, at an equal amount. Owing to a rival bid from Biland Khán the revenue taken from Saidan Shah and Rasul Khán was afterwards raised to Rs. 8,000 each. This lasted for four years till the conquest of Peshawar by the Sikhs.

Sikh *thanah* located at Teri, A. D. 1834.

For a short interval after this Biland Khán and Saidan Shah on one side and Rasul Khán on the other fought together with varying success and eventually a Sikh thanah was located at Teri.

Massacre of the Sikhs.

21. Shahbaz, the son of the Chief Arsala (paragraph 20), and Saidan Shah at first engaged to pay Rs. 22,000 to the Sikh Government, but soon after this both fled. Rasul Khán excited disturbances and the Sikh garrison, retiring from Teri, were massacred on the road near Jatta. In 1836 Sirdar Sultan Mohamad Khán became jagirdar of Kohat and Teri. The revenues were leased sometimes to Rasul Khán, sometimes to Biland Khán and Saidan Shah, between whom a constant fight went on as before. At last Rasul Khán offered Sirdar Sultan Mohamad Rs. 40,000, 10 horses and 20 camels for the contract of Teri. The offer was accepted and his rule extended to his death, which occurred about seven years afterwards. Sirdar Sultan Mohamad gave his daughter in marriage to Rasul's son Fatteh Jang and this explains his long tenure of office.

Kohat and Teri granted in jagir to Sirdar Sultan Mohamad. Rasul Khán finally obtains the chiefship, A. D. 1837.

Death of Rasul Khán, A. D. 1844.

22. Rasul Khán is said to have died of the plague. He was a short fat man, fond of office work and of considerable administrative ability.

His widow, the lady Farkhunda, whom he had married some years before, after the death of her former husband, Khushal Khán III, had arranged that Khwaja Mohamad Khán, who was the posthumous son of Khushal Khán, should succeed Rasul Khán† as chief. Rasul Khán died leaving a son by this lady, as well as elder sons by other wives. In spite of this, the widow placed her adopted son Khwaja Mohamad Khán on the *gaddi*. The latter was very useful to Lieutenant Taylor on his march with a Sikh force from Peshawar to Bannu in the beginning of 1848. After Lieutenant Taylor had reached Bannu the Sirdar sent for Khwaja Mohamad Khán to Peshawar and confined him, giving Teri to his own son Mohamad Sarwar Khán. He was released on Colonel G. Lawrence's interposition and was given a small jagir at Chambai near Kohat for his support. Subsequently the lady Farkhunda quarrelled with Sarwar Khán, raised the Khattaks and ejected him; and Khwaja Mohamad Khán escaped to Teri where he became ruler. When Mohamad Azam Khán Barakzai retired from Bannu, Khwaja Mohamad Khán had to leave Teri, which was occupied for a few days by the Duráni troops. He returned on their departure and when Lieutenant Taylor came back to Kohat he was confirmed in the chiefship and Government of Teri, which he has ever since held with conspicuous loyalty to our Government.

Succeeded by Khwaja Mohamad Khán, 1844.

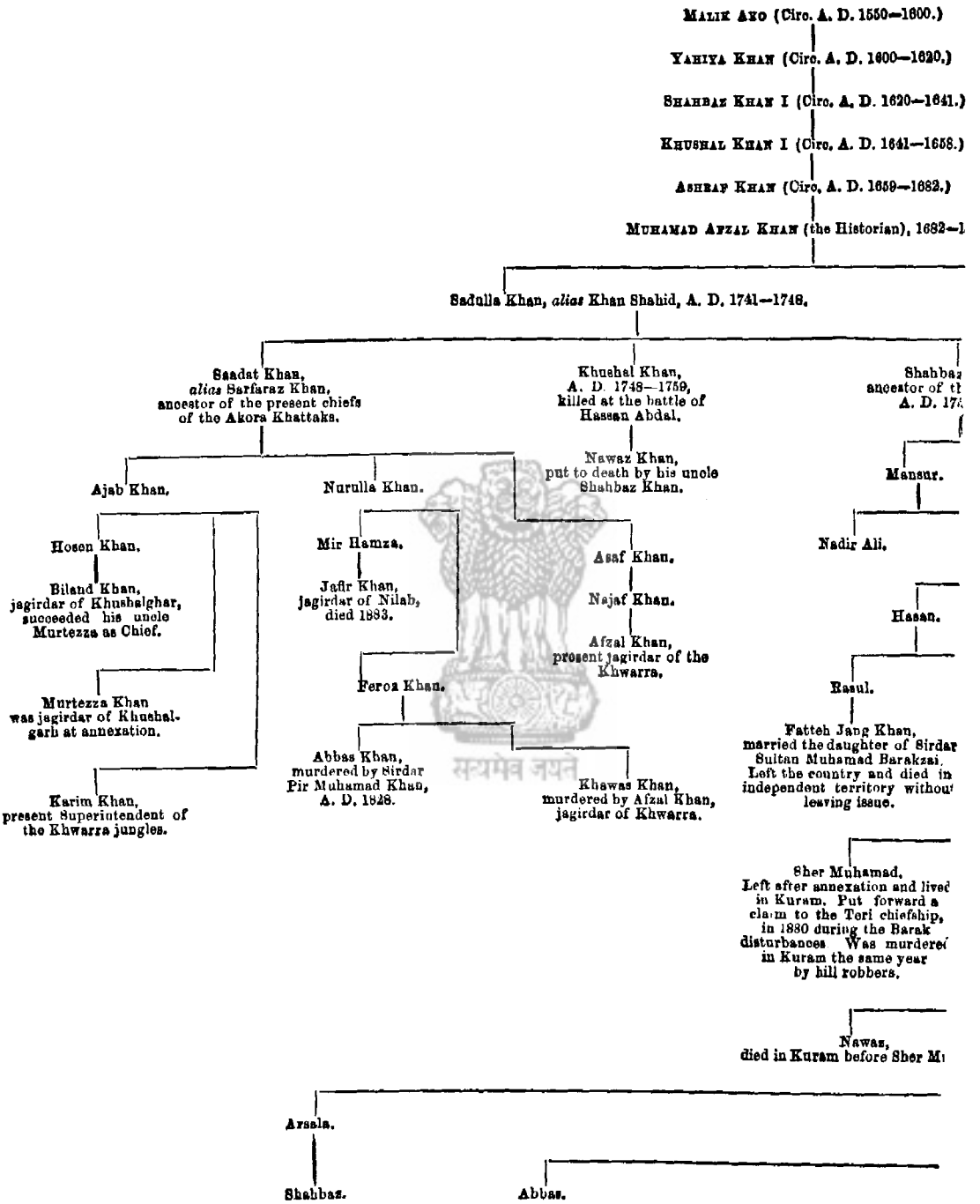
Who is confirmed as chief at annexation, A. D. 1849.

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* His sons were Mobarak Shah and Bad Shah see (paragraph .)

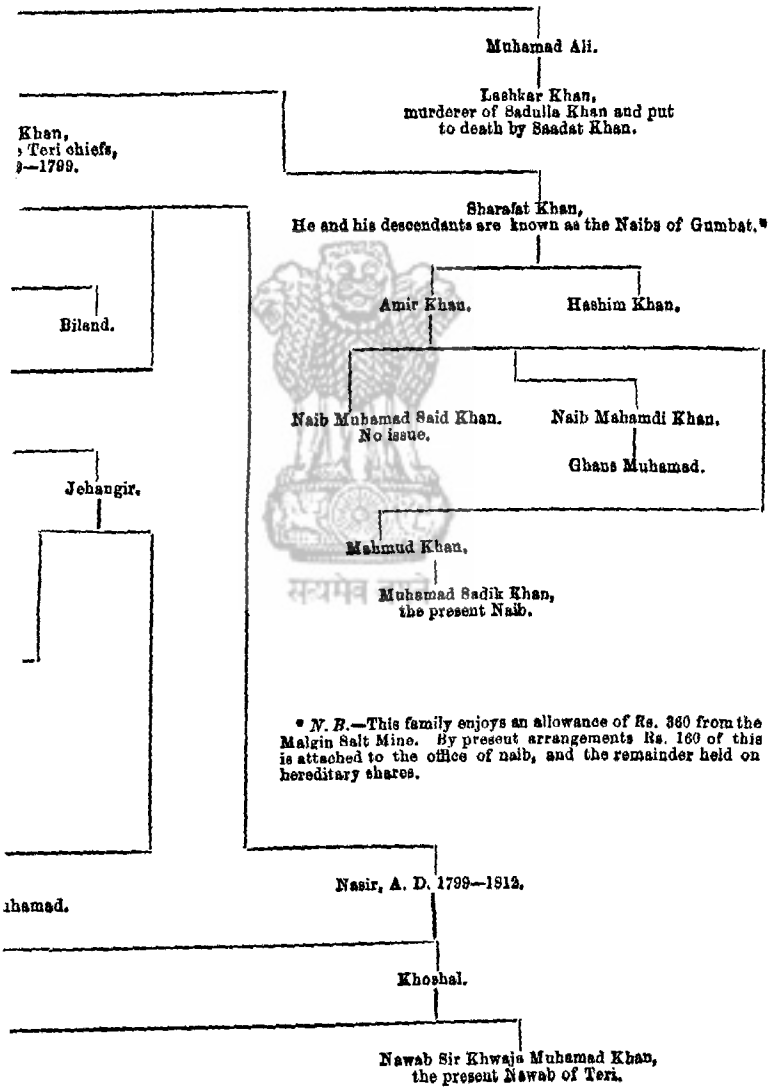
† Khwaja Mohamad Khán was born in 1824, six months after the death of Khushal Khán. Lieutenant Pollock did not believe the story of his being the son of Khushal Khán.

Genealogical tree of the Khattak


Malik Ako (Circ. A. D. 1550—1600.)
Yahiya Khan (Circ. A. D. 1600—1620.)
Shahbaz Khan I (Circ. A. D. 1620—1641.)
Khushal Khan I (Circ. A. D. 1641—1658.)
Ashraf Khan (Circ. A. D. 1659—1682.)
Muhamad Afzal Khan (the Historian), 1682—1
Sadulla Khan, alias Khan Shahid, A. D. 1741—1748.
Saadat Khan, alias Sarfaraz Khan, ancestor of the present chiefs of the Akora Khattaks.
Khushal Khan, A. D. 1748—1759, killed at the battle of Hasan Abdal.
Shahbaz ancestor of th A. D. 17
Ajab Khan.
Nurulla Khan.
Nawaz Khan, put to death by his uncle Shahbaz Khan.
Mansur.
Hosen Khan.
Biland Khan, jagirdar of Khushalghar, succeeded his uncle Murtezza as Chief.
Murtezza Khan was jagirdar of Khushalgarh at annexation.
Karim Khan, present Superintendent of the Khwarra jungles.
Mir Hamza.
Jafir Khan, jagirdar of Nilab, died 1883.
Feroz Khan.
Abbas Khan, murdered by Sirdar Pir Muhamad Khan, A. D. 1828.
Asaf Khan.
Najaf Khan.
Afzal Khan, present jagirdar of the Khwarra.
Khawas Khan, murdered by Afzal Khan, jagirdar of Khwarra.
Nadir Ali.
Hasan.
Rasul.
Fatteh Jang Khan, married the daughter of Sirdar Sultan Muhamad Barakzai. Left the country and died in independent territory without leaving issue.
Sher Muhamad. Left after annexation and lived in Kuram. Put forward a claim to the Tori chiefship, in 1880 during the Barak disturbances. Was murdered in Kuram the same year by hill robbers.
Nawaz, died in Kuram before Sher M
Arsala.
Shahbaz.
Abbas.

N. B.—The above pedigree tables only show the leading members of the different families, a

Khans.



* *N. B.*—This family enjoys an allowance of Rs. 360 from the Malgin Salt Mine. By present arrangements Rs. 160 of this is attached to the office of naib, and the remainder held on hereditary shares.

nd must not be considered to be in any way complete.


सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX IV.

HISTORY OF THE SAGRI KHATTAKS.

1. In paragraph 96 I have explained how the Ságri section of the great Khattak clan left Malik Ako and moved down to Shakardarra. They appear first to have conquered Shakardarra and Nandraka. After three or four generations they moved into the Pindi district and took Mokhad with the surrounding country as far as Rata Kirri, Kani and Chab. From Shakardarra the Ságris worked their way south till the Awáns were driven down to Kalabagh. The Bhangi Khels, a section of the Ságris, at the same time took possession of the rugged country to which they have given their name and which is now included in the Bannu district. There is a mythical story that Bhangi was one of Sagar's six sons and was expelled from Shakardarra because he was a thief, the basis of fact probably being that the Bhangi Khels quarrelled with the other Ságris and separated off in consequence. The separation seems to have been complete and later on was aggravated by boundary disputes. The Bhangi Khels are now considered quite a separate clan from the Ságris, though the latter state that the Bhangi Khels were under the chiefs of Mokhad up till the time of the Sikh invasion. The Badda Khán Khels of Dartappi and the Toza Khels of Malgin are also of Ságri origin, though now included with the Teri Khattaks, and the Sagri villages of Nikka Brugdai and Zartangi were seized by the Teri Chief Nasar Khán as late as the beginning of the present century. The boundary between the Ságri and Teri Khattaks which affects the rights of their respective jagirdars, has not yet been finally settled. The Shakardarra lands were measured at Settlement up to a line intermediate between the claims put forward by either side. This makes a fair boundary and agrees generally with existing possession. The parties have tacitly consented to it and the country through which it passes is for the most part a mass of rugged hills and ravines, and I have heard of no disputes between the Ságri and Teri Khattak zemindars either as to cultivating, possession, or grazing rights. The Teri Nawáb, however, and the Khán of Mokhad, who are brothers-in-law, hate one another cordially, and neither will willingly give up any portion of his original claim.

Origin of the Ságris.

The Bhangi Khels are a section of the Ságris.

Other sections of Sagri origin.

Boundary with the Teri Khattaks.

2. The chiefship of the Ságris was in the family of Shadi Khán till the last of them, Khán Zeman, was expelled from Mokhad by Abbas Khán in the time of Ahmed Shah. Shadi Khan's descendants have now disappeared, or sunk into obscurity as common cultivators in the Pindi district. Abbas Khán and his descendants held the chiefship for two or three generations. The last of them Ghazan Khán was ousted sixty or seventy years ago by Ghulam Mustafa Khan, who succeeded to the position. He was still alive at annexation and his son Ghulam Mohamed Khán is the present jagirdar. The rights of the present family are, therefore, of

Chiefship of the Ságris.

Shadi Khán's family.

Abbas Khán's family.

Ghulam Mustafa Khán, father of the present chief.

comparatively recent origin. Abbas Khán ruled as Khán at Mokhad, his brother Najam officiating as his deputy at Shakardarra with the title of Malik. The descendants of the first are known accordingly as Khán Khels, those of the second as Malkál Khels. Rahmat Khán, the son of the last chief Ghazan Khán, is now in very reduced circumstances, but the Khán Khels and Malkal Khels form the most influential class among the Sagris of Shakardarra. The family of the present chief are known as the Haidar Khels, from a common ancestor Haidar who dates back six or seven generations. This family is not in any way connected with those of Shadi Khán and Abbas Khán.

Origin of the Khán Khels and the Malkal Khels.

The Haidar Khels.

3. In the time of the Durani kings the Ságri Khán paid no revenue beyond an annual tribute of eighty fat tailed sheep. He had, however, to furnish 80 sowars for the King's service when required. Later on, the Sikhs put a cash Settlement on the Pindi lands, leaving a fourth of the revenue as an allowance to the chief. The Shakardarra lands were left unassessed. These arrangements were continued at annexation. In old days the chiefship of the Ságris was constantly changing hands, and the Khán could only retain his position with the support of the clan. To insure this he had to trear all the headmen and petty maliks, more especially the Khán Khels, Malkál Khels and Haidar Khels, with great liberality. Large numbers of them held their lands free of revenue and these mafi grants were continued to them at annexation, and for the most part have been retained by them up to the present day. The present Khán, Ghulam Mohamed, has always been aiming at their resumption and the feeling between him and the maliks is in consequence anything but amicable. He has all along taken revenue in cash, formerly by a rate on ploughs, which has now been changed to an ordinary assessment, based on the cultivated area. He exercises judicial powers on the Pindi side, but not in the Kohat district. He is a tall, powerful man with a red face, great blue eyes and a fine white beard. He has rather an angry temper, which between the Shakardarra maliks and his own undutiful younger sons finds plenty of employment. Details of his jagir will be found in paragraph 236.

Revenue paid during Duráni and Sikh rule.

Arrangements made at annexation.

APPENDIX V.

GAR AND SAMIL TRIBES AND VILLAGES.

The following villages and tracts are respectively Samil and Gar:—

	Samil.	Gar.
Baizai	...	Baizai (No strong Gar feeling).
Samilzai... ...	Mahomedzai ...	Sherkot.
	Kaghazai ...	Alizai.
	Ushtarzai ...	Khadizai.
	Landai Kachai ...	Kachai except Landai.
		Marai.
		Nasrat Khel.
Hangu	Shahu Khel (partly Gar partly Samil.)	
	Hangu	Lodi Khel.
		Bazar.
		Raisan.
		Ibrahimzai.
Miranzai above Hangu	Baliamin ...	All the old Bangash villages except Mahomed Khoja and Baliamin.
	Mohamed Khoja ...	
	Zaimusht and ...	
	Orakzai villages ...	
Khattak	Khattaks are all Samil. ...	

The following statement shows the division of the border tribes into Gar and Samil. I have added a column for religion and another showing the estimated number of fighting men to give some idea of the relative strength of the two parties:—

Main tribe.	Sub-tribe.	Religion.	Politics.	Number of fighting men
Adamkhels ...	....	Suni ...	Gar ...	4,500
Daulatzais	Bazotis	Suni ...	Samil ...	500
	Utmankhels ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600
	Ferozkhels ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	800
Alizais	Sturikhels ...	Suni ...	Samil ...	400
	Andkhels and Tazikhels ...	Shiah ...	Gar ...	800
Mahomedkhels ...	Sipaishs ...	Shiah ...	Gar ...	300
	Bar Mahomed Khels ...	.....	.....	1000
	Manikhels ...	.....	.....	800
	Abdul Aziz Khels ...	.....	.....	400
Samil tribes under the Khan of Hangu ...	Rabiakhels	Suni ...	Samil ...	600
	Mamazais of Duradur ...	Do.	do	300
	Saddakhels ...	.....	.....	80
	Isakhels ...	.....	.....	100
	Khadizais ...	.....	.....	250
	Mallakhels ...	.....	.....	1,000
	Miahtis ...	.....	.....	3,000
	Shekhans ...	.....	.....	3,000
Other Samil tribes ...	Alishersais ...	Suni ...	Samil ...	2,700
	Zaimushts ...	.....	.....	1,750
	Half Masuzais ..	.....	.....	1,500
Western Gar tribes ...	Akhels ...	Suni ...	Gar ...	750
	Alikhels	Mostly Suni	.....	2,300
	Mamuzais ...	Suni ...	.....	2,800
	Half Masuzais ...	.....	.....	1,500
			Total ...	31,230

Of the other Afridi tribes towards the Khyber, the Aka Khels, Sipahs Malik din Khels and Zakha Khels are Samil, while the Kambar Khels and Kuki Khels are Gar.

* Originally Samil.

APPENDIX VI.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AREA, RESOURCES, &c.

This Statement has been taken from Major Hastings' Assessment Report without alteration.

The corrected statistics of area will be found in Appendix XI.

APPEN

General abstract of area, resources, jama and rates in the several Assessment Circles Hastings' Assess

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Number of Mahals.				SECTION I.—Area						
							Minhai or not assessed.			Mal		
Number.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Khalsa.	Khalsa and shared.	Jagir.	Total.	Total area.	Waste.	Mafi or revenue free.	Total unassessed.	Culturable. More than 10 years.	Culturable. Less than 10 years.	Abandoned (Afta.)
Tahsil Hangu.												
1	China Bála ...	18	...	2	20	58,141	42,268	589	42,857	3,075	2,338	1,238
2	Koh-i-Damac ...	9	...	...	9	1,07,708	85,669	675	86,344	4,141	2,606	1,602
	Total ...	27	...	2	29	1,65,849	1,27,937	1,264	1,29,201	7,216	4,944	2,840
Tahsil Kohat.												
3	China Payán ...	16	...	...	16	86,299	21,521	354	21,875	7,450	588	642
4	Toi ... I ...	15	2	3	20	80,156	9,980	267	10,247	6,386	1,205	1,415
	Toi ... II ...	31	1	...	32	1,44,365	73,085	2,823	75,908	22,550	6,490	5,554
5	Niláb ...	...	...	8	8	26,027	13,518	1,610	15,128	5,911	273	493
6	Shakardarra ...	...	1	2	3	1,11,447	95,424	5,243	1,00,667	5,730	39	108
7	Kohí ...	1	9	4	14	91,113	72,727	1,479	74,206	8,730	641	475
	Total ...	63	13	17	93	4,39,407	2,86,255	11,776	2,98,031	56,747	9,236	8,682
	Grand Total ...	90	13	19	122	6,05,256	4,14,192	13,040	4,27,232	63,963	14,180	11,522

DIX VI.

of that portion of the Kohat District under Regular Settlement taken from Major ment Report.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

as arranged for Assessment in acres.

guzari or assessed.

Irrigated by wells.		Irrigated from toi.		Irrigated from springs.		Sailabi.	Barani.				Total of cultivated.	Total cultivated and abandoned.	Total assessed.
Single crop	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.		Rakhmina	Matta.	Sangsir.	Shigga.			
1	2	1,078	898	980	760	52	1,148	3,314	352	98	8,633	9,871	15,284
6	204	55	108	50	224	937	1,410	8,753	572	696	13,015	14,617	21,864
7	206	1,133	1,006	980	984	989	2,558	12,067	924	794	21,648	24,488	36,618
...	...	527	446	653	1,406	...	1,340	934	120	318	5,744	6,386	14,424
...	2	1,904	259	5,175	916	...	972	1,040	267	368	10,903	12,315	19,909
6	14	11,411	1,366	241	176	19	3,603	7,289	2,610	7,128	33,863	39,417	68,457
1	89	...	...	...	...	245	...	404	2,096	1,387	4,222	4,715	10,899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	1,230	2,893	4,908	5,011	10,780
...	6	8	26	8	45	244	652	97	1,818	4,167	7,071	7,546	16,907
7	111	13,850	2,097	6,077	2,543	508	6,567	10,549	8,141	16,261	66,711	75,893	1,41,376
14	317	14,983	3,103	7,057	3,527	1,497	9,125	22,616	9,065	17,055	88,359	99,881	1,78,024

APPEN

General abstract of area, resources, jama and rates in the several Assessment Circles
Hastings' Assess

			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
			SECTION II.—Resources and									
Number.		Name of Assessment Circle.	Area in acres, and percentage of total cultivated area as given in column 23.				Percentage of produce arranged in classes (see Form IV.)				Ploughs	
			Single crop.	Double crop.	Barání, Sailábi and Talábi.	Abandoned.	Rabi.		Kharif.		Plough-cattle.	Other kine.
							Class I.	Class II.	Class I.	Class II.		
Tahsil Hangu.	1	China Bála ...	2,0[illegible]9 20	1,660 17	4,964 50	1,238 13	37	...	23	40	2,455	6,174
	2	Koh-i-Damán ...	111 1	536 4	12,368 81	1,602 11	34	...	34	32	3,927	10,302
		Total ...	2,120 9	2,196 9	17,332 71	2,840 11	35	...	29	36	6,382	16,476
Tahsil Kohat.	3	China Payan ...	1,180 19	1,852 29	2,712 42	642 10	31	...	40	29	2,168	7,944
	4	Toi ... I ...	7,079 57	1,177 10	2,647 22	1,415 11	55	...	26	19	1,832	10,684
		Toi ... II ...	11,658 30	1,556 4	20,649 52	5,554 14	44	...	43	13	5,690	34,451
	5	Niláb ...	1	89 2	4,132 88	493 10	79	2	7	12	1,097	4,503
	6	Shakardarra ...	...	.....	4,908 98	103 2	55	...	35	10	1,178	11,697
	7	Kohí ...	16	77 1	6,978 93	475 6	65	2	22	11	2,046	12,056
		Total ...	19,934 26	4,751 6	42,026 56	8,682 1	50	...	35	15	14,011	81,335
		Grand Total ...	22,054 22	6,947 7	59,358 59	11,522 12	46	...	34	20	20,393	97,811

DIX VI.—(*Continued.*)

of that portion of the Kohat District under Regular Settlement taken from Major ment Report.

35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

capabilities considered in different aspects.

and cattle.			Population.			Wells.			Average rainfall in inches	Water capacity.				Capacity for expansion.	
Ploughs.						In use.				Water from wells.					
	Existing.	Required.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Per square mile of cultivation.	Old.	New.	Out of repair.		Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of constructing a well.	No. of yoke of oxen required per well.	Area usually irrigated by a well in a year.	Total area uncultivated, and percentage of area uncultivated to total area (in italics.)	Head of cattle per acre.
													A. R. P.		
K	997	1,009	4,799	1,797	460	1	1	...	...	12	33	1	1 2 0	47,681	1
M.	79													*17*	
	1,076														
K.	1,532	1,520	6,727	1,008	366	71	35	24	...	18	43	1	2 0 0	92,416	1
M.	18													*12*	
	1,550														
K.	2,529	2,529	11,526	2,805	404	72	36	24	..	...	...	...	.....	1,40,097	...
M.	97													*13*	
	2,626														
K.	903	493	5,153	1,203	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	29,559	1
M.	6													*16*	
	909														
K.	852	935	4,893	7,228	697	...	1	...		27	100	1	2 0 0	17,571	1
M.	31													*36*	
	883														
K.	2,479	2,905	12,471	3,040	281	...	*5*	...	18·7 inches.	43	203	1	4 0 0	1,02,125	1
M.	44													*23*	
	2,523														
K.	413	362	3,055	321	415	64	...	12	...	24	182	1	1 1 0	19,702	1
M.	98													*16*	
	511														
K.	410	421	3,457	591	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,01,193	1
M.	173													*4*	
	583														
K.	666	607	3,083	652	313	4	1	...	...	20	90	1	1 1 24	82,088	1
M.	26													*8*	
	692														
K.	5 723	5,723	32,112	13,035	398	68	7	12	...	...	...		.....	3,52,288	1
M.	378													*15*	
	6,101														
K.	8,252	8,252	43,638	15,840	400	140	43	36	...	...	...	...	.....	4,92,335	1
M.	475													*1*	
	8,727														

K.—Khalsa.
M. Muaf.

APPEN

General abstract of area, resources, jama and rates in the several Assessment Circles Hastings' Assess

Number.	Name of Assessment Circle.	50	51	52			53			54		55		56			57		
		Section III.—Summary and last Settlement jama compared.								Section IV.—Proposed Rates adopted									
		Summary Settlement jama.	Present revenue according to rent-roll.	Rates on cultivation. Of Summary Settlement.			Of last Settlement Jama, as per column 51.			Irrigated from springs. Single crop.		Irrigated from springs. Double crop.		Irrigated from toi. Single crop.		Irrigated from toi. Double crop.	Irrigated by wells. Single crop.		Irrigated by wells. Double crop.
				R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Tahsil Hangu.																			
1	China Bála	11,204	10,967	1	4	9	1	4	4	8	4	6	8	2	10	5	4	2	8	5	0
2	Koh-i-Damán ...	6,638	6,638	..	8	2	...	8	2	2	10	5	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4
	Total ...	17,842	17,605	..	13	2	..	13		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Tahsil Kohat.																			
3	China Payán ...	11,647	11,607	2		5	2		4	3	4	6	8	2	10	5	4	...		...	
4	Toi ... I ...	17,244	19,844	1	9	4	1	13	1	2	10	5	4	2	2	4	4	...		4	4
	Toi ... II ...	28,848	26,638	...	13	8	...	12	7	2	4	4	8	1	14	3	12	1	14	3	12
5	Nilab ...	1,875	1,875	.	7	1	..	7	1	...		...		...		...		3	0	6	0
6	Shakardarra ...	1,361	1,658	..	4	5	...	5	5	...		...		...		...		...		...	
7	Kohí ...	1,751	1,813	..	4	.	..	4	1	1	12	3	8	1	4	2	8	..		3	0
	Total ...	62,726	63,435	...	15	1	.	15	3	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Grand Total ...	80,568	81,040	.	14	7	...	14	8	...		...		...		...		...		...	

The rates are on cultivated area. It is impossible to give the proposed jama with any certainty

DIX VI.—(*Concluded.*)

of that portion of the Kohat District under Regular Settlement taken from Major ment Report.

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68

jama, worked out from rates and estimates.

in assessment.				Estimates adopted.						
Sailabi and Talabi.	Barani.	Abandoned.	Per Plough.	On produce, 8th of gross produce	Produce estimate calculating at half proprietary net assets.	As per new revenue rate.	On existing ploughs.	On required ploughs.	Opinion of Superintendent.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.							
0 12	0 5	.....	17 0	...	16,158 1-13-11	17,093 1-15-8	16,949 1-15-5	17,153 1-15-9	12,970 1-8-0	15,430 1-12-7
0 12	0 5	.....	5 0	...	7,026 0-8-8	7,938 0-8-8	7,660 0-9-5	7,600 0-- 4	6,995 0-8-7	7,100 0-8-9
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	23,184 1-1-2	24,131 1-1-10	24,609 1-2-2	24,753 1-2-4	19,965 0-14-9	22,530 1-0-7
.....	0 5	.....	18 0	...	16,027 21-2-8	15,834 2-12-1	16,254 2-13-3	8,874 1-8-9	12,765 2-3-7	14,425 2-8-2
.....	0 4	.....	28 0	...	24,641 2-4-2	24,210 2-3-6	23,856 2-3-0	26,180 2-6-5	17,510 1-9-8	20,200 1-13-8
0 8	0 3	.....	14 0	...	31,644 0-14-11	31,794 0-15-0	34,706 1-0-5	40,670 1-3-3	23,726 0-11-3	26,110 0-12-4
0 12	0 5	.....	5 0	...	1,926 0-7-4	1,936 0-7-4	2,065 0-7-10	1,810 0-6-10	1,975 0-7-6	1,955 0-7-5
.....	0 6	.....	4 0	...	1,907 0-6-3	1,840 0-6-0	1,640 0-5-4	1,684 0-5-6	2,000 0-6-6	1,800 0-5-10
0 8	0 3	.....	2 0	...	1,491 0 3-4	1,649 0-3-9	1,332 0-3-0	1,214 0-2-9	1,769 0-4-0	1,750 0-4-0
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	77,636 1-2-7	77,263 1-2-6	79,853 1-3-2	80,432 1-3-3	59,745 0-14-4	66,240 0-15-11
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,00,820 1-2-3	1,01,394 1-2-4	1,04,462 1-2-11	1,05,185 1-3-1	79,710 0-14-5	88,770 1-0 1

till the Settlement regarding the future ownership of Government property has been made.


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APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT OF TENANTS' HOLDINGS.

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APPENDIX

Statement of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Tahsil.	Name of Chakla.	Detail of holdings and area.	Tenants with rights of occupancy.		Tenants not having rights of occupancy.	
			Cash rents.	Rents in kind.	Cash rents.	Rents in kind.
Hangu ...	China Bála ...	Holdings ...	575	117	264	670
		Area ...	2,202	1,084	859	2,473
	Koh-i-Damán ...	Holdings ...	268	.....	324	79
		Area ...	2,296	.....	2,436	375
	Total Hangu tahsil ...	Holdings ...	843	117	588	749
		Area ...	4,498	1,084	3,295	2,848
Kohat ..	China Payán ...	Holdings ...	29	23	211	525
		Area ...	102	49	412	872
	Toi I ...	Holdings ...	10	2	66	1,223
		Area ..	30	6	325	6,063
	Toi II ...	Holdings ...	6	159	136	1,404
		Area ...	48	1,491	1,240	8,947
	Nilábi ...	Holdings ...	1	278	.....	12
		Area ...	17	1,519	.....	93
	Shakardarra ...	Holdings ...	1	.....	8	122
		Area ...	23	.....	118	517
	Kohí ...	Holdings ...	23	76	20	260
		Area ...	325	998	222	1,379
	Total Kohat tahsil ...	Holdings ...	70	538	441	3,546
		Area ...	545	4,063	2,517	17,871
	Grand Total ...	Holdings ...	913	655	1,029	4,295
		Area ...	5,043	5,147	5,612	20,719

VII.

Tenants' Holdings.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total of tenants paying in cash.	Total of tenants paying in kind.	Percentage of total cultivated area held by tenants.	Mode of payment of rent found to exist.				
			In cash.				
			At revenue rates only.	At revenue rates plus málikána.	At a consolidated revenue (Chakota.)	Rate per cent. of málikána on revenue.	
						Highest.	Lowest.
839	787	...	327	233	279	10/0	
3,061	3,557	64	1,072	1,004	985	...	...
592	79	...	218	120	254	22/8	10/0
4,732	375	32	1,663	1 295	1,774	...	...
1,431	866	...	545	353	533	22/8	10/0
7,793	3,932	45	2,735	2,299	2,760	...	...
240	548	...	184	...	56	...	...
514	921	22	475	...	39	...	...
76	1,225	...	63	...	13	...	...
355	6,060	85	319	...	36	...	...
142	1,563	...	139	...	3	...	...
1,288	10,438	28	1,258	...	30	...	...
1	,290	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	1,612	29	...	...	17	...	...
9	122	...	1	...	8	...	...
141	517	9	4	...	137	...	...
43	336	...	39	...	4	...	...
547	2,377	31	496	...	51	...	...
511	4,084	...	426	...	85	...	...
2,862	21.934	33	2.552	...	310	..	
1,942	4,050	..	971	353	618	22/8	10
10,055	25 806	...	5,287	2.209	3,069	.....	.....

APPENDIX

Statement of

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Mode of payment of rent				
Name of Tahsil.	Name of Chakla.	Detail of holdings and area.		In				
			Rate of kamins' fees per 100 maund.	Shares of grain				
				½	⅓	⅔	¼	¾
Hangu	China (Bála)	Holdings ...	3	585	2	7	129	52
		Area ...		1,741	4	77	1,405	253
	Koh-i-Damán	Holdings ...	5	13	4	8	25	7
		Area ...		18	2	84	141	52
	TotalHangu tahsil	Holdings ...	...	598	6	15	154	59
		Area ...		1,702	6	161	1,546	305
Kohat	China (Payán)	Holdings ...	4	396	17	...	134	...
		Area ...		521	39	...	354	...
	Toi I	Holdings ...	5	988	7	...	228	...
		Area ...		4,847	29	...	1,165	...
	Toi II	Holdings ...	7	939	21	...	391	...
		Area ...		5,656	89	...	3,409	...
	Niláb	Holdings ...	8	1	10	...	218	...
		Area ...		1	77	...	1,165	...
	Shakardarra	Holdings ...	10	21	82	..	15	...
		Area ...		145	328	...	34	...
	Kohí	Holdings ...	11	25	...	...	1	...
		Area ...		25	...	...	7	...
	Total Kohat tahsil	Holdings ...	...	2,370	137	...	987	...
		Area ...	...	11,198	562	...	6,134	...
	Grand Total	Holdings ...	...	2,968	143	15	1,141	59
		Area ...	...	12,960	568	161	7,680	305

VII.—(*Continued.*)

Tenants' Holdings.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
found to exist.—*(Continued.)*								
Kind.—*(Continued)*								Remarks.
taken by proprietor after deduction of Kamin's fees.								
$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	
1	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The figures in this Statement differ materially from those given in the corresponding Statement appended to Major Hastings' Assessment Report, having been corrected after the records had been faired.
3	43	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
20	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
78	43	28	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	
198	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	
1,203	.....	.....	40	41	.....	.....	.....	
55	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	
318	.....	.....	38	.....	13	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
177	.....	.....	50	2	4	.....	77	
1,555	.....	.....	427	5	13	.....	345	
431	.....	.....	67	9	6	.....	77	
3,080	.....	.....	543	46	26	.....	345	
451	7	4	67	9	6	1	79	
3,158	43	28	543	46	26	1	347	


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APPENDIX VIII.

CROP & PRODUCE STATEMENT.

This Statement is taken without alteration from Major Hastings' Assessment Report.

APPEN

General Abstract of Area under Crops, showing productive

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Tahsil	Name of Assessment Circle.	Present status.	Vegetables.		Garden.	
			Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni
		Price current { Hangu... / Kohat ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Hangu ...	China Bála ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 12	M. 6	M. 18	...
		Area ...	17	1	34	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	204	6	612	...
	Koh-i-Damán...	Yield per acre ...	M. 8	M. 4	M. 12	...
		Area ...	35	1	5	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	280	4	60	..
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	...
		Area ...	52	2	39	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	484	10	672	...
	China Payán ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 12	...	M. 18	...
		Area ...	17	...	47	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	204	...	846	...
	Toi I ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 20	...	M. 30	...
		Area ...	115	...	59	...
		Value of gross produce Rs.	2,300	...	1,770	...
	Toi II ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 15	M. 7	M. 22	...
		Area ...	36	41	28	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	540	287	616	...
Kohat ...	Niláb ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 12	...	...	...
		Area ...	2	...	...	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	24	...	...	...
	Shakardarra ...	Yield per acre ...	...	M. 4	...	...
		Area ...	...	4	...	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	16	...	...
	Kohi ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 8	M 4	M. 12	...
		Area ...	6	10	11	...
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	48	40	132	...
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	M. ...	..
		Area ...	176	55	145	4
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	3,116	343	3,364	...
	Grand Total ...	Area ...	228	57	184	4
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	3,600	353	4,036	...

DIX VIII.

capacity in the several Assessment Circles of Kohat District.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

RABI CROPS.

1st Class.								2nd Class.	
Wheat.		Barley.		Gram		Total.		Sarson.	
Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.
1 maund, 35 seers.		1 md. 24 seers. ditto		..... 1 md.		... ...	... ...	..... 20 seers	
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.						
10 0	2 20	15 0	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.356	1,105	258	...	...	...	2,665	1,106	...	...
23,560	2,763	2,429	...	...	...	26,805	2,769	...	...
M.	M.	M. S.	M. S.					...	...
9	3	13 20	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
606	3,876	4 0	18 0	...	..	650	3,895	...	...
5,454	11,628	34	42	...	...	5,828	11,674	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.962	4 981	262	18	...	...	3.315	5.001	...	...
29,014	14.391	2,463	42	...	...	32,633	14,443	...	...
M.	M. S.	M.	M. S.						
10	2 20	15	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,805	71	401	4	...	...	2,270	75	...	...
20,629	203	3,759	8	...	...	25,438	211	...	...
M.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.						
9	2 10	13 20	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.513	538	1.325	67	...	...	6 012	605	...	...
46,419	1,383	11,179	115	...	...	61,668	1,498	...	...
M.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.		M.				M.
7	1 30	10 20	2 7	...	6	...	...	...	3
6,316	5.707	3.285	220	...	22	9.665	5,994	...	7
50,528	11,414	21,558	299	...	132	73,243	12,132	...	42
	M.	M.	M. S.		M.				M.
...	3	15	3 30	...	8	...	...	...	3
...	2,844	87	419	...	69	89	3,332	...	52
...	9,751	816	982	...	552	840	11,285	...	312
	M. S.		M. S.						M.
...	2 20	...	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2,658	...	45	...	...	...	2,707	...	2
...	7.594	...	88	...	...	...	7,698	...	8
M.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.		M.				
7	1 30	10 20	2 7	...	4	...	...	...	...
6	3,861	71	420	...	293	94	4,584	...	...
48	7,722	466	571	...	1,172	694	9,505	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,640	15,679	5,169	1,175	...	384	18,130	17,297	...	61
1,17,624	38,067	37,778	2,063	...	1,856	1,61,882	42,329	...	362
15,602	20,660	5,431	1,193	...	384	21,445	22,298	...	61
1,46,638	52,458	40,241	2,105	...	1,856	1,94,515	56,772	...	362

APPENDIX

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Present Status.	18	19	20
					RABI
					2ND
			TARAMIRA.		To
			Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.
		Price current { Hangu ... / Kohat ...	..... 1 maund		 8
Hangu ...	China Balá ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	.....
		Area ...	...	...	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	...	.....
	Koh-i-Damán ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	.....
		Area ...	...	...	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	...	.....
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	.....
		Area ...	...	...	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	...	.....
			M.		M.
Kohat ...	China Payán ...	Yield per acre ...	3	...	8
		Area ...	1	...	7
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	3	...	280
				M	
	Toi I ...	Yield per acre ...	...	2	.....
		Area ...	...	1	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	2	.....
			M.	M.	
	Toi II ...	Yield per acre ...	3	2	.....
		Area ...	1	7	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	3	14	.....
				M.	
	Núláb ...	Yield per acre ...	...	2	.....
		Area ...	...	31	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	62	.....
				M.	
	Shakardarra ...	Yield per acre ...	...	2	.....
		Area ...	...	1	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	2	.....
				M.	
	Kohi ...	Yield per acre ...	...	2	.....
		Area ...	...	109	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs	...	218	.....
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	.....
		Area ...	2	149	7
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	6	298	280
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Area ...	2	149	7
		Value of gross produce, Rs.	6	298	280

VIII.—(*Contd.*)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
CROPS.—(Contd.)			KHARIF CROPS.					
CLASS.—(Contd.)			1ST CLASS.					
BACCO	TOTAL.		SUGARCANE.		COTTON.		RICE.	
Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.
...	...	...	...	...	20 seers		1 maund	
seers.	...	...	...	...	15 ,,		ditto	
					M.	M.	M.	
...	...	...	...	...	8	4	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	613	160	234	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,808	1,280	4,212	...
					M.	M.	M.	
...	...	...	...	...	7	4	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	71	725	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	994	5,800	541	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	684	885	268	...
...	...	...	...	...	10,802	7,080	4,756	...
					M.	M	M.	M.
...	...	...	...	...	6	3	18	9
...	8	...	...	...	445	99	782	3
...	283	...	...	...	7,120	792	14,076	27
			M.		M.	M.	M.	
...	...	...	80	...	5	2½	13	—
...	...	1	11	...	711	40	497	...
...	...	2	880	...	9,480	267	6,461	...
			M.		M.	M.	M.	M.
...	...	...	50	...	4	2	10	5
...	1	14	7	...	812	632	415	1
...	3	56	350	...	8 661	3,371	4,150	5
			M.		M.	M.		
...	...	...	50	...	5	2½	...	...
...	...	83	2	...	5	43	...	...
...	...	374	100	...	67	287	...	...
						M.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	147	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	980	...	...
					M.	M.		
...	...	...	...	...	3	1½	...	...
...	...	109	...	...	4	483	...	...
...	...	218	...	...	32	1,932	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	210	20	...	1,977	1,444	1,694	4
...	286	660	1,330	...	25,360	7,629	24,687	32
...	9	210	20	...	2,661	2,329	1,962	4
...	286	660	1,330	...	36,162	14,709	29,443	32

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Present Status.	30	31
			VEGETABLES.	
			Abi.	Baráni.
		Price Current { Hangu ... / Kohat ...	..... /	.... / .....
Hangu ...	China Balá ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 12	.....
		Area ...	13	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	156	.....
	Koh-i-Damán ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 8	M. 4
		Area ...	25	1
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	200	4
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	38	1
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	356	4
Kohat ...	China Payán ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 12	.....
		Area ...	2	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	24	.....
	Toi I ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 20	.....
		Area ...	36	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs, ...	720	.....
	Toi II ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 15	.....
		Area ...	6	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	90	.....
	Niláb ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	.....	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	.....
	Shakardarra ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	.....	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	.....
	Kohi ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 8	.....
		Area ...	1	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	8	.....
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	45	.....
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	842	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Area ...	83	1
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,198	4

VIII.—(*Contd.*)

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

KHARIF CROPS.—(Continued).

1st Class.—(Continued.)

Charri.		Bajra.		Total.		Moth.	
Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.	Abi.	Baráni.
.....	.....	1 md. 20 seers		.....	.....	1 maund.	
.....	.....	1 „ 10 „		.....	.....	ditto	
	M.	M.	M. S.			M.	
.....	3	4	2 0	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	58	40	1,234	900	1.452	26	.....
.....	174	107	1,645	14,283	3,099	130	.....
	M. S.	M.	M.				
.....	2 8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	8	3,720	138	4,486	.....	.....
.....	77	21	4,972	1,759	10,853	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	89	48	4,963	1,038	5 938	26	.....
.....	261	128	6,617	16,042	13,952	130	.....
	M.	M.	M.				
.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	57	14	1,607	1,243	1.766	.....	.....
.....	171	46	2,571	21,265	3,561	.....	.....
M.	M.	M.	M.				
16	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	133	99	1,594	1,428	1,767	.....	.....
1,184	532	317	2,550	19,042	3,349	.....	.....
M.	M.	M.	M. S				M.
16	4	3	1 20	.....	.....	.....	2
227	694	510	11,855	1,977	13,182	.....	2
3,632	2,776	1,224	14 226	18,107	20,378	.....	4
M.	M.	M.	M. S.				M. S.
12	3	3	1 20	.....	.....	.....	2 20
1	12	2	228	10	283	.....	148
12	36	5	273	184	596	.....	370
	M.		M. S.				M.
.....	2	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	22	.....	1,545	.....	1,714	.....	2
.....	44	.....	1,854	.....	2,878	.....	4
	M.		M.				M. S.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 30
.....	160	.....	906	5	1,549	.....	34
.....	160	.....	725	40	2,817	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	1,078	625	17,735	4,663	20,261	.....	186
4,828	3,719	1,591	22,199	58,638	33,579	.....	437
302	1,167	673	22,698	5,701	26,199	26	186
4,828	3,970	1,719	28,516	74,680	47,531	130	437

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Present Status.	40	41
			MUNG.	
			Abi.	Baráni.
		Price current { Hangu ... / Kohat ...	30 seers / 30 „	
Hangu ...	China Balá ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 5	M. S. 2 20
		Area ...	229	711
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,527	2,370
	Koh-i-Damán ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 5	M. S. 2 20
		Area ...	2	416
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	13	1,387
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	231	1,127
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,540	3,757
Kohat ...	China Payán ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 5	M. S. 2 20
		Area ...	184	403
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,227	1,343
	Toi I ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 4	M. 2
		Area ...	195	163
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,040	435
	Toi II ...	Yield per acre ...	M. 3	M. S. 1 20
		Area ...	396	956
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,584	1,912
	Niláb ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	M. S. 2 20
		Area ...	.....	218
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	727
	Shakardarra ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	M. S. 1 20
		Area ...	.....	481
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	962
	Kohi ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	M. 1
		Area ...	.....	16
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	21
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	775	2,237
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	3,851	5,400
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Area ...	1,006	3,364
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	5,391	9,157

VIII.—(*Contd.*)

42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

KHARIF CROPS.—(Concluded.)

2ND CLASS.—(Concluded.)

MASH.		TIL.		MAKKI.		KANGNI.	
Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.	Abi.	Barani.
20 seers. ditto		15 seers ditto		1 md. 20 seers. ditto		1 md. 30 seers. ditto	
M.		M.	M.	M.	M. S.	M.	M.
6	.....	4	2	18	4 20	8	4
8	.....	4	51	1,484	1,232	13	412
96	.....	42	272	17,808	3,696	59	942
			M.	M	M. S.	M.	M.
.....	.....	.....	2	16	5 10	8	4
.....	.....	.....	166	392	2,379	1	1,026
.....	.....	.....	885	4,181	8,327	5	2,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	4	217	1,870	3,611	14	1,438
96	.....	42	1,157	21,989	12,623	64	3,287
	M. S.		M	M.	M.	M.	M.
.....	2 20	.....	2	16	4	8	4
.....	4	.....	169	1,178	257	1	38
.....	20	.....	901	15,078	823	5	101
		M.	M.	M.	M. S.		
.....	.....	4	2	14	3 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	90	1,784	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	149	480	19,981	59	.....	.....
		M.	M.	M.	M.		
.....	.....	4	2	12	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	392	2,721	109	.....	.....
.....	.....	107	2,091	26,122	261	.....	.....
			M.	M.			
.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	68	80	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	363	1,088	.....	.....	.....
			M. S.				
.....	.....	.....	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
			M. S.	M.			
.....	.....	.....	0 20	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	686	71	.....	.. ..	.....
.....	.....	.....	915	454	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	24	1,406	5,834	387	1	38
.....	20	256	4,752	62,723	1,143	5	101
8	4	28	1,623	7,710	3,998	15	1,476
96	20	298	5,909	84,712	13,166	69	3,388

APPENDIX

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Assessment Circle.	Present Status.	50	51
			Total.	
			Abi.	Barani.
		Price current { Hangu ... / Kohat ...	..... /	..... / .....
Hangu ...	China Balá ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	1,764	2,406
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	19,662	7,280
	Koh-i-Damán ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	395	3,987
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	4,199	12,944
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	2,159	6,393
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	23,861	20,224
Kohat ...	China Payán ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	1,363	871
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	16,310	3,188
	Toi I ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	1,993	274
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	21,170	974
	Toi II ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	3,127	1,459
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	27,813	4,268
	Nilab ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	80	434
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	1,088	1,460
	Shakardarra ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	.....	484
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	.....	968
	Kohi ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	71	736
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	454	995
	Total ...	Yield per acre ...	.....	.....
		Area ...	6,634	4,258
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	66,835	11,853
	Grand Total ...	Area ...	8,793	10,651
		Value of gross produce, Rs. ...	90,696	32,077

VIII.—(*Contd.*)

52	53
Total area under crops.	Jama value.
.....	.....
10,293	.....
73,898	16,158
.....	.....
13,551	.....
47,257	7,026
.....	.....
*23,844	.....
1,21,155	23,184
.....	.....
7,596	.....
70,256	16,027
.....	.....
12,080	.....
1,07,703	24,641
.....	.....
35,419	.....
1,55,999	31,644
.....	.....
4,311	.....
15,827	1,926
.....	.....
4,908	.....
11,554	1,997
.....	.....
7,148	.....
14,723	1,491
.....	.....
†71,462	.....
3,76,062	77,636
95,306	.....
4,97,217	1,00,820

* This includes an addition of 2,196 acres abi double crop land.
† This includes an addition of 4,751 acres abi double crop land.

APPENDIX IX.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING THE SETTLEMENT.

By Notification No. 200, dated 3rd February 1875, (*Punjab Government Gazette*), issued under section 11 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act XXXIII of 1871, the Kohat district (excepting the Khattak Iláka), consisting of the following six tappas, *viz.*, Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Kúz Miranzai, Bar Miranzai and Khwarra was placed under Settlement.

The Settlement Officer in charge was invested under section 21, Act XIX of 1865, with the civil powers of a Deputy Commissioner as defined in that Act for the purpose of deciding suits and appeals in respect of land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land. These powers were to be exercised by him on the revenue side and not on the civil side. It was further ordered in the same notification that the Settlement to be made was in tappa Bar Miranzai a Summary Settlement, and in tappas Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Khwarra and Kúz Miranzai, a first Regular Settlement. Surveys and plans were to be made, and in tappas Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Khwarra and Kúz Miranzai, the boundaries of villages and estates were to be determined.

This notification was however in part modified by Punjab Government Notification No. 1274, dated 6th July 1875, in respect of the local area to be placed under Settlement and the nature of Settlement to be made. The tappas or divisions of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils so placed under Settlement were, (1) Baizai, (2) Samilzai, (3) Shakardarra, (4) Kúz (or Lower) Miranzai, (5) Bar (or Upper) Miranzai, (6) Nilab, (7) Khwarra, (8) Zira, (9) Patiala. The Settlement to be made in Khwarra and Bar Miranzai tappas was a Summary Settlement, and in Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Nilab, Zira, Patiala and Kúz Miranzai, a first Regular Settlement. It further notified that surveys and plans were to be made and in tappas Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Nilab, Zira, Patiala and Kúz Miranzai, the boundaries of villages and estates were to be adjusted. The Commissioner of the Division and the Financial Commissioner were also invested with powers under Act XIX of 1865, the former with those of a Commissioner and the latter with those of a court of final appeal for the disposal of suits and appeals in respect to land or the rent, revenue or produce of land by Notifications Nos. 202 and 203 of the 3rd February 1875. Judicial powers for the disposal of land suits were also conferred on the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers and the Superintendents, who were from time to time gazetted to this Settlement.

As regards revenue powers, the Settlement Officer in charge was invested by Notification No. 201 of 3rd February 1875 with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner regarding appointment and punishment of patwaris and kanungos under the rules issued under sections 6 and 65 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1871.

The magisterial powers of the 1st class with which Major Hastings was invested at Peshawar by Punjab Government Notification No. 1704, dated 1st May 1873, were continued to him for exercise in the Kohat district.

By Notification No. 408, dated 8th March 1880, the Settlement operations were declared completed within the areas of tappas Bar Miranzai, Kúz Miranzai (except 11 villages of Hangu in which the question of proprietary right was then pending), Samilzai, Baizai, Shakardarra, Nilab, Zira, Patiala and Khwarra of the Kohat district.

By Notification No. 2010, dated 8th June 1880, all the previous notifications conferring civil judicial powers, original and appellate, for deciding suits or appeals in respect of land or produce of land arising in the tappas of Bar Miranzai, Kúz Miranzai (except 11 villages of Hangu), Samilzai, Baizai, Shakardarra, Niláb, Zira, Patiala and Khwarra, and the revenue powers conferred on Major Hastings in Notification No. 210, dated 3rd February 1875, were cancelled, for all officers employed in the Settlement and also for the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner.

By Notification No. 1039, dated 25th October 1882, the Settlement operations were declared completed within the eleven villages of Hangú in the Kohat district which were excepted from *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 408, dated 8th March 1880. By Notification No. 1040, dated 25th October 1882, so much of the notification cited in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 2010, dated 8th June 1880, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, arising in the eleven villages of Hangú therein excepted were cancelled. In the following statement, I have shown the officers by whom all gazetted appointments in the Settlement have been held and the powers enjoyed by them.

Settlement Officers.

Major E. G. Hastings held the office of Settlement Officer from the commencement of the Settlement (*vide* Notification No. 201 of 3rd February 1875) till 10th December 1879, when the Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat district for the time being was gazetted to the charge of the Kohat Settlement by Notification No. 1891, dated 10th December 1879.

Major T. C. Plowden, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner, held the charge from 10th December 1879 to 27th October 1881, with the exception of four months and six days (13th May to 18th September 1881), when he was absent on leave. During this interval Mr. H. St. G. Tucker officiated as Settlement Officer from 13th May to 13th September 1881, and Mr. W. W. Drew from 14th to 18th September 1881 ; Mr. H. T. C. Robinson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, held charge from 28th October to 18th December 1881. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker from 19th December to date.

Extra Assistant Settlement Officers.

Sardar Muhamed Hayiat Khán Popalzai was appointed Extra Assistant Settlement Officer by *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification, No. 1274, dated 6th July 1875, with full civil judicial powers of a Deputy Commissioner on the revenue side, but he did not actually join the Kohat Settlement, although he drew pay from the Kohat Settlement Budget.

Munshi Hakim Rae was next appointed Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Kohat, with powers of a Deputy Commissioner on the revenue side in place of Sardar Muhamed Hayiat Khan by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 2528, dated 24th July 1876. He held the appointment till his death on 11th November 1877.

From 12th November 1877 to 17th March 1878 the appointment of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer remained vacant.

Munshi Asa Nand next succeeded to the charge of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer by Government Notification No. 41, dated 7th January 1878, in place of Munshi Hakim Rae, deceased. He was invested by Notification No. 282, dated 18th February 1878, with powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers as defined in section 72 (a) of Act XVII of 1878, for trying suits relating to land or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the Kohat district. He was further, by Notification No. 283 of the same date, invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner by the rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, chapter I, section 3, clauses (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6).

In continuation and supersession of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification, No. 282, dated 18th February 1878, he was next invested with the civil judicial powers of a Deputy Commissioner as defined in Act XVII of 1877 to decide suits and hear appeals relating to land or the rent, revenue or produce of land by Notification No. 1892, dated 10th December 1879, and in continuation and supersession of Notification No. 283, dated 18th February 1878, he was invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, by No. 1893, dated 10th December 1879.

Superintendent.

Munshi Nuruddin, Superintendent, was appointed to the Kohat Settlement and invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers as defined in Act XIX of 1865 on the revenue side by Notification No. 1274, dated 6th July 1875. He held the office to 4th November 1877, when he went on 2 months' leave, but never returned to his appointment, owing to his having been suspended and afterwards dismissed.

Baboo Nihal Chand, Head Clerk, Settlement Office, was appointed Officiating Superintendent for two months by Notification No. 5716, dated 11th October 1877, and was continued in that appointment during the suspension of Nuruddin or till further orders by Notification No. 524, dated 28th January 1878. He held the appointment from 4th November 1877 to January 1880, when he was transferred as Superintendent to the Jallandar Settlement.

Nihal Chand throughout enjoyed the powers of a tahsildar as defined in section 32 (c), (d). Act XVII of 1877 to decide suits regarding land or rent revenue or produce of land on the revenue side as well as under the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1871.

APPENDIX X.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION REGARDING REDUCTION OF STAMP DUTY ON PLAINTS AND APPEALS.

By Notification No. 1769, dated 24th March 1876, Financial Department, Stamps, the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, was pleased to direct:—

1*st*. That the stamp duty in suits cognizable under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865 in the Kohat district should not exceed 8 annas ; and 2*ndly*, that the rate of stamp duty payable under the first schedule annexed to the said Court Fees Act on memorandums of appeal in such suits be reduced to one-fourth of the rate mentioned in the said schedule, except where such reduced stamp duty would be less than 2 annas, in which case the duty payable should be two annas.

Suits and appeals were accordingly received on reduced stamp duty till 8th June 1880 in all the nine tappas under Settlement, viz., Bar Miranzai, Kúz Miranzai, Baizai, Samilzai, Shakardarra, Niláb, Khwara, Zira, and Patiala. From that date full stamp duty was levied except in the 11 villages of the Hangú property in the Kúz Miranzai tappa, where the lower rates remained in force till 25th October 1882.




सत्यमेव जयते

...	7	Ushtarzai Bala	1,776	2,060	1,881	1,929	1,500	300	...	...	198	55	2,055	6,384	19	5,083	259	146	9	171	...	...	165	43	378	...	499	877	1,282	0	5	0
...	8	Ushtarzai (Payán)	2,539	2,476	2,019	2,218	1,850	300	...	...	50	128	2,328	4,872	94	2,397	1,174	119	34	259	...	...	38	38	369	...	719	1,088	2,381	0	7	3
...	9	Jab Gabrú ...	182	182	182	275	225	...	...	...	...	3	228	896	1	653	138	4	...	...	...	...	1	49	50	...	50	100	242	0	4	2
...	10	Arazi Nasrat Khel.	416	416	416	621	500	100	...	...	...	7	607	995	1	604	169	6	4	...	...	...	21	100	125	...	90	215	390	0	9	8
...	11	Sherkot ...	249	840	840	926	750	150	...	...	...	37	937	467	9	237	15	5	79	100	...	...	3	1	183	...	18	201	221	1	14	10
...	12	Chilli Badber	600	6 0	400	1,198	600	200	...	...	200	97	1,097	400	19	164	20	2	59	127	...	...	69	...	255	...	...	255	277	2	8	0
...	13	Khadizai ...	275	1,350	865	925	800	150	...	...	...	61	1,031	1,988	38	686	859	22	116	75	...	...	...	...	191	...	192	383	1,264	0	7	8
...	14	Darwi Khel ...	840	840	425	665	442	150	...	...	8	14	614	920	7	551	99	12	...	46	...	...	53	31	138	...	113	251	382	0	10	5
...	15	Alizai ...	4,686	700	672	811	602	150	...	...	48	3	803	1,864	5	1,309	198	12	12	53	...	...	53	43	161	...	199	380	550	0	6	11
...	16	Chikarkot ...	635	635	635	87	620	200	...	...	...	89	909	429	19	153	5	3	...	...	...	...	161	86	246	...	3	249	257	1	14	7
		Total ...	14,763	11,648	11,018	15,838	10,643	3,530	...	...	672	867	15,712	37,374	383	22,357	8,265	64	621	1,468	...	...	559	393	3,041	...	2,708	5,759	14,654	0	6	4
...	17	Tappi ...	4,200	4,000	1,691	2,166	1,100 From kharif 1883. 1,300	...	...	...	...	51	1,151 From kharif 1883. 1,300	1,723	46	263	550	110	695	65	...	...	...	...	760	...	...	760	1,420	0	10	2
...	18	Bakizai ...	510	510	510	1,396	...	...	900	...	...	13	913	732	9	88	114	41	428	42	...	...	...	...	470	...	7	477	635	1	3	8
...	19	Mirozai ...	870	942	830	974	900	...	...	...	...	35	936	605	12	58	82	48	182	85	...	...	...	...	270	...	137	407	535	1	7	10
...	20	Miri ...	54	54	54	589	...	...	200	200	...	6	406	299	4	22	11	27	141	1	...	...	89	1	232	...	3	235	273	1	5	5
...	21	Khwaja Khidar	1,042	800	60	878	600	250	...	...	...	51	901	1,244	35	82	563	15	...	...	...	...	413	...	413	...	...	413	1,127	0	10	11
...	22	Bezadi ...	3,917	3,000	2,482	1,039	700	200	...	...	...	61	961	2,896	32	2,043	113	44	39	44	...	...	299	...	382	...	282	664	821	0	5	6
...	23	Cantonment ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	195	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	24	Kohat ...	34	34	27	41	48	...	32	...	...	65	145	336	28	178	96	1	6	6	...	...	2	21	35	...	...	35	132	0	3	9
...	25	Mian Khel ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	882	141	...	1,059	...	...	37	1,237	878	8	61	21	6	228	54	...	...	...	...	282	...	..	282	349	3	2	10
...	26	Mir Ahmad Khel.	1,000	1,000	1,120	601	62	23	738	277	...	92	1,192	360	17	61	18	77	146	42	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	187	282	3	0	11
...	27	Kurd ...	Included in Mowaz Khan and Bezadi.			1,554	878	...	52	...	...	18	948	1,430	20	113	373	234	201	8	...	...	460	1	670	...	10	680	1,287	0	10	6
...	28	Bahadarkot ...	61	80	80	327	14	28	86	172	...	16	316	800	71	107	442	40	100	11	...	...	...	...	111	...	29	140	622	0	5	1
...	29	Mansúr Khel ...	1,042	860	848	858	650	200	...	...	...	57	907	684	30	68	284	...	227	3	...	...	35	17	282	...	...	282	566	1	4	6
...	30	Jangal ...	3,468	2,450	2,379	1,358	1,750	200	...	...	...	117	2,067	937	39	136	282	28	35	69	...	...	183	116	406	...	46	452	762	2	1	4
...	31	Pir Khel ...	2,333	1,800	1,793	973	1,100	200	...	...	...	11	1,311	1,367	6	493	484	16	22	30	...	...	188	69	318	...	70	388	856	0	15	3
...	32	Kharmatú ...	*2,500	*1,950	*1,950	7,834	2,311	...	2,559	...	...	44	4,914	6,985	293	1,294	1,827	366	2,399	267	...	...	...	...	2,666	...	539	3,205	5,398	0	8	2
...	33	Dhoda ...	1,050	1,000	1,530	1,805	1,700	...	...	...	...	71	1,771	7,737	112	4,032	1,742	191	351	99	...	2	1	11	467	...	1,193	1,660	3,593	0	7	6
...	34	Banda Mirza Abdul Samad	15	15	15	105	15	65	...	...	...	...	100	214	...	147	35	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	38	...	4	42	67	0	7	6
..	35	Banda Banaras Khan.	117	147	134	438	450	...	...	...	...	39	489	994	25	554	91	15	63	37	...	...	14	...	114	...	195	309	415	0	7	3
..	36	Bahawalgarh	150	150	150	196	...	...	200	...	...	..	200	288	...	136	42	10	9	31	...	...	..	...	40	...	40	8	132	0	11	11
		Total ...	21,747	17,785	17,093	23,941	12,419	1,186	5,826	649	...	784	20,881	30,162	781	10,131	7,143	1,406	5 257	906	...	2	1,711	247	8,143	...	2,556	10,898	19,247	0	11	2
..	37	Nasrat Khel ...	1,917	1,300	1,323	1,319	1,000	350	...	...	...	68	1,418	1,819	25	994	143	54	...	...	...	...	483	110	593	...	3	596	793	0	11	11
..	38	Kaghazai ...	1,316	1,100	890	705	600	150	...	...	...	24	774	1,483	8	878	217	70	...	...	...	...	244	66	310	...	...	310	597	0	8	1
..	39	Muhamedzai ...	5,000	3,200	3,211	2,498	2,800	400	...	...	...	293	3,293	3,141	292	842	814	32	...	...	...	...	1,133	91	1,223	...	182	1,405	2,251	0	15	0
..	40	Banda Mirza Hasaan Ali.	41	30	21	141	50	50	...	...	...	...	100	264	...	49	118	21	...	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	1	76	216	0	6	1
.	41	Begi Shinó Khel.	278	288	238	125	50	...	75	...	...	...	125	514	...	316	136	2	...	...	...	...	53	7	60	...	...	60	198	0	3	11
..	42	Garhi Mawaz Khan.	*5,500	5,674	5,674	2,986	2,236	500	60	...	...	286	3,082	5,872	290	2,433	1,251	220	...	...	...	...	1,301	134	1,435	19	182	1,636	3,149	0	7	8
..	43	Bar ...	817	700	700	378	700	...	...	...	...	8	708	4,060	11	3,074	249	17	12	51	...	...	...	...	63	...	646	709	975	0	2	9
..	44	Boraska ...	200	150	150	84	125	...	...	...	...	...	125	17,330	...	15,831	1,000	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	448	1,499	0	0	1
..	45	Kamardand ...	350	300	600	712	700	...	...	...	...	38	738	4,416	62	3,113	359	154	...	...	...	...	216	54	296	...	443	739	1,241	0	2	6
..	46	Bamma ...	Included in Shahpur.	500	600	874	700	200	...	...	...	6	906	380	2	52	13	2	...	...	...	...	155	156	311	...	...	311	326	2	5	9

* These figures give only the revenue of the Crown lands half the old revenue was included in Bezádi and Garhi Mawaz Khan

Statement showing the distribution of the Assessment in the various Assessment Circles of the Kohat District.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Highest Assessment.				Proposed Assessment.								Minhai.		Malguzari including Jagir.													Assessm
						Khalsa.		Jagir.								Uncultivated.		Cultivated.											
																		Irrigated by											
																		Springs.		Wells.		Toi.							
Serial No.	Name of village.	Summary Settlement, 1849.	Summary Settlement, 1863.	Average demand of last 5 years.	Estimated demand at the revenue rates of the Circle.	Recoverable.	Remission.	Recoverable.	Remission.	Cash Inâms.	Mafi.	Total.	Total area in acres.	Lâkhiráj.	Barren.	Culturable Waste.	Lately abandoned.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.	Sailabi or Tilábi.	Unirrigated (barâni.)	Total.	Total Malguzari.	Total area.
																													Rs. As.P.
1	Kotki (Payán)	542	527	350	433	260	100	...	...	...	25	385	4,350	16	2,922	362	296	...	...	...	...	31	23	54	27	673	754	1,412	0 1 3
2	Do. (Balá)	292	260	200	451	315	75	...	...	...	27	417	4,660	18	2,340	849	448	...	...	...	...	23	21	44	26	835	905	2,202	0 1 6
3	Bagattá ...	397	200	250	691	300	200	...	...	...	19	519	540	22	192	30	3	...	...	...	...	66	69	158	...	135	293	326	0 14 10
4	Hangu ...	4,466	4,520	2,747	2,596	1,300	1,000	...	...	1,200	1,413	4,913	17,825	545	13,396	1,580	190	147	243	...	...	...	...	390	...	1,724	2,114	3,884	0 3 2
5	Lakhti ...	170	170	170	432	250	150	...	...	...	8	408	166	1	11	37	8	47	42	...	...	...	...	89	...	20	109	154	2 6 6
6	Háji Khel ...	417	240	240	286	200	10	...	...	...	22	322	82	6	6	4	...	44	22	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	66	70	3 10 6
7	Mardu Khel...	500	400	330	569	350	150	...	...	...	123	623	215	26	11	42	22	53	61	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	114	178	2 5 2
8	Kharsha ...	100	100	10	603	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	216	...	43	37	4	67	59	...	...	...	...	126	...	6	132	173	1 2 6
9	Zanki ...	60	60	60	7	30	...	...	...	...	35	65	108	40	26	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	42	0 4 6
10	Mirobak ...	100	150	150	380	175	175	...	...	...	77	427	295	22	159	18	3	26	...	...	...	14	49	89	...	4	93	114	1 3 3
11	Kach ...	500	500	500	2,179	183	...	1,317	...	...	14	1,514	1,792	2	839	117	37	497	79	...	...	...	...	576	...	131	707	861	0 14 1
12	Khaliffá ...	183	170	170	162	100	60	...	...	...	9	169	130	2	16	2	2	10	16	...	...	...	...	26	...	80	106	110	1 3 8
13	Bábar Melá ...	583	500	400	571	450	...	...	...	...	52	502	2,410	26	2,153	9	8	...	...	...	...	77	66	143	...	71	214	231	0 2 11
14	Ibrahimzai ...	1,958	870	1,000	1,012	900	300	...	...	...	100	1,300	12,680	59	11,315	249	58	...	...	1	...	86	134	211	...	568	799	1,106	0 1 6
15	Shahú Khel...	708	650	550	688	450	30	...	...	100	361	1,211	1,882	89	1,876	71	6	...	...	...	...	92	84	176	...	19	195	917	0 4 10
16	Bázar ...	442	700	700	721	700	100	...	...	...	31	831	676	5	352	48	53	...	...	...	...	135	69	204	...	14	218	319	1 2 11
17	Ludi Khel ...	2,166	1,400	1,500	1,956	1,700	300	...	...	...	82	2,082	1,832	21	1,217	52	19	...	...	...	...	297	224	521	...	2	523	594	1 1 7
18	Rabán ...	1,803	900	900	1,082	880	150	...	...	...	101	1,131	2,558	31	1,578	516	18	...	...	...	...	117	138	255	...	162	417	951	0 6 5
19	Jabbi ...	433	600	450	610	450	...	...	...	...	9	459	3,339	10	2,362	577	16	71	46	...	...	...	...	117	...	257	374	967	0 2 2
20	Khwaja Khidar	...	80	200	452	250	150	...	...	...	64	464	1,401	26	988	174	47	...	...	...	...	109	30	139	...	27	166	387	0 4 7
	Total ...	15,160	11,237	10,967	15,872	9,243	3,310	1,567	...	1,300	2,575	17,992	57,967	967	42,002	5,437	1,241	982	568	1	...	1,050	917	3,498	53	4,769	8,320	14,998	0 4 4
21	Balyamin ...	464	380	362	407	310	200	...	...	40	29	579	4,408	108	2,400	637	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1,167	1,223	2,000	0 2 0
22	Muhamed Khoja.	1,694	1,396	1,396	1,558	1,850	200	...	...	...	51	2,101	25,665	57	20,625	1,131	313	...	82	...	...	...	...	82	107	3,350	3,539	4,983	0 1 3
23	Togh ...	1,951	1,554	1,551	2,196	1,950	200	...	...	...	45	2,195	24,439	40	19,171	849	677	...	3	...	173	...	78	254	82	3,366	3,702	5,228	0 1 4
24	Barabbas Khel	375	376	45	68	800	100	...	...	...	8	781	7,697	95	4,403	1,717	343	...	...	...	36	59	16	111	29	999	1,139	3,199	0 1 5
25	Chamba Gul .	277	277	250	245	290	...	...	...	...	40	339	5,748	160	4,870	74	7	...	8	...	...	8	2	18	2	617	637	718	0 0 10
26	Serki Pahla...	272	168	150	82	120	...	...	...	...	2	122	4,746	3	4,474	22	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	234	236	269	0 0 6
27	Chappar ...	75	75	80	81	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	1,872	...	1,640	11	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	213	220	232	0 0 9
28	Sumári (Balá)	673	600	800	1,097	950	...	...	...	...	77	1,027	11,806	137	9,356	508	181	39	...	...	...	24	45	108	638	877	1,623	2,313	0 1 3
29	Sumári (Payán)	577	700	800	911	900	...	...	...	...	55	955	14,943	146	11,969	1,45	230	...	...	...	...	1	118	119	194	834	1,147	2,828	0 1 0
	Total ...	6,568	6,525	5,842	7,257	7,050	700	...	...	40	389	8,179	1,01,334	746	78,808	6,401	1,903	39	95	...	211	9	259	696	1,113	11,657	13,466	21,77	0 1 2
	Total of Hangu tahsil ...	21,718	16,762	16,809	23,129	16,293	4,010	1,567	...	1,340	2,961	26,171	1,59,291	1,713	1,20,810	11 838	3,144	1,001	663	1	211	1,142	1,176	4,194	1,166	16,426	21,786	36,768	0 2 4
1	Marai (Balá)	62	116	75	952	75	525	...	...	...	11	611	975	10	464	258	35	64	113	...	...	...	...	177	...	31	208	501	0 9 10
2	Marai (Payán)	62	116	75	550	75	325	...	...	...	3	403	4,964	3	2,934	1,875	4	24	70	...	...	...	...	94	...	54	148	2,027	0 1 3
3	Jangal Hassan Khel.	1,877	1,369	1,309	1,985	1,419	530	...	...	51	190	2,190	7,812	61	5,153	1,896	21	66	255	...	...	...	...	321	...	360	681	2,598	0 4 1
4	Landi ...	814	628	548	667	470	100	...	...	80	56	706	2,367	41	1,242	742	78	22	84	...	...	...	...	106	...	158	264	1,084	0 4 5
5	Torawari ...	83	22	183	506	19	20	...	...	10	48	448	547	26	2 3	84	39	50	48	...	...	...	...	98	...	97	195	318	0 11 8
6	Múza Khel ..	700	527	492	741	521	150	...	...	29	45	745	1,494	10	584	494	132	82	67	...	...	...	...	149	...	125	274	9,46	0 7 8

APPENDIX XI.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the distribution of the Assessment in the various Assessment Circles of the Kohat District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
					Highest Assessment.				Proposed Assessment.								Mishai.		Malguzari including Jagir.													Assessment per acre on.		
									Khasla.		Jagir.								Uncultivated		Cultivated.														
																					Irrigated by														
																					Springs.		Wells.		Toi.										
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Khâlsa, Shared, or Jagir.	Serial No.	Name of village.	Summary Settlement, 1849.	Summary Settlement, 1863	Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue rates of the Circle.	Recoverable.	Remission.	Recoverable.	Remission.	Cash inams.	Muft.	Total.	Total area in acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total.	Sailabi or Talabi.	Unirrigated (barani).	Total.	Total Malguzari.	Total area.	Total Malguzari land.	Total land under cultivation.
																																Rs. As.P.	Rs As.P.	Rs. As.P.
KOHAT.	Toi II.	Khâlsa ...	47	Shahpur ...	3,936	2,000	2,256	3,212	2,000	1,200	...	...	...	218	3,418	7,405	243	3,849	883	649	...	...	...	...	1,571	58	1,629	...	261	1,890	3,313	0 8 11	0 15 5	1 11 1
		Do. ...	48	Chambai ...	1,020	800	800	1,147	1,100	...	...	...	...	9	1,109	2,641	18	776	731	282	...	...	...	...	587	...	587	...	248	836	1,848	0 6 1	0 8 8	1 3 2
		Do. ...	49	Jarma ...	1,800	900	1,445	5,323	2,000	1,500	...	...	...	25	3,525	6,215	33	970	1,741	579	...	...	...	...	2,833	...	2,833	...	59	2,892	5 212	0 9 0	0 10 9	1 3 5
		Do. ...	50	Sur Gul ...	1,083	800	1,000	1,286	1,150	...	...	...	...	131	1,281	11,438	214	9 356	278	146	...	...	...	...	395	98	493	...	951	1,444	1,888	0 1 7	0 9 11	0 10 3
		Do. ...	51	Chichanna ...	183	80	60	96	80	...	...	...	...	7	87	2,216	79	889	653	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	513	1,248	0 0 7	0 1 0	0 2 6
		Do. ...	52	Gadda Khel.	1,125	700	900	1,517	1,100	...	...	...	...	39	1,139	9 224	122	5,555	1,461	188	...	110	...	...	405	...	515	...	1,403	1,918	3,647	0 1 11	0 4 11	0 9 1
		Do. ...	53	Dâûd Khel ...	583	400	408	455	500	...	...	...	...	101	601	6,815	91	3,701	1,201	199	...	...	...	...	13	36	49	...	1,574	1,623	3,023	0 1 2	0 2 7	0 4 11
		Do. ...	54	Kamal Khel,	792	550	661	568	600	...	...	...	...	36	636	5,575	82	1,921	1,096	328	...	...	...	...	24	35	59	...	2,089	2,148	3,572	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 4 6
		Do. ...	55	Manda Khel,	417	300	300	296	300	..	...	...	...	11	311	4,349	69	1,503	1,085	113	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	289	304	793	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 5 3
		Do. ...	56	Marchungi ...	117	95	95	110	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,034	...	241	483	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	613	613	1,492	0 1 9	0 2 2	0 3 9
		Do. ...	57	Koteri ...	750	400	500	382	400	...	...	...	...	34	434	6,711	66	3,847	1,113	205	...	...	...	...	24	18	42	...	1,231	1,426	3,133	0 2 1	0 5 7	0 13 4
		Do. ...	58	Shadi Khel ...	1,813	1,250	1,286	718	1,100	...	...	...	...	61	1,161	8,555	86	5,336	1,643	164	...	...	...	...	13	65	195	...	1,431	1,426	3,133	0 2 1	0 5 7	0 13 4
		Do. ...	59	Sâib ...	467	250	250	164	175	...	...	...	...	30	205	4,282	308	1,081	2,182	28	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	673	683	3,893	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 4 1
		Do. ...	60	Kot ...	1,288	600	600	560	550	...	...	...	...	8	558	2,490	13	146	1,756	13	93	61	...	...	...	...	154	...	406	562	2,331	0 3 5	0 3 9	0 15 11
		Do. ...	61	Bilitang ...	2,083	1,150	773	877	725	150	...	...	...	143	1,018	4,272	159	241	2 717	187	...	...	1	1	223	88	313	...	655	968	3,872	0 3 3	0 3 8	0 14 6
		Do. ...	62	Gandiâli Bala	Included in Bilitang.		192	152	100	100	...	...	...	2	202	1,790	7	291	565	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	813	1,492	0 1 9	0 2 2	0 3 9
		Do. ...	63	Gandiâli Payan	191	191	191	216	100	100	...	...	...	...	200	2 188	4	296	596	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	1,151	1,888	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 10
		Do. ...	64	Togh ...	5,000	3,000	3,017	3,637	2,600	600	...	...	...	635	3,835	14,296	1,113	6,436	2,217	1,077	...	...	...	...	1,479	186	1,665	...	1,888	3,453	8,747	0 3 7	0 4 9	0 10 1
		Do. ...	65	Kaiû China ...	167	167	192	488	200	200	...	...	...	10	410	431	8	80	45	74	93	6	...	...	116	9	224	...	...	224	343	0 14 11	1 2 9	1 10 9
		Do. ...	66	Chak Mulayan	Included in Garhi Mawaz Khan.		83	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	65	683	...	570	64	13	23	6	...	...	2	..	31	...	5	36	113	0 1 6	0 9 2	1 12 11
		Do. ...	67	Shekhan ...	867	900	840	441	600	200	...	...	...	151	951	5 591	203	2,487	1,814	272	16	48	...	...	18	5	87	...	728	815	2 901	0 2 3	0 4 5	0 15 9
		Do. ...	68	Bazid Khel ...	183	176	176	146	100	100	...	...	...	...	200	2,634	...	1,139	648	147	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	696	700	1,495	0 1 3	0 2 8	0 4 7
				Total of chakla	39,126	27,613	29,297	31,616	24,371	5,835	135	...	...	2,372	32,713	150113	3,608	78,052	29,172	5,531	238	285	1	11	11,410	1,226	13,171	19	20,557	33,747	68,453	0 3 4	0 7 1	0 14 4
		Jagir ...	69	Darwazai Charpani.	205	205	205	274	...	...	270	...	...	83	353	7,047	325	4,339	2,812	40	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	512	531	2,383	0 0 7	0 1 10	0 8 1
		Do. ...	70	Manduri ...	584	584	584	167	...	...	200	...	...	10	210	822	42	243	177	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	341	351	537	0 3 11	0 6 0	0 9 1
		Do. ...	71	Jabbi ...	516	516	516	716	...	...	700	...	...	113	813	3,310	254	274	1,178	90	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	1,464	1,507	2,782	0 0 5	0 4 0	0 7 5
		Do. ...	72	Amanpura ...	74	74	74	87	...	...	80	...	...	27	107	332	53	139	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	40	87	132	140	0 3 8	0 9 2	0 9 8
		Do. ...	73	Kawa ...	92	92	92	55	...	...	50	...	...	49	99	329	86	48	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	116	141	195	0 2 5	0 4 1	0 5 8
		Do. ...	74	Thoa Ghuribpura ...	171	171	171	308	..	...	350	...	...	94	444	2,552	256	917	497	152	...	...	...	11	...	...	14	...	716	73	1,379	0 2 2	0 4 1	0 7 8
		Do. ...	75	Hisar Tang ...	69	69	69	128	...	...	125	...	...	15	140	5,139	89	4,467	124	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	410	583	0 0 4	0 3 6	0 4 11
		Do ...	76	Inzari, Gandab and Parra.	174	174	174	220	...	...	250	...	...	58	308	6,565	374	3,261	2,107	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	705	2,928	0 0 7	0 1 10	0 5 6
				Total of chakla	1,875	1,875	1,875	1,956	...	...	2,025	...	...	449	2,474	26,096	1,481	13,688	5,949	471	...	...	...	91	...	...	91	65	4,351	4,5 7	10,927	0 1 3	0 2 11	0 7 2
		Jagir ...	77	Khoza Khel...	130	130	130	144	...	...	40	50	60	21	171	3 963	16	2,931	752	27	2	29	...	...	...	...	31	...	206	237	1,016	0 0 7	0 3 4	0 10 1
		Shared ...	78	Darsha Khel..	20	20	20	28	5	5	5	...	...	...	20	5 061	...	5,012	2	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	38	45	49	0 0 1	0 6 6	0 7 1
		Do ...	79	Torastani ...	24	24	24	...	12-8	...	12-8	...	...	...	25	5 562	...	5,557	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 0 1	1 5 0 0	.....
		Do. ...	80	Sin ...	40	4	40	18	15	...	15	...	10	1	41	4 677	10	4,166	384	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97	501	0 0 2	0 1 3	0 6 7
		Do. ...	81	Manduni ...	154	154	154	84	23	.05	23	25	54	3	153	8 864	98	8 813	289	58	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	188	201	548	0 0 3	0 4 7	0 11 11
																													208	208	707	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 3 1
																													213	213	631	0 0 4	0 1 3	0 3 9

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APPENDIX XII.

VILLAGE STATEMENT OF MILL REVENUE.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the assessment of Mill Revenue in the District of Kohat.

Serial Number.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Name of village.	Number of mills.	Assessment.			Remarks.
					Khálsa.	Mafi.	Total.	
1	Hangu.	Chiná Bálá.	Bazár ...	3	6	12	18	
2			Babar Melá ...	3	10	2	12	
3			Khwaja Khidar ...	2	3	9	12	
4			Banda Kach ...	2	... ..	16	16	
5			Haji Khel ...	2	4	.....	4	
6			Ibrahímzai ...	5	16	1	17	
7			Lodi Khel ...	4	13	10	23	
8			Raisán ...	4	9	21	30	
9			Kotki, Lower ...	1	3	3	6	
10			Shahú Khel ...	2	2	2	4	
11			Mirobak ...	3	20	4	24	
12			Hangú ...	9	100	125	225	
			Total of circle ...	40	186	205	391	
13		Koh-i-Damán	Bar Abbas Khel...	2	10	.....	10	
14			Mahomed Khoja .	2	6	.....	6	
			Total of circle ...	4	16	.....	16	
15		Bar Miránzi.	Thal ...	13	35	20	55	
16			Darsamand ...	5	17	11	28	
17			Naryab ...	10	12	31	43	
18			Torawarí ...	1	6	.....	6	
			Total of circle ...	29	70	62	132	
			Total of tahsil Hangú ...	73	272	267	539	
19	Kohat.	Toi I ...	Kohat ...	10	97	178	275	
20			Bezadí ...	10	89-12	190-4	280	
21			Tappí ...	4	1	11	12	
22			Miánkhel ...	3	22	23	45	
23			Kurd ...	4	7	8	15	
24			Mirí ...	2	4	8	12	
25			Bandá Mausam Khán ...	2	6	4	10	
26			Dhodá ...	1	3	.....	3	
			Total of circle ...	35	229-12	422-4	652	

APPENDIX XII—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the assessment of Mill Revenue in the District of Kohat.

Serial Number.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Name of village.	Number of mills.	Assessment.			Remarks.
					Khálsa.	Mafi.	Total.	
27	Kohat.	Toi II...	Kalú Chiná ...	1	.....	20	20	
28			Shekháu ...	1	3	3	6	
29			Garhí Maváz Khán	6	37-8	68-8	106	
30			Bamma ...	1	4	4	8	
31			Daúd Khel ...	1	5	.....	5	
32			Marchungi ...	1	5	.....	5	
33			Mahomedzai ...	2	11-4	23-12	35	
34			Kaghazai ...	1	.....	6	6	
35			Nasrat Khel ...	3	9	24	33	
			Total of circle ...	17	74-12	149-4	224	
36		Chiná Payán	Arázi Nasrat Khel	2	.....	16	16	
37			Jangal Mír Asghar Melá.	9	16	22	38	
38			Darvi Khel ...	1	2	.....	2	
39			Músá khel ...	2	9	3	12	
40			Chikarkot ...	1	6	.....	6	
41			Tornawarí ...	2	4	.....	4	
42			Alizai ...	3	9	12	21	
43			Landaí ...	1	2	2	4	
44			Ushtarzai Payán .	7	16	26	42	
45			Do. Bálá ...	3	2	16	18	
46			Sherkot ...	3	2	8	10	
47			Marai Bálá ...	5	4	6	10	
48			Do. Payán ...	3	4	2	6	
49			Chillí Badber ...	2	3	11	14	
			Total of circle ...	44	79	124	203	
50		Khwarrá Kohí ...	Namal Sara Toi ...	1	1	.....	1	
			Kamar Melá ...	1	.....	1	1	
			Ziárat ...	1	1	.....	1	
			Total of Khwarra and Kohí ...	3	2	1	3	
			Total of Kohat tahsíl ...	99	385-8	696-8	1,082	
			Grand Total for district ...	172	657-8	963-8	1,621	